The Burlington Free Press.

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Poetry.

TIME AND LOVE:
AN ALLEGORY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Old Time and young Love, on a morning in May,
Chanced to meet by a river in halcyon weather,
And agreeing, for once, ('tis a fable, you'll say)
In the same little boat made a voyage together.

Strong, steady and patient, Time pulled at his oar,
And swift o'er the water the voyagers go;
But Love—who was thinking of Pleasure on shore—
Complained that his boatman was wretchedly slow.

But Time, the old sailor, expert at his trade,
And knowing the leagues that remained to be done,
Content with the regular speed that he made,
Tugged away at his oar and kept steadily on.

Love, always impatient of doubt or delay,
Now sighed for the aid of the favoring gales,
And scolded at Time in the saucicst way,
For not having furnished the shallop with sails.

But Time, as serene as a calendar saint,
(Whatever the graybeard was thinking upon)
Although to the voice of the younker's complaint,
Tugged away at his oar and kept steadily on.

Love, vexed at the heart, only clamored the more,
And cried, "By the gods! in what country or clime
Was ever a lubber who handled an oar
In so lazy a fashion as old Father Time!"

But Time only smiled in a cynical way,
('Tis often the mode with your elderly Don)
As one who knows more than he cares to display,—
And still at his oar pulled steadily on.

Grown calmer, at last, the exuberant boy
Enlivens the minutes with snatches of rhyme;
The voyage, at length, he begins to enjoy,
And soon has forgotten the presence of Time!

But Time, the severe, egotistical elf,
Since the day that his travels he entered upon,
Has ne'er for a moment forgotten himself,
But tugs at his oar and keeps steadily on.

Awaking, once more, Love sees with a sigh
That the River of Life will be presently passed,
And now he breaks forth with a piteous cry,
"O Time, gentle Time! you are rowing too fast!"

But Time, well-knowing that Love will be dead,
Dead—dead! in the boat!—ere the voyage is done,
Only gives him an ominous shake of the head,
While he tugs at his oar and keeps steadily on!

The Free Press.

BURLINGTON
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1863.

A Lesson from fifty years ago.

That the Democratic party of to-day, as such, is opposed to the War, can hardly be denied by any candid and intelligent observer. Thus far the opposition is confined to unmeasured abuse of President Lincoln, attempts to stir up resistance to the Draft, and in general constant endeavors to stir up disaffection among the masses by sneering attacks upon the most important measures of the Administration and the most earnest supporters of the Government at home, or in the field. But there are indications that a more active and direct opposition is contemplated, if not already organized. This has been foreshadowed for several weeks past by the disloyal presses, the *News*, the *World*, the *Express*, and their howling tribe, and the cut was distinctly let out of the bag at the Democratic Convention in Maine, where Gen. Anderson, the next friend of the nominee for Governor, *vouched for Mr. Bradbury's being opposed to the war without qualification, and said he would take the same stand as Gov. Seymour of New York and other Democratic States, and that when they withdrew their troops from prosecuting the war, Mr. Bradbury if elected Governor would withdraw the troops of Maine.*

The connection of this pretty programme may find that in all this they are reckoning without their host. They will do well to look back to the history of the war of 1812, and to learn from the record and the fate of the Federalists of that day, the ruin that inevitably awaits any party, no matter what its antecedents, that opposes the Administration *in time of war*.

One page of that record, on which a Governor of Vermont figured not altogether to his credit, we commend especially to the attention of Gov. Seymour, and the would-be governor Bradbury of Maine.

In the fall of 1813, the war then being in active progress on our Northern frontier, a brigade of Vermont Militia, the third, of the third Division, which had been drafted into the service of the United States, was ordered to Plattsburg, to replace a force of fifteen hundred New York Militia which had been sent forward to reinforce Maj. Gen. Hampton at Chateaugay. The Brigade was reviewed by Governor Galusha, in this town, on the 27th of September, and on that day and the next left for Plattsburg. In October, there having been no election of Governor by the people, Martin Chittenden of Williston, the Federal candidate for Governor, was elected by the Legislature by a majority of two votes. In his message he took strong Federal ground in opposition to the War and the measures of the General Government, maintaining especially that the militia were designed exclusively for the service and protection of the respective States, and he carried out his principles two or three weeks later by ordering the Vermont Militia *back to their homes*. His proclamation to that effect was carried to Plattsburg by Sheriff, also Brig. Gen., Davis, of Milton, and copies of it distributed among the Vermont troops. This soon came to the notice of the commanding officer of the post, and the distributor of the documents having left the camp a guard was sent after him. He was brought back, as was reported, with his legs tied under the belly of his horse, and after an admonition that he was in bad business, his printed copies of the proclamation were destroyed before his face and he was summarily dismissed to his home. A reply to the order was immediately drawn up, written, in behalf of the Vermont troops, by Captain Gadcomb of St. Albans, and signed by a number of the officers of the regiments. To this reply the Governor was informed distinctly that the Vermont soldiers considered themselves in the service of the United States; that they doubted his right to order them home; that they considered the order unlawful; that they could not understand the Governor's object unless it was to embarrass the Government; and that they did not propose to obey the order or to leave the service of the country till legally and honorably discharged.

The Governor, doubtless finding himself powerless to enforce obedience, took no further steps in the matter, and the militia took their own time to come back, when the close of the fall campaign rendered their services dispensable.

We have looked up in the files of the *Northern Centinel* the Proclamation of Governor Chittenden and the Reply—and reproduce them in our columns as a chapter of History specially interesting and profitable to study at this present time.

The people as a whole, and the yeomen soldiers who are part of the people, are not lessertain to take the side of the Government, in all issues that concern the existence and honor of the nation, today, than they were fifty years ago. Gov. Seymour can call home the New York Militia, and he can "call spirits from the vasty deep." The question is would they come when they are called? It strikes us that the generals in our armies would have something to say about that—that the troops would move towards home when *they* sent them and not before—and that the response from the soldiers would be similar to that of the Green Mountain boys of the last generation.

A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

GOVERNOR CHITTENDEN'S PROCLAMATION OF NOV. 1813.

He orders the Vermont Militia out of the U. S. Service.

Reply of the Vermont Soldiers.

THEY REFUSE OBEDIENCE TO THE ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ.,

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it appears that the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Militia of this State, has been ordered from our frontiers to the defence of a neighboring State:—And, whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain General, that a part of the Militia of the said Brigade have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction and control of the Executive of this State, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister State, fully competent to all the purposes of self defence, whereby an extensive section of our own Frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy: And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the Militia having thus been ordered out of the State:—

Therefore—to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future:—

Be it known—that such portion of the Militia of said Third Division, as may be now doing duty, in the State of New York, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State, both Officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said Brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act in obedience to the order of Brigadier General Jacob Davis, who is appointed, by the Legislature of this State, to the command of said Brigade.

And the said Brigadier General Davis is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith, to see, that the Militia of his said Brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the Frontiers; and, in case of actual invasion, without further Orders, to march with his said Brigade, to act, either in co-operation with the Troops of the U. States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this State from the ravages of hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the only rallying word will be—"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling, as the Captain General does, the weight of responsibility, which rests upon him, with regard to the Constitutional duties of the Militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary to all free countries, at a moment, too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions, and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the Constitution of this and the U. States, without an unequivocal declaration, that, in his opinion, the Military strength and resources of this State, must be reserved for its own defence and protection, *exclusively*—excepting in cases provided for, by the Constitution of the U. States; and then, under orders derived *only* from the Commander in Chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and of the United States the thirty eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's Command,

SAMUEL SWIFT, *Secretary.*

CANTONMENT, PLATTSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1813.

To His Excellency,

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ.,

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

SIR;

A most novel and extraordinary Proclamation from your Excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the Militia of the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the State of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said Brigade. A measure so unexampled requires that we should state to your Excellency, the reasons which induce us and absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your Excellency's Proclamation. With due deference to your Excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty, when required, to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers, are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the Town or State in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederation of States. We further conceive that, while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us as Governor of the State of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your Excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the *right*, or presumes to exercise the *power* of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we were *legally* ordered into the service of the United States, your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were *illegally* ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In *either* case, we cannot conceive the right your Excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your Excellency, that we shall not obey your Excellency's order for returning, but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the Governor and Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper that we should content ourselves with merely giving your Excellency the reasons which prevail upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your Excellency, plainly, our sentiments on this subject. We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so *ignorant* of their rights as to believe that you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so *abandoned* as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light, than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority, issued from the worst motives, to effect the basest purposes. It is, in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object your Excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect—and although it may appear *incredible* to your Excellency; *even soldiers*, have discernment sufficient to perceive that the proclamation of a Governor when offered out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice to your Excellency, bound to declare that a knowledge of your Excellency's character induces us to believe, that the folly and infamy of the proclamation which your Excellency has *put your signature* is not wholly to be ascribed to your Excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers, with whom we believe your Excellency is encompassed.

We are with due respect your Excellency's obedient servants,

Luther Dixon, Lieutenant Colonel.
Elijah Dee, Junior Major.
Josiah Grout, Major.
Charles Bennet, Captain.
Elijah W. Wood, Captain.
Elijah Birge, Captain.
Martin D. Follett, Captain.
Amasa Mansfield, Captain.
T. H. Campbell, Lieutenant.
Daniel Dodge, Ensign.
Sanford Gadcomb, Captain.
James Fullington, Qr. Master.
Shepard Beal, Lieutenant.
John Fassett, Surgeon.
Seth Clark, Jr., Surgeon's Mate.
Thomas Waterman, Captain.
Benjamin Follett, Lieutenant.
Hira Hill, Surgeon's Mate.

Grand Isle County Convention

Met pursuant to a call for that purpose, at the Court House, in North Hero, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1863.

HON. H. H. REYNOLDS was called to the Chair, and H. H. HILL, was appointed Secretary.

A Committee of three from each Town was appointed to present nominations to the Convention.

The following named gentlemen were appointed by the Hon. Chairman, a Committee to report suitable resolutions, viz Hon Asa Reynolds, Hon. Ira Hill, Hon. Gideon H. Rice, Sumner Ladd, Esq., and Serene Macomber, Esq.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a County Committee for the year ensuing Hon. G. H. Rice, South Hero; Hon. Augustus Knight, North Hero; David Sweet, Esq., Alburgh; Adams Chamberlin, Esq., Grand Isle; and John M. Hawrigan, Esq., Isle La Motte.

The Committee on Nominations submitted their report, as follows:

For Senator, HON. WILLIAM H. LYMAN;
For Assistant Judges, HON. D. V. GOODSELL, D. S. SWEET, Esq.;
For Judge of Probate, HON. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT;
For Sheriff, SERENO G. MACOMBER;
For High Bailiff, WM. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.;
For State's Attorney, HON. HARRY HILL;

which was accepted, adopted, and the above nominations confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The Committee to report resolutions submitted the following:

Resolved, That as Members of the Great and Glorious Republic of America, having so long enjoyed the rich blessings of its Protection and Encouragement, established by the wisest and best of men, under the greatest trials and difficulties, it is meet that we recur to the past, bearing in mind that in Unity alone lies our Strength, and that, with united effort and harmony of action we are invincible; then let us lay aside every weight, and the sin of Party Spirit which so easily besets us, and run with patience the race which is set before us, though it be through Blood and Fire, assured that Union and our happiness are worth more than any cost.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the admonitions of Washington to the people, when he tells them: "The unity of Government which constitutes you one People, is dear to you. It is justly so; for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize, and you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity;" and while we endorse what the Father of his Country has said to us, we renew our pledges of support and devotion to the whole Union as the only safeguard for our own liberties, and as the only means for the perpetuity of free Constitutional Government among men.

Resolved, That while renewing our pledges of devotion to our country, we frown down, as beneath the dignity of an American Citizen, all partizan feeling or action, while the struggle of our Government for existence is going on—and as our Country is above party, there should be entire unity of feeling and action in support of Government, in its administration, to overcome its enemies, for the re-establishment of the Union of States, on a firm and immovable basis—and all party passions should be hushed in the present perilous condition of our Country—for they foment riot and insurrection and opposition to the vigorous prosecution of the war, thus in a criminal manner delaying a return to peace, so much desired, which can only result by entire submission of the rebels to just authority of law.

Resolved, That we deplore their insensibility to patriotism of the men at the North who sympathize with those in open rebellion against our government, who rejoice in their successes, who mourn over their defeats, and throw all the obstacles possible in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, by arraying public sentiment against the administration, which is the representative of Government; and we are certain that while they madly attempt to belie the facts of history, that same ordeal will ultimately affix to their names all the odium attached to the foes of the Revolution.

Resolved, That the safety of free government is in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that it is their duty to recur frequently to first principles, and it is especially their duty in the selection of men to represent them in the places of honor and trust,—to choose those (in the language of the Constitution) "most noted for wisdom and virtue," ignoring entirely the practice of party politics, to select candidates for their availability, without reference to their qualifications, for this practice is the source of most of the corruptions that arise in a free government.

Resolved, That we will earnestly support the Administration in all its endeavors to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union entire; ever, however, holding it responsible for any and every breach of trust.

All of which were accepted and unanimously passed. The Convention then voted and instructed the Secretary to forward the copy of the proceedings and resolutions to the FREE PRESS office in Burlington, for publication. Adjourned.

H. H. HILL, Secretary.

The War has exploded a number of theories and baseless assumptions, and one which is the favorite one of the Southerners and their doughface friends, that all the intellect, chivalry and statesmanship of the country was confined to the ranks of Southern slaveholders. A doubt on that point has already found entrance in Jefferson, and is likely to spread considerably. A letter from a gentleman "high in position" in Sweden, written within two months, contains the following:

"Certainly our country is at present a wreck. It is considered generally *that we have a weaker set of men in our Government than and Congress than ever was in our old Government or in the old Congress; and certainly were not no less corrupt.*"

[Our Army Correspondence.]

FROM THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIG., 3D DIV.
CAV. CORPS, WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.,
August 10th, 1863.

Dear Free Press:

It has been said that monotony is the bane of a soldier's life. However that may be, it is the opinion of your humble servant that a soldier who is fortunate enough to get into the shade and stay there while the thermometer stands at 117°, will experience that Contentment which is said to be "the mother of many blessings."

Since the 1st inst., we have had some of the hottest weather "Uncle Sam's" men ever experienced, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 117 degrees in the shade.

After leaving Upperville on the eve of July 22d, we proceeded along at the foot of the mountain and the next day crossed the Rappahannock. Custer's Brigade being in the advance, encountered a part of Longstreet's corps which were retreating through Thornton's Gap. A sharp contest of two hours duration ensued when the gallant Michiganders retired. We encamped for the night at the ancient town of Amissville, 31 miles from the river. Here a line of pickets was established and kept up until the 30th inst., when were relieved by Gregg's Division. On the 31st, we fell back to this place and on the 1st of August our Brigade was ordered out on picket,—the 10th Pa. and 1st Vt. at Stafford C. H., the 5th N. Y. and 1st Vt. near United States ford on the Rappahannock—headquarters at Hartwood church.

Col. De Forest being absent, the Brigade has been for nearly a month under command of Col. Sawyer, whose headquarters are at this place.—The headquarters of Gen. Kilpatrick, who has just returned to us, are also near here. The house occupied by the General is one of the finest I have seen in Virginia and is beautifully located near the railroad.

At the station a few rods distant there is a perfect pile of hardtack, this being at present the base of supplies for Meade's army. Miniature mountains of hay and great bags meet the gaze on either side of the track for some distance, and Quartermaster's stores are measured by the acre. Capt. P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier, is the consignee of this vast pile of freight, he being the post Quartermaster at this place.

Sutlers are "thicker around here than in any corner and retail "goodies" to the weary and care-worn soldier at a very reasonable price.—For instance, cheese can be bought at 75 cts. per pound; butter at 60 cents per pound; pickled cookies at 40 cts. per dozen; common note paper 40 cts. per quire; envelopes 5 cts. per dozen, &c.

An order has come to cease hostilities, and I think we are going to a better place for water.

C. H. B.

CAMP OF PETERS' TAVERN,
FOUR MILES FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION,
Aug. 12th, 1863.

Our Brigade has returned from the front, having been relieved by the Michigan Brigade. Headquarters have been pitched and we are now enjoying life in the cool shade of an upland grove in Virginia east from Culpeper.

It is believed that we are here to have a short rest, to recruit our well jaded horses and weary men, clothing and equipments are needed, and a rest of a week would be considered one of the "luxuries of war." The paymaster is daily looked for, and the 3 months' pay, a handfull of greenbacks, will be welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm.

The country round about here is generally well cultivated and the crops look fine. The corn fields are the chief attraction, and many a roasting ear daily finds its way to the soldier's table, despite the efforts of the vigilant cavalry guard to keep the eyes on them. Numerous such acts of petty larceny. The orchards are all stripped and the broken down fences everywhere demonstrate that the dreaded "Yankee" has also been "there."

Many of the houses have been burned and destroyed by the soldiers as retaliation for the depredations committed by the inhuman guerrilla Mosby and his thieving gang. I am happy to say that the most strenuous efforts are now being put forth for the extermination of this Mosby gang. Every citizen is now coming from the Potomac to the Rappahannock, and back to the Blue Ridge, is being thoroughly searched by the cavalry, and all suspicious persons are being arrested and sent to Headquarters, where he has to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or spending the warm months at the "Old Capitol Hotel" at Washington.

Many of those already brought in, have been recognized by the soldiers as members of Mosby's gang. The entire crowd are a motley-looking set of broken-down farmers, many of them with knees out of their pants, and their clothes generally the worse for wear. They look sullen enough, and "don't know why they should be compelled to take the oath, as they had always been neutral."

The following deaths have occurred since I last wrote you: Private Homer E. Black, Co. A, from wound received at Hagerstown, Md., July 6th; Sergt. Wentworth, Co. F, from wound received at same place; Corp. Ira J. Spencer, Co. L, from wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d; Priv. Scott Merritt, Co. L, from wound received at Hagerstown, July 6th; Priv. Royal J. Thompson, Co A, sun-stroke near Long Ridge, Aug. 8th.

The health of the Regiment is very good, considering the very hot weather and very poor water in this section of Virginia.

The resignation of Chaplain Woodward, some time since, is an event very much to be regretted. He was loved and respected by all who knew him, and his resignation has left a wide gap we fear not soon to be filled. He has the cheering consolation of knowing that he has done his duty faithfully, and that his labors have not been altogether in vain. He has always stood by the regiment, and his kind words have cheered many a sad heart. Previous to our leaving Fairfax he was taken quite ill, and was ill most of the time until he left us. Through this long illness he never deserted his regiment, nor left it for a day. The loss of his brave son seemed to weigh heavily on his mind, and his looks too well showed that the grief was almost overwhelming. May he find that comfort at home which a soldier knows not when away, and may his feeble health soon be restored, is the earnest hope of the entire regiment. In his sorrow he has our sympathies, and at the close of his labors with us, we can say: "Well done good and faithful servant."

Very respectfully Yours,

C. H. B.

P. S.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST VT. CAVALRY,
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Aug 16th, 1863.

Our short rest was a very short one—only three days. We moved to this place yesterday. No knowing where we are going to.

FREEDOM NOT DESIRABLE.—That senate experienced chest, the Boston Courier, declares that freedom should not be desired by the negro. Read its exquisite sarcasm:

"Did we think we, might be content to be a slave, or, in our opinion, the negro ought to desire to be a freeman in the United States."

To this with the Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* thus scornfully replies:—

"Certainly not. It is the height of presumption in a negro to be free. The wish itself is wicked; it is abominably sinful; it is atrociously unfaithful, and deserves the greatest punishment imaginable. The fact that a man with a flat nose and black skin should desire to own his children shows the extraordinary stupidity of the African race. It shows that he is ignorant of his best interests. If he would only mind his business he would soon fetch $1500 on the block. The wicked house of desiring freedom in a land of freedom will strike every body as being peculiarly silly.—Every man can see that as plainly as he can see that the editor of the Boston Courier is an ass."

THE CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS.—We are requested to state that the time during which the excursion tickets to Chicago and back, will be good, has been extended to October 1st. The tickets are sold at the surprisingly low figure of $20 for the round trip. They may be obtained of H. N. Drury, Agent, American Hotel Block.

It will be noticed also, that the rate for regular tickets is reduced.

BOUNTY CASES.—We are now fighting without a reserve corps. All of our troops are in the front attacking the enemy. Many bad solicitors and no a reserve corps ought to be organized immediately. Drafted men might never be sent directly into the field, but first ought to be assimilated and drilled in a reserve corps. The Vermont Brigade, which fought at Gettysburg like veterans, were drilled by Casey in his old reserve corps. Every brigade which went out from us to him have distinguished themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 17th.

The Tribune is right as to Gen. Casey's merits as an organizer and instructor of new troops; but to attribute the good conduct of the Vermont Second Brigade at Gettysburg to their drill under Casey, in the old reserve corps, is going back a good ways. If we recollect aright, the brigade was drilled by Gen. Casey only four or five times, the last of which was in the last week of October, 1862.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, under date of Aug. 11th says:

Colonel Dennison, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from a trip up the river, brings very interesting information. He had a long conversation with citizens of Natchez, and they represent the majority of the people of Mississippi as being thoroughly subjugated. When Natchez was first occupied by our forces the people of the surrounding country imagined they would be obliged to feed our army, and sent a petition to General Ransom, asking that the supplies needed by the army, and which they supposed would be called for, might be divided in proportion to the population, so that the demand might not be too heavy on individuals who could not afford to lose a large proportion. They offered to surrender everything, and only asked that their property should not be destroyed and food enough left them to sustain life. Cotton was offered at any price, the owners being fearful of having it destroyed by the agents of the rebel government. Gen. Ransom informed them if they would keep all the cotton inside our lines, they should not, and he would protect it. The people of Natchez appear much pleased at the suppression of their city by our troops. Gen. Ransom is very popular, and his officers and men have a high reputation among the inhabitants. They are very quiet and orderly, and respect private property. One of Colonel Dennison's officers, a little delicate young fellow of Natchez, sent in to Gen. Ransom for a pass, and informed him that he was a young man daily expected home on leave of absence from the rebel army, and asked that when they arrived he would send a guard and take him prisoner. Her request was granted, and when she notified the General of their being at home the guard was sent, and the "boys" were bagged and paraded, much to the satisfaction of their fond parent, who credited their services in the form. The story has much; but we must remember that "all's fair in love and war." Natchez has been fortified so as to make it a stronger in order to render it entirely secure from attack.

"HURRA FOR BURNS!"—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph narrates the following:

John Burns, now seventy years of age, a resident of Gettysburg, fought throughout the battles of the last day, and was wounded no less than five times, the first shot taking effect in his ankle, from which he limped seriously. He came up to Philadelphia on Thursday of the week, about twelve o'clock, and he came to Judge Kelley's office. He was dressed in the best, consisting of a light home-made linsey coat, with brass buttons, pepper and pepper, and a stove pipe hat of the latest fashion, all of ancient pattern, and quite in keeping in his house. He was armed with a regulation musket. He loaded and fired off rapidly until the last of his five wounds brought him down. He will recover.—His little cottage was burned by the rebels. A purse of a hundred dollars has been sent to him from Germantown. Brave John Burns!"

THE DRAFT in the First District closed on the 15th. The only three persons liable to draft attached to the enrolling office, including Capt. S. E. Burnham, the recording clerk, were drawn.

The Detroit ladies put their old crinoline to good use. They suspend them by a pole running through the centre, thus forming a circular trellis, around which cypress vines and morning glories climber in the wildest luxuriance.

MEXICAN NEWS.—A dispatch from San Francisco gives additional Mexican news. Gen. Forey was doing a large business in decrees. A recognition of the Rebel Confederacy is advocated, and jealousy is stirred up against the United States. Guerrillas infest the main roads as usual; they are killed whenever caught, no prisoners being taken. Assassinations are frequent in the Capital, the victims being mostly French sympathizers. On the other hand, the triple-headed Government was daily imprisoning and shooting Mexicans who refused to take the oath of allegiance; men are publicly flogged, and the incredible statement is made that one Mexican lady had been punished with 200 lashes for refusing to receive French officers in her house. The foreign Ministers had declined to remove to San Luis under Juarez's offer of protection for their escort.

THE NORTH.—Since this war commenced your correspondent has traveled through nineteen States, and everywhere he has found plenty, prosperity, work for every one, busy cities, thriving States, and increasing populations, only excepting such sections as have admitted and harbored the devil of secession.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

General News.

Eleven hundred and 81 names were drawn in the 19th ward in New York Friday thus completing the draft in the 6th district. The day passed off without the slightest disagreeable incident. The city and vicinity swarm with troops, but happily their services were not required, nor is there the slightest sign that they will be. Among the drafted are representatives of press, pulpit, and every description of profession or business.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met on Thursday and nominated Col. Stephen A. Miller for Governor, and C. D. Scurwood for Lieut. Governor. For the other State officers the present incumbents were nominated.

W. H. Lee, a friend and classmate of the editor of the Memphis Bulletin, just arrived from Georgia, says nothing can equal the abject and starving condition of the people of Southern States, and the unmitigated despotism practised upon them. The people are ripe for a movement to overthrow their rulers, and such action cannot be much longer delayed.

Gov. Pierpoint is in Washington, making arrangements for putting the government of the State of Virginia into operation, the seat to be at Alexandria. With this view the first legislature will be convened in extra session, probably in September, when they will elect a treasurer and auditor, for without them no salaries can be paid nor the taxes collected in the several counties deposited. By the creation of the State of West Virginia, the sum of $100,000 was left to the credit of the Old Dominion. The new term of Gov. Pierpont will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 29th of last May in those parts of Eastern Virginia free from rebel control. Thus there are three Governors in what was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., which says that President Lincoln, has signified his purpose to attend a Union mass meeting to be held in that place on the 3d of September, but should the public business prevent him from being present he will address the people by letter. Most extensive preparations are being made to make this the largest meeting ever held in the West.

News from Oregon and Idaho mines is received to the end of July. Three-fourths of the people at Boise river must leave soon for lack of water. The bars on the upper Columbia river, extending two miles are found to turn out richly. $300,000 reached Victoria from Cariboo by one arrival lately, and $200,000 more are on the way. There are not many claims there but they are exceedingly rich. The Stoken mines in British Columbia are a failure.

MR LINCOLN.—He, who is a true patriot will never give up any portion of his country, even to secure the abolition of slavery. To go for our country, is to go for her chosen form of government—for her constitution—not to prate for it, or to affect a regard for it, for the very purpose of aiding the enemy, but to favor it for its great principles of justice, liberty and equality. But the most effective way to go for our country is to go against her enemies. We must stand by the government. Not to stand by the government is not to stand by the country. The government represents the country, and it is represented by strong, pure and patriotic men. The President, for whom I did not vote, is a pure and intelligent man. Washington always excepted, we never had a President more to be honored and more to be loved than Abraham Lincoln. Whatever is prosaic in his character is the result of early education—for which no man is accountable. You may not have detected this defect. The evidence I have found in is recent retaliatory proclamation. In that proclamation he says:—For every Union soldier taken and sold into slavery, one Rebel prisoner shall be put to compulsory labor on the public works. But this is no due offset; for compulsory labor is not slavery. The minor and apprentice are subject to compulsory labor. The great calamity of the slave is that he is deprived of the protection of law, and thrust down to the level of the brute. But a man put to compulsory labor on the public works is still under the protection of law. How could the President have fallen into such a mistake? For every Federal soldier sold into slavery, at least a thousand Rebels should be put to compulsory labor, to render the retaliation equivalent.

But I said we must stand by the government.—The man who says the government has changed the purpose of the war, utters a wicked slander. No wonder there are mobs when men in high positions utter the slander that the war is now waged to abolish slavery. The object of the war is to secure the unconditional submission of the rebels—without armistice or terms. To buy them off by concessions would dishonor the nation. —*Gerrit Smith.*

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Schuyler Colfax, in an obituary notice of the late John D. Campbell, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, mentions the following remarkable incident. Mr. Colfax is a director of the company:

"Last year, talking with him over the gloomy condition of the road when we had both entered upon its service, with its stock selling at six cents on the dollar, its laborers unpaid for nearly half a year, its credit utterly gone and two millions of floating debt crushing it apparently, he spoke of the labor he had given to it, and added: 'The road is now about out of debt, and when I can give its long-suffering stockholders a dividend, I intend to retire.' He repeated this jocularly this spring, when we met him with his wife on the cars, on one of our hurried visits home. The first dividend for many years on the stock of the road was paid on Saturday, August 1st, at its office in New York. And on that very morning Mr. Campbell surrendered his trust to a higher power than the president or directors."

THE RIGHT KIND OF LIQUOR.—At the late Temperance Convention in Saratoga, a gentleman took occasion to utter a word of caution as to the circulation of evil report concerning the loss of battles by the intemperance of Generals. He said shortly before Vicksburg was taken, an anxious patriot went to the President to urge that Gen. Grant should be removed from command, because "he drinks." Mr. Lincoln calmly inquired of his visitor if he could tell what liquor Gen. Grant drank. The man could not tell what it was. "I am sorry you can't inform me," said Mr. L., "for I should like to recommend some of the same kind of liquor to some other generals.—*N. Y. Independent.*

As the up and down trains were passing each other at Claremont, on Friday, Charles Wood, newsboy, an intelligent lad of 14, son of O. F. Wood, of Bellows Falls, Vt., leaned out of the baggage car, lost his hold and fell, his legs coming under the train. Both were horribly mutilated below the knee, and the amputation of both was found imperative. The passengers made up a purse of $76 for him.

AN INSIDE VIEW.—It is true that appearances wear rather an unfavorable aspect now, but Morris Island and Sumter have not yet been taken; and should both fall, though the peril may be increased, we by no means surrender our hopes of Charleston. *The enemy can never occupy Sumter; that is a fixed fact. It will be destroyed before it will fall into their hands, and if not, Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, could level it to the foundation in twenty-four hours.—Savanah Republican.*

THE DRAFT in New York City has gone on quietly for a week without any disturbance, and no riots are anticipated.

News of the War.

Information from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac says there is no change or no indications of a change of position. Advices concur that the rebel forces around Culpepper have been reduced to Gen. A. P. Hill's command, while Gen Longstreet and Ewell have moved southwest, to Fredericksburg probably.

A letter from the gunboat De Soto, at Key West, states that the British schooner Lady Maria was captured on the 6th of July. On the 11th chased a steamer and was rapidly overhauling her when one of the De Soto's boilers burst, badly scalding five men and necessitating the abandonment of the chase.—The boiler was repaired. On the 18th, captured the steamer James Butler, and then gave chase and captured the rebel steamer William Bagley, after passing all other blockaders who were in pursuit. In all the above captures we netted about 1500 bales of cotton.

A letter from the gunboat Sagamore states that that vessel on the 8th captured three vessels from Nassau, in addition to others previously taken, all laden with contraband goods of great value to the rebels. The same vessel destroyed the small town of Smyrna, Florida, on the 26th ult., which place was a rendezvous for guerrillas.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 7th says that a court of inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of Wall over Shorter for Governor, and that Curry is beaten by Cruikshanks for Congress.

The Mobile Tribune says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced in anticipation of an attack by our forces.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrollton, was robbed at half past one o'clock Thursday morning, by about 16 men in uniform, who represented themselves as belonging to Scott's rebel cavalry. They were first discovered by Mr. Crawford, the cashier, who lives in the rear of the bank, on whom they fired, driving him back into his house. After removing all the money from the vault and burning the papers therein they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen County. The amount of money taken is $100,000 in gold and silver and $30,000 in paper money. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

From Richmond papers are taken the following items, dated Charleston, Aug. 20.

The enemy's operations during the last 24 hours have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from their Parrott guns on Morris Island.

Their fire begins to tell on Fort Sumter, which replies only at long intervals.

The defense of the harbor does not depend upon Sumter. Even if that fortress should be battered down, the harbor may still be held.

Gov. Bonham has issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from Charleston as soon as possible.

The 200-pound Parrott guns of the enemy are too much for the walls of Sumter, and the fort only replies at intervals.

It has been determined to defend the city street by street