Watchman & State Journal.

BY E. P. WALTON.

MONTPELIER, JUNE 20, 1862.

MASS CONVENTION.

A MASS CONVENTION of the Friends of Vermont will be held at MONTPELIER, on the 9th day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election. All who are in favor of sustaining the Constitution and the Union, and of supporting the National Administration in the present crisis of the country, are cordially invited to attend.

H. HENRY BAXTER,
J. GREGORY SMITH,
E. W. CLARKE,
GEO. C. SHEPARD,
} Republican State Com.

June 5th, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Both Houses have this week acted upon trial by jury. The Senate has passed a bill providing oaths which will exclude rebels and disloyal persons from the jury box in United States courts; a measure introduced by Senator Davis of Kentucky. It prepares the way for the conviction and punishment of rebels, and shows that the objection to jury trial has been pressed, on the confiscation question, altogether farther than the occasion warrants. In the House, jury trial came up in a different shape. On Monday a resolution of Mr. Julian, of Indiana, for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, came up very unexpectedly, in this House, and was rejected by fifteen majority. Immediately thereupon Mr. Colfax of Indiana introduced a resolution for jury trial to persons arrested as fugitives, whenever they make oath that they are not slaves, and it was adopted by a handsome majority. The principle is right and thoroughly constitutional. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster urged it when the fugitive slave law was passed. Slaves are, by the Constitution, "persons;" and the same instrument provides that no "person" shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law—and that involves trial by jury. This was always good doctrine in Vermont, and ought to be everywhere. Pardon me if I suggest that I do not see the consistency of insisting upon trial by jury for slaves and rejecting it for their masters. They are all persons; albeit Ithink the slaves generally have the advantage of being the most loyal, and therefore the most respectable persons of the two classes. But the law, like the divine Law-giver, is no respecter of persons. I most insist, therefore, that those Republicans who resist trial by jury to persons accused of rebellion, and plead for it for their slaves, are not consistent. True, the first are criminals, if guilty, and the last are not; but that only makes the case the stronger. It is in criminal cases that the requisition of jury trial is most imperative. But I rejoice, as I think the reader will do, that Congress has affirmed the right of trial by jury for Africans who swear they are not slaves. I am thankful for that little. But it is not enough. The fugitive ought not to be required to swear that he is not a slave. The presumption should be that he is not, and the claimant should be required to prove title to his services. Even if he is to be treated as a criminal, it ought to be sufficient for him to say he is not guilty in the form charged, and he should be treated as not guilty if he stands mute.

HORACE GREELEY vs. E. P. WALTON.

The *N. Y. Tribune* has pitched into a company of its political friends for voting to purchase, for the library of Congress, one hundred sets of the annals and debates of Congress,—an invaluable work for Congressmen who desire to perform their duties intelligently and faithfully; and moreover a work which will soon be rare. The supply for sale is now nearly exhausted. Well, Walton, and a majority of his committee on printing, thought it wise, and, in the long run, economical, to secure these books. The secret of the *Tribune's* hostility to this is that it hates the venerable and worthy publishers of the *National Intelligencer*. They were the compilers and publishers of the work. They were National Republican in politics—as Greeley was; Whig, as Greeley was; and even now agree with the *Tribune* in many things—the protective policy for instance. But they are not quite up to the *Tribune* on the slavery question; they are favorable to emancipation according to the President's scheme; they are very moderate, very slow, compared with the *Tribune*; in fact they are "old fogies," according to the *Tribune*, and according to Walton, too, if he should indulge in epithets of that kind. In short, Greeley and Walton don't disagree much about the *Intelligencer*; but Walton thinks that has nothing to do with the book question. He thinks that as the publishers of the *Intelligencer* compiled and printed the work for Congress, and never could be repaid by any body but Congress, good faith requires Congress to purchase their books when it needs them. And in that I am authorized to said that one of the most excellent and eminent of old Congressmen living, and now, as of old, the watch-dog of the treasury, agrees perfectly with Walton—I mean first Comptroller Whittlesey. He has authorized and requested me to say so. But Greeley has a Congressional record on the book question, and Walton thinks it is rich—very rich, and especially refreshing about these days. Greeley was in Congress three terms, and in that time made two speeches in favor of buying the books, voted for the books, (by mistake) and finally took one hundred and ten volumes of Congressional books as his own private property, and among them the very annals and debates which Walton proposed to buy for the library of the House. Perhaps Greeley put them into a public library when he got home; Walton agrees with him perfectly on that head, and hopes that he did do it. Walton would not strain a point with him, however—would not much complain of him if he put them into the library of the *Tribune* association and marked them on the cover—"Stolen from the *Tribune* office." The *Tribune* is a public institution, and the books will be used for public purposes, though its library is not exactly a public library.—But Walton knows nothing of this point, except from rumor. She is a lying jade, and Greeley is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. January 16, 1849, Horace Greeley, in his place as Member of Congress, said:

"He would state, with reference to the sale of books to members of Congress, that he did not object to them on account of the books, but he believed, if they were distributed according to the true intent with which they were purchased, the books would only remain home and placed in the public libraries—*it was a fair and honest representation of the public money.*"—*Globe, vol 20, page 289.*

That was "fair and honest" in Greeley's day; aye, "fair and honest" to buy these books for members, and to give them to public libraries at home; so that every Congress had to repeat the purchase for every new member, as it did for twenty years. In Walton's day, Congress buys no books for members, to be kept forever as their private property; they must buy their own books, and pay for them with their own money. So Walton insists that his plan of once buying one hundred sets for the House library, to be public property, to be used only for public purposes, and to last for all future time, is only a great deal more "fair and honorable," and a more economical "appropriation of the public money" than was advocated by Greeley himself.

Again the question came up on the 25th of January, 1849, and a scene occurred which Mr. Greeley will remember to his dying day. I will not describe it, for I felt for him then, as I do now, notwithstanding his attacks on Walton. It is enough to say that Mr. Greeley claimed that he had voted by mistake, and then added the following declaration:

"I say now, as I did the other day on the floor of this House, I approve of the appropriation for the books, provided they are honestly disposed of according to the intent of the appropriation."—*Cong. Globe, vol. 20, page 302.*

The appropriation was made, and Greeley took the books. The differences in favor of Walton are precisely these: he takes no books for himself; he proposes no annual appropriation for books for members, or to be distributed to libraries at home—as Greeley proposed to do; but he proposes a limited and single purchase, for the library of the House, and for the sole purpose of facilitating the business of the House. Greeley would spend for *each Congress* what Walton would spend but once. So much for Greeley vs. Walton. The *Tribune* cannot give full reports of the current proceedings of Congress, unless it likes them—of course not the proceedings of 1849; so you will have to put this into the *Watchman*.

JUNE 18, 1862.

The box, so promptly provided by the ladies of Montpelier for the benefit of soldiers in hospital, was received yesterday, and to-day a supply has been sent to the army before Richmond, under the personal care of Mrs. Fales, and with injunctions to keep the wounded and sick Vermont boys in special remembrance. Mrs. F. is one of the too few ladies who give all their time and risk their lives in acts of christian charity. She has just returned from Pittsburgh Landing, where, with the wife of a Senator of the United States, (Mr. Harlan,) she has labored in all services, from cooking for and nursing the sick, to preparing the dead for the grave. For fourteen months she has given her services to the sick and wounded soldiers in Washington, and to-day she has started for Richmond.

TAKE NOTICE! By order of Adjutant General Washburn, Capt. Mower publishes a list of the towns in this county, with the number of men in each liable to do military duty, the number that each town has furnished and the excess or deficiency in each town.—As the company now recruiting is slow in filling up, each town can see where the drafting would be the heaviest in case it becomes necessary to resort to it. We hope for the good name of the county that a draft will not be necessary, but to avoid it the recruits must be forthcoming. Rutland and Franklin counties have nearly filled up their companies and several others are about half full. Let Washington county respond at once.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—So far as the Republican papers of the State have expressed themselves respecting the State Convention called by the Republican State Committee, there is a unanimous expression of approval of the terms of the call, and, with one exception, a unanimous desire that the present Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer shall be renominated. The Bradford *Telescope* intimates that Hon. Paul Dillingham may be selected for Lieut. Governor. For one we object. The people of Washington County will undoubtedly give him a seat in the Senate, and much prefer his services as their representative in that body, instead of as presiding officer, although his capabilities for that position cannot be questioned by any one. Give us the present State ticket, and we doubt not the Senate will be honored by Hon. Paul Dillingham as one of the Representatives from this County.

ABOUT FACE!—It is remarkable to see the celerity with which the former maligners of the plans of Gen. McClellan are changing front about less days. Some of his most bitter traducers are now compelled to acknowledge that his original plan for attacking the rebels at Yorktown was "all right," and should never have been interfered with by the withdrawal of any part of his forces.—And it would seem, from the recent change in the boundaries of departments, that the President and Secretary of War are preparing to give him back McDowell's force, and thus make sure at Richmond what it is now conceded he would have accomplished at Yorktown, had not 40,000 or 50,000 of his troops been allowed to "sleep on their arms" on the Rappahannock, while, with an insufficient force, Gen. McClellan was sent to besiege the rebels at Yorktown. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, a paper which has taken the lead in the unjustifiable warfare on Gen. McClellan, now bewails past mistakes and injustice done to the gallant leader of the army of the Potomac. He says:

"If I could go back for three or four months, with the advantages of my present military experience, I should do differently from the policy of strengthening McClellan. I know now that this policy was wise. The division of armies and the multiplication of commands has ever been a sore in the vigor of war. If Napoleon left any legacy to the science of which he was a master, it was the concentration of forces, and the striking an enemy with overwhelming numbers at with a rapidity of successive blows, that stun while they surprise. It would have been economical, humane, and politic, to have given to McClellan all the disposable troops north and west of the Ohio, when he commenced the invasion of Virginia. He could then have broken through the centre of the peninsular defenses stretching from York town to Lee's mills—have saved the time lost in the siege preparations before Yorktown—have overwhelmed the fugitive army on the road and in their impenetrable refuge, the swamps at Williamsburg—have cleared them right up to Richmond, if he did not scatter them forever right and left of the way, and would have spent in the capitality of the rebellion, with useful political effect, the weary weeks wasted in an unequal struggle with the rain and mud of the peninsular swamps, and would have kept in life and health, under Richmond's sheltering roof, the thousands of soldiers who have since sickened and died in this unhealthiest and most difficult country that a civilized army ever operated in. The past is gone. But the prescription with me, and if any part of it can be used to rectify the fearful mistake of weakening McClellan, in God's name let it be so used, and used on the instant."

A colored preacher in Washington, named Ross, who received money from several churches and individuals to purchase his wife and child from slavery, has filled an application to be commenced for them under the act of emancipation!

THE SITUATION.

Things are somewhat mixed up of late in nearly all the departments of the army; and from the indefinite reports which reach us from all quarters, it is almost impossible to reckon our exact position. Yet, so far as we can judge, there is nothing particularly unfavorable to the success of the Union forces at any point.

Since the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under Gen. Beauregard, it has been a matter of speculation as to where the late rebel army at Corinth have gone. According to the best information that we can gather, it is no longer a grand army, but split into various small detachments, a part of them—some 15,000—having been captured by Gen. Pope, and about the same number deserted; another part is still retreating towards the central part of Mississippi and Alabama; and still another part sent to the reinforcement of Charleston or Richmond—perhaps both.—Gen. Halleck therefore appears to have no formidable rebel force to contend against, and has commenced to repair the railroads from Corinth north through Tennessee to Kentucky, and west to Memphis. Since the occupation of Memphis by the forces of the Mississippi flotilla, the whole of Western Tennessee has been nearly cleared of rebel troops, and what few are remaining must depend for safety more upon their fleetness of foot than their skill in arms.

Although but little is heard from the Mississippi flotilla since the surrender of Memphis, yet enough is known to render it certain that a speedy junction will be made with the fleet of Commodore Farragut from New Orleans, and that great thoroughfare of inland navigation very soon be opened as an outlet to the productions of the West. The heavy work of the campaign in the Southwest is closed, and as fast as our naval and land forces can advance and give protection to the returning loyalty of the people, so far do we expect to see the last evidences of secession wiped out. Missouri and Kentucky have freed themselves of rebel rule. Arkansas, Tennessee and a large part of Mississippi and Louisiana are already preparing to follow their example, and the rebellion will very soon be confined to the interior portions of the Atlantic and Gulf States from Virginia to Alabama.

Affairs in Virginia appear to hang in almost every scale, though the best informed military men who have been made acquainted with General McClellan's plans, express the utmost confidence in his ability to capture the rebel capital. That the rebels at Richmond have been largely reinforced from some quarter—most likely from the late army of Corinth—is not doubted; and it is known also that Gen. McClellan has received large reinforcements—a part, at least, of Gen. McDowell's corps having been sent to him.—The operations of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley are undoubtedly designed to prevent reinforcements being sent to Gen. McClellan, by making a feint of attack upon Fremont and Banks. He has tried that game once, and escaped capture only by some of the tallest kind of running. To believe he will be allowed to repeat the operation is to cast an imputation of weakness and blindness upon the War Department which we are not prepared to grant. The rebellion in Virginia is, we believe, about played out; and the final scene will soon be enacted in a decisive and successful assault upon Richmond, or in another rebel evacuation. McClellan's pills proved powerful at Yorktown, and we doubt if the patient is in any better condition to withstand them at Richmond. Evacuation or death will be the only alternative to the rebels; and none will discover the fact sooner than they.

Gen. Burnside's recent visit to Washington, to consult with the President, is ominous of some speedy move in North Carolina.—what we have no means of knowing. Gen. B. is not a man to remain idle when effective blows can be struck, and we shall expect to hear good news from his department very soon.

Charleston,—the birth-place of treason and the original camp ground of the rebellion,—appears to be about to meet her deserts. Our forces are already within a few miles of the city, and none can be more resigned than we to hear that what the conflagration of a few months ago failed to do, has been accomplished by the burning shells of Gen. Hunter's forces.

From Savannah we have but little that is reliable, and nothing to show that we are making any further progress towards the occupation of that city.

The capture of Fort Morgan at Mobile, leaves that city at the mercy of Com. Porter's fleet, and we may at any time hear of its occupancy by the Union troops.

Gen. Butler's management at New Orleans is meeting with the best of success, as the universally favorable reports from there go to prove.

On the whole, the situation seems to be reduced to cracking a few hard nuts at Richmond, Charleston and perhaps Savannah, and the rebellion is dead. Guerrillas we have no fear of. They will do for the rebels to talk about and "fall back upon," but practically will amount to very little.

A NEW RECRUIT.—The demand for volunteers to fill up the 9th Regiment is urgent, and fears are entertained that it will be necessary to resort to drafting. The "home editor" of the *Watchman*, has the satisfaction of assuring the recruiting officers that on Sunday morning a hearty looking recruit made his appearance in our family circle, and from all indications thus far he possesses the best of fighting qualities. He will, however, require considerable drill in the "manual exercise," and will not offer his services for the 9th Regiment unless he can be assured of a commission as Captain. Let us see—Capt. Brown—well, that will do.

☞ The statement furnished by the Adjutant General of the number of men who have gone to the war from the towns in this county cannot be correct. For instance, the town of Montpelier is reported as having furnished 58, when a list of over 100 has already been made out. If the other towns are no more reliable than this, we doubt if a draft could be applied in the county.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July, with all the attractions of summer—fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, family recipes, &c.,—is the first to grace our table. This number commences a new volume, and now is a favorable time for subscription. $2 per year. Subscribers to the *Watchman* furnished for $1 75 per year on application to this office.

VERMONT ITEMS.

ACCIDENT.—Stephen Burgin, a workman in J. R. Langdon's stave machinery, was caught in the belt, this (Monday) morning, and carried several times around the shaft, stripping his clothes from him, and mangling him most horribly,—the blood being spattered in all directions.

CARELESS DRIVING.—A little daughter of J. Warren Bailey of this village, was run over last Monday afternoon by a careless driver of a span of horses. The child, though somewhat bruised, is thought not to be seriously injured. The John who thus put in jeopardy the life of the child didn't seem to care, however, for her fate, but drove on without stopping to learn what injury he had done. We regret that we cannot give his name and thus identify the heartlessly cruel individual.—*Freeman.*

HARD FROST.—The monotony of this remarkable season was varied last night by a sharp frost throughout the larger part of this county. In the towns lying back from the lake ice formed as thick as window glass, and growing crops of potatoes, corn, beans, &c., were cut down to the ground. In this village, which probably suffers less from frost than any other place in the county with two or three exceptions, it was generally not severe enough to do any appreciable damage.—*Burlington Free Press of Monday.*

"Jack" found time during the night to visit Montpelier, and the blackened tomatoes, beans, corn, &c., on Monday told a sad tale of his depredations. First parched by the drough, and now nipped in the bud by the frost, our gardens are anything but promising.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Sixty Recruits have already been recruited in this county. Burlington, thus far, furnishes twenty men. She ought to do better. The Rutland County Company is also nearly or quite full, and will very soon be organized. The Lamoille County Company had 66 on Saturday. Recruiting is prosperous in Addison and Orange counties. Over 600 have been recruited in all, and Volunteers are presenting themselves more rapidly than at first. It is hoped the Regiment will be full in the course of a week. The companies, as soon as organized, will immediately go into camp at Brattleboro.

Surgeon Charles L. Allen, of the Ninth Regiment has recently been tendered and accepted the appointment of Brigade Surgeon. It is expected that he will succeed Brigade Surgeon L. L. Phelps in the charge of the Vermont Brigade; Dr. Phelps on account of overwork feeling obliged to resign.

The successor of Surgeon Allen, is Assistant Surgeon B. Walter Carpenter, of the Second Vermont. His fellow citizens here will rejoice to hear that he has this appointment, for it could not be more worthily bestowed. The Second Vermont Boys fairly worship th "Little Doctor," and are almost indignant that he has to leave them. Surgeon Carpenter has seen much service on the field, and we congratulate the "Ninth" on the prospect of being so well cared for as regards medical attendance.—*Burlington Times.*

Colonel Stannard organized the First Company for the 9th Regiment, recruited under the superintendence of Lieut. A. B. Jewett, at Swanton, on Saturday, the 12th. There was 97 men enlisted, V. E. Barney, of Swanton, was elected Captain, L. E. Sherman, of Montgomery, 1st Lieut, B. W. Jewett, of St. Albans, 2d Lieut. The Company is composed of fine men, and will do honor to the service.

A FIGHTING PARSON.—The Vt. Cavalry has about as plucky a chaplain as there is in the service. He frequently accompanies scouting parties, and as his horse is one of the fleetest in the regiment, he is often in advance of the party when there are rebels to be chased. Not long since in the Shenandoah Valley, Chaplain Woodward, single handed, ran down and captured two of Ashby's Cavalry, and would have bagged a third if it had not been for the unfortunate circumstance that while drawing his pistol to send a leaden messenger after a flying rebel who would not heed his summons to surrender, the Chaplain shot his horse through the neck. The horse was not very seriously wounded however, and the Chaplain regained the regiment, bringing his two captives with him.—*Free Press.*

RAIDS.—Major Collins arrived home on Monday, having been wounded in the fight, and relates some amusing "cards" which he saw played off upon the Confederate soldiers by their officers, while he was their prisoner at Strasburgh. He says that on the day after his capture, dispatches were read to the regiment, and circulated among the camps, that McClellan had been defeated at Richmond, with a loss of 40,000; that McDowell was completely cut up, losing 20,000, and was retreating on the double-quick, and that Beauregard had repulsed Halleck, root and branch. And the fools believed it, and cheered for their great victories! This is the way rebel courage is kept up.—*Banner.*

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On Friday afternoon last, as Mr. Sylvester Howard and his daughter Almira, were coming to this village, the horse driven by him, which was a skittish one, took fright at something and ran down the hill below his house at the top of his speed, throwing Mr. Howard from the wagon and brushing him so severely that he died on the following Sunday afternoon. His daughter jumped from the wagon and escaped with a severe hurt upon the hip.—*Irasburgh Standard.*

THE VERMONTERS ON PARADE.—The *World's* correspondent speaking of the visit of the Spanish General Prim, to Gen. McClellan's headquarters on Sunday, says:

"He was received by several of our leading Generals, and subsequently reviewed several divisions, among whom were the fine troops of Gen. Smith, to whom the good looking Spaniard accorded much praise. They turned out at just ten minutes notice."

ACCIDENT AND REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A little son—Charlie—of Mr. Seth Cobb, of West Stockbridge, some five years old, fell from a load of ore a few days since, and the wagon, containing about *thirty-one hundred pounds*, passed over his body. When taken up he was as if dead, but shortly recovered under the tresment of timely medical aid. Although now quite low he is expected to recover.—*Banner.*

THE OLD SECOND VT.—One who is fully qualified to judge by knowledge of it and other regiments before Richmond, says that the Vt. 2d, is the largest, healthiest, and toughest Volunteer regiment in McClellan's army—and if any exceed it much in discipline and spirit we don't know which they are.

The yearly expense of keeping sheep in Vermont is stated by a writer in the Patent Report at $1 30 per head. In Wisconsin it is put at 50 cents a year. In Missouri 40 cents. In Maine $1. In Virginia 45 cents. The Shaker Society in Kentucky rate the cost there at from 50 to 75 cents.

☞ 2d Lieut. Joseph W. D. Carpenter, has been promoted to be 1st Lieut. of Co. G, 4th Vermont Regiment, vice Henry H. Hill, deceased; and Commissary Sargeant George N. Harvey to be 2d Lieut., vice, Carpenter promoted.

The blacksmith shop of Messrs. Miller & Trull of Lyndon took fire and was consumed on Thursday afternoon of last week. It was only by the greatest exertions that other buildings in the vicinity were saved from the devouring element.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Last Wednesday night the dwelling house of Mr. Willard T. Brown, in Peacham, was burned. Two children, one 10 and another 12 years old, named Alice and Perry, perished in the flames. Another child was rescued with difficulty.

☞ The Adjutant General's list of men furnished from this County seems to stir up the people a little. A correspondent at Waterbury writes us that that town has already furnished 68 men for the various Vermont Regiments in the field, besides some 8 or 10 that have gone into regiments from other States. We find that in almost every town in the County the actual number sent far exceeds what are reported by the Adjutant General. Are the listers of the several towns accountable for this? If so, they may yet cause much trouble from their imperfect returns.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Rutland, June 14, 1862.

Assignees and others holding orders for *allotted* pay of Vermont Volunteers; are hereby notified that returns for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments, for the months of January and February, have been received at this office, from the Paymaster of the United States. I am advised that the allotted pay for months of March and April will be remitted in two or three weeks for these Regiments, and also for the Cavalry Regiment. It is hoped that arrangements are now made that will in the future insure more prompt payments.

J. B. PAGE, *State Treasurer.*

☞ Among the deaths reported at Washington is R. G. Jones, Co. F, Fourth Vermont Regiment.

☞ Michael Castelce of Poultney, was instantly killed at West Rutland on Tuesday evening, by driving off a steep embankment. He was intoxicated. When found, the dashboard was across his neck and his neck broken.

Markets

BOSTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES
THURSDAY, June 12, 1862.

ASHES.		PRODUCE	
Pot, per lb	6 0 a 0 0	Apples (dried) lb	3 0 a 3 0 0
Pearl,	6 0 0 a 5 1 4	do sliced	7 5 0 a 8 0 0
FLOUR.		whole, per bush	0 0 a 0 0
Western, common	4 25 a 4 50	Butter, per lb—	
do fancy	4 75 a 4 87	Vermont	10 a 17 0 0
do extra	4 75 a 5 00	Beans, per bush—	
do superfine	5 00 a 5 00	Small $ sh	2 00 a 2 50
Genesee, common	0 00 a 0 00	Marrow	2 00 a 2 25
do fancy	0 00 a 0 00	Blue pod	2 00 a 2 00
do extra	0 00 a 0 00	Cheese, pr lb—	
do superfine	0 00 a 0 00	English dairy	7 a 10 0 0
Canada, common	4 25 a 4 50	Verm't & N Y	5 a 7 0 0
do fancy	4 75 a 4 87	Western	5 a 6 1 2
do extra	5 00 a 5 25	Peas, pr bush—	
do superfine	5 50 a 0 25	Canada	85 a 00
Rye Flour	3 50 a 3 75	Pigeons, pr doz—	
Corn Meal	2 75 a 3 12	Chickens	0 1 a 00
GRAIN.		Fowls	0 0 a 00
Corn, per 56 lbs		Eggs	12 a 13 0 0
Southern yel	55 a 60	STARCH.	
do white	a	Pearl, per lb	5 1-2 a 7 1-2
Western mix'd	54 a 56	Potatoes	3 1-4 a 3 1-2
Yellow	57 a 58	TALLOW.	
Wheat western	0 00 a 1 20	Rendered, lb	8 1-2 a 8 5-8
Rye	85 a 90	Rough	6 a 6 1-4
Barley	80 a 90	WOOL.	
Oats	45 a 52	Full blood Merino	46 a 47
Shorts per ton	19 0 0 a 20 00	3-4 do	44 a 46
Fine Feed	20 00 a 22 00	1-2 do	43 a 44
HOPS.		Common	41 a 43
First sort, 1861	13 a 16	Western, mixed	50 a 43
PROVISIONS.		Southern Reverse—	
Pork—		Washed	a
Clear	13 0 0 a 14 00	Unwashed	a
Mess	12 0 0 a 00 0 0	Pulled—	
Prime	10 50 a 10 50	Extra	46 a 55
Lard, bbl, lb	8 a 8 1-2	Superfine	43 a 50
Hams, smoked	8 a 7 0 0	No 1	39 a 40
		No 2	a

Remarks—We have but little change to note, this week. Business moderate. The market in flour has been greatly depressed during its tenure near the close, as the receipts are light and the stock small for the season. The stock of corn is very light and prices nominal. Supplies are soon looked for. Oats are very firm, and continue to advance gradually in price. Shorts, fine feed, and middlings dull and lower. Pork very quiet, and a shade lower. Beef firm and steady. Lard quiet. Choice butter is scarce and sells readily—other kinds dull. No change in the cheese. White beans are quite firm, and active at an advance. Grass seed quiet. Sugar is dull and prices during the week have favored buyers. The market in wool has been quite active, and prices are firm and well sustained. The sales of the week have been 700,000 lbs fleece and pulled; including about 200,000 lbs at the latter, at 44 to 46c for fleece, and 42 to 55c for No. 1, super-extra and pulled, the latter price for choice lots. Tare stock of fleece is now quite small. Desirable kinds of foreign command full prices.

By Telegraph to the Watchman & Journal.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET—June 18.

Whole number of Cattle at market 413 about 350 Beeves and Stores, 63 consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra, $6.00 a $6.75. First quality, $5.50 a 5.90. Second quality, $4.50 a 5.00. Third quality, $4.00 a 4.00.

Working Oxen, pr pair—$95 a 150.

Cows and Calves—$25, 37 a 42.

Yearlings—$13.00 a 16.00; two years old, $00.00 a 00.00; three years old, $21.00 a 22.00.

Sheep and Lambs—1810 at market, prices in lots $1.75 a 2.50 each; extra, $3.00 a 3.00.

Spring Lambs—2.00 a 3.75

Hides, 6 a 6 1-2c pr lb. Tallow, 6 a 6 3-4 pr lb.

Veal Calves, 3 a 5c pr lb. Calf Skins, 8 a 9c pr lb.

Pelts, $1.50 a 0.75 each.

REMARKS.

Cattle sold from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. lower than last week. The best quality of sheep sold rater higher than last week.

New Advertisements.

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Publishers for the West.

☞ Papers copying will receive this work.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Vermont, in the year 1859, assessed a tax of two dollars on each lot of land, and the same proportion on each part of a lot of land, in the town of Lowell, in the county of Orleans, in said State, (lands sequestered to public, pious and charitable uses excepted) for the purpose of making a public or market road from Lowell Four Corners to the line of the town of Irasburgh; These are to warn the proprietors and land owners of the town of Lowell, who have not paid their proportion of such tax in labor or otherwise, to the committee appointed to superintend the expenditure of the same, or to the subscriber, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Silas Works, in the town of Lowell, in the county of Orleans, on the 4th Monday in August, A D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will be requisite to discharge their respective taxes with costs.

Dated at Lowell, this 34 day of June, A. D. 1862

05.07* A. J. DODGE, Collector.

THE FIVE CENT MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The Cheapest Literary Magazine in the World. Contains choice original articles upon a variety of subjects, sketches, poetry, &c., and is just the thing for family reading.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEARS

to subscribers. Will be sent to any address for one year upon receipt of fifty cents in cash or three cents stamps.

Specimen copies sent to any address upon receipt of five cents. Now is the time to subscribe.

Good Agents wanted in every town in New England to canvass for this popular Magazine. Persons making enquiries will receive prompt attention by enclosing two three cent stamps. All communications should be addressed to

WOODBURY & CO.,
Publishers Five Cent Monthly,
No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

05.10

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the MONTPELIER GAS LIGHT COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Vermont Mutual Fire Ins. Co. in Montpelier, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to the act incorporating said Company.

JAMES T. THURSTON, Sec'y.

Montpelier, June 18, 1862. 6Aw1

MILLINERY GOODS!

MRS. J. BUCKNAM,
No. 14 State Street,

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Montpelier and vicinity, that she has just returned

FROM NEW YORK,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery Goods,

CONSISTING

HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS,
AND
LADIES' CAPS AND HEAD DRESSES.

Also, a well selected stock of MOURNING GOODS, all of which she offers at the lowest cash prices. She will keep constantly on hand Trimmed and Fancy Bonnets and Hats. Also, ribbing and making Capes, Circulars, &c.

N. B.—Bonnets and Hats repaired, bleached and pressed.

MRS J. BUCKNAM,
14 State Street,
Next door to J. C. Page's Shoe store.

LOOK OUT FOR A DRAFT!

The following is furnished by the Adjutant General of Vermont, and shows what towns are deficient in the quota of men they should have furnished, and of course will first be called upon in case of a draft. The men to fill up the Company for this County *must be furnished from those towns which are deficient.* Let the volunteers come forward at once, as THE COMPANY MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, 1861.	Number of Enrolled Militia	Number of men heretofore credited towards the whole No. called for, including those volunteering in Veteran Regiments.	Number of men actually sent heretofore as reported by the Listers.	Number of men deficient.	Number of men in excess of quota.
Barre,	1830	255	56		1	
Berlin,	1519	229	40	31	10	
Calais,	1778	218	29	54		25
Duxbury,	1466	169	42	11	31	
Fayston,	1347	156	30	24	6	
E. Montpelier,	1328	210	40	27	13	
Fayston,	800	129	24	12	12	
Marshfield,	1100	209	35	15	20	
Middlesex,	1355	186	38	36	2	
Montpelier,	2411	373	72	38	34	
Moretown,	1410	193	42	49		7
Northfield,	1748	310	130	84	46	
Plainfield,	1227	111	23	23	2	
Roxbury,	186					
Waitsfield,	1005	141	33	33	5	
Warren,	1141	195	31	42		11
Waterbury,	2178	298	68	54	14	
Woodbury,	909	101	30	44		14
Worcester,	884	149	21	38		17

A. J. MOWER, Recruiting Officer.

Rhodes' Superphosphate of Lime.

THE STANDARD MANURE.

An application of 150 to 200 lbs. per acre of this Standard Manure will furnish sufficient Soluble Acid (the indispensable nutriment of plants) for any crop.

Rhodes' Standard Manure

being prepared for immediate application, can be used either broadcast or in the hill or drill, in no instance is to be plowed under. When Agriculturists learn the true value of this Standard Manure, they will not suffer themselves to be without supply, as in case of replanting or backward growth, Rhodes' Manure applied as top dressing produces speedy growth. The manure does not fire.

Pamphlets, containing full particulars of Rhodes' Standard Manure, can be obtained of

(June 4) BANCROFT & HOLMES, Montpelier.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have given my son, John H. Cross, his time during the remainder of his minority; and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. PARKER CROSS.

Woodstock, N. S. WHITE.
Montpelier, May 26, 1862. 02.04

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Berlin, on Thursday, June 5th, a dark brown Mare, black mane and tail, supposed to be three or four years old, and has been shod on the fore feet. The owner of the same is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

04.09 GEO. S. PRATT.

J. F. LAMSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

97 49 CANOT, VT.

CHANDLER SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The next Fall Term of the Scientific Department of the College commences Friday Aug. 29. The course of study for the First Degree is four years. The elements of Civil and Military Engineering are included. Terms and vacations the same as in the Academical Department. For further particulars address

JOHN S. WOODMAN, Prof. Civ. Eng.

Hanover, N. H., June 1862. 04.06

THE "COBURN HORSE."—The subscriber would inform the public that this well known horse will be found the present season at their stable in Calais, where all who desire good horses can examine him and his stock. Having been kept out of the State the last season, the proprietors have refused tempting offers for the present season, that the farmers in this section may have the benefit of his services. The "Coburn Horse" was sired by the Old Peck Horse, is 10 years old, stands plump 16 hands high, and weighs 1,275 lbs.

Terms—To warrant $6.

We have at our Stable also a fine specimen of the stock of the above horse, which is now 4 years old, for which we shall charge only $8 to warrant.

R. & E. F. COBURN.

Calais, June 1, 1862. 4w 3m 04.06

AMERICAN HOUSE,—BOSTON,

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public.—The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Boston, Jan. 1862. 1m84.16

AMERICAN HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Entirely refitted and refurnished, it is now one of the largest and best arranged public houses in the West, containing every modern improvement and convenience for the comfort of the traveling public. Fresh vegetables, &c., supplied daily from the farm connected with the house. The proprietor, an Eastern man of long experience as a landlord, cordially solicits the patronage of those visiting Cleveland.

01.13 T. B. BROCKWAY, Prop'r.

RHEUMATICS.

DR. LELAND'S
ANTI-RHEUMATIC BAND
PERMANENTLY CURES
RHEUMATISM IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Acute or Inflammatory, Chronic, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleurodyne, &c., Stiffness of Joints and Cramps.

Gout, Neuralgia and all Nervous Affections, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions of the body—Neutralizes the Impurities of THE BLOOD and Fluids of the whole system, and equalizes their circulation; and effectually resists Miasmatic and other poisonous influences.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC BAND.

It is a conveniently arranged BELT, containing a medicated Compound, to be worn around the body, about the waist, EQUALLY AFFECTING ALL PARTS, wherever the disease may be