Watchman & State Journal.

BY E. P. WALTON.

MONTPELIER, AUGUST 1, 1862.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Of Brattleboro'.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
Of Waterbury.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN B. PAGE,
Of Rutland.

Election, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, 1862.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

E. RICHARDSON, Montpelier.
ADDISON PECK, East Montpelier. } Senators
F. D. BRADFORD, Northfield.
CALVIN FULLERTON, Waitsfield. } Ass't Judges
J. R. WARREN, Berlin.
J. R. MERRILL, Montpelier, Judge of Probate.
C. H. HEATH, Plainfield, State's Attorney.
A. M. JACKMAN, Barre, Sheriff.
G. L. WATSON, Worcester, High Bailiff.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETINGS.

AT WATERBURY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Waterbury village and the vicinity, both male and female, assembled at the White Church, on Tuesday evening July 22d, to take into consideration the call of our country for additional volunteers to aid in suppressing the southern rebellion. L. L. Durant, Esq., was called to the chair, and after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, called the Hon. P. Dillingham, who responded in an eloquent speech, setting forth the controlling influence of the women in sustaining and carrying forward the great struggle for the maintenance of our government and its free institutions. Mr. Dillingham was followed by the Rev. Mr. Stone of Northfield, late Chaplain to the 1st Vermont Regiment, and the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Waterbury, in animated addresses, patriotic and effective. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rebellion now raging in the Southern States is, there is no room for doubt, unprovoked, of which the annals of the world gives any example, seeking the overthrow of the free institutions of our country, the subversion of the inalienable rights of man, and the establishing of an oligarchy founded on slavery.

Resolved, That the gallantry displayed by the Sons of Vermont in the bloody contests with the rebels, animates us with pride and admiration, affording a sure guaranty, with the blessing of God, and the co-operation of the loyal men of the other States, that the ultimate result will be triumphant and glorious for the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize with devout gratitude the Providence that has thus far protected our sons and brothers in the battle field, and that we do hereby pledge—that we would cherish with affectionate remembrance the names of Mallows, Hastie, Daniels, Joslyn and others who have sickened and died in the cause, and that we commend to their parents and friends our deep sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That whether called or not, we will follow those who have gone yet have not fallen, with our thoughts, and hearts, and prayers, and that we shall cease not from agitation till the rebellion be quelled, and we shall see our brothers safely back from the war, or to lay them to rest upon their native soil in peace.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was also held at Waterbury Center on Saturday evening, at which there were spirited addresses and music. The ladies turned out en masse, and are wide awake to the necessities of the hour. This is as it should be. The ladies of this State must begin to wake up to the fact that their fathers, husbands and brothers *have gone to go to the aid of their country*. Hosts of men are ready to go, and would be off at once, but for want of patriotism in their lady friends, who are holding them back. Let our ladies evince half the devotion of the ladies of Somaleo of the South, and we should not long lack for men to fight the battles of the country; the war would be brought to a speedy close, and peace once more reign throughout the land. Ladies, you must look this matter squarely in the face, and make up your minds that *you have some sacrifices to make*.

AT BARRE.

In accordance with previous announcement, the citizens of Barre assembled at the Town Hall in that place on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering what measures are necessary to promote enlistments. Notwithstanding the rain, which deterred many of the farmers and those residing out of the village from being present, the Hall was well filled; and all—both ladies and gentlemen—were fully alive to the interests at stake, and to the importance of immediate action.

The meeting was called to order by L. F. Aldrich, Esq., and on his nomination, Hon. Leonard Keith was elected Chairman, and W. C. White Secretary.

Homer W. Heaton, Esq., of Montpelier, was called upon to address the meeting. Upon taking the stand, he remarked that he attended the people had come together as one man, laying aside and forgetting for the time, all personal, local or party differences, and that they were resolved now to know no other issue save that of sustaining the government, and helping it to crush out this notorious rebellion. To do this, we have now only to consider the wants of the Government. President Lincoln has called upon the people for more men; our Generals in the field have sent up the appeal for more men; and our brave soldiers have appealed to us to come up and help them. These appeals must be answered and the help must be had, and he hoped that his hearers would resolve that they shall have it. He painted a vivid picture of the peril in which the Government is placed, and of the necessity that rested upon us of putting forth our strength to maintain and defend it from being overthrown by the rebellious hand of a fratricidal civil war. The government has all the means in its power necessary to put down the rebellion, save that of men; men were wanted to use the means that were waiting to be placed in their hands, *and the men must respond*.

Mr. H. said he feared that we did not fully realize the peril in which we stood; we rested too secure in the certainty of final victory, while the rebels were putting forth their utmost endeavors to overpower us. If, said he, it should be announced that an army was even now marching for the subjugation of our State, and that our fields were to be made desolate and our firesides invaded, what should we do? Every man would say we must organize at once. But we are really in that peril to-day, and what shall we do now? We cannot be blind to the answer that must be made by each and every one of us. It will not do to rest in ease and think that somebody will come forward to fight the battles for us, he must make it a practical question for our own personal consideration, and act upon it, and act in earnest, or all that we hold most dear is lost and lost forever. Our Puritan ancestors cherished but one idea, and that idea was self-government; and they stood ready to peril their lives for the sake of securing their liberties, and without stopping or hesitating a moment they rushed to arms and achieved their independence. The high and holy trust has been committed to the people of this day and generation, and on us rested the responsibility of maintaining what they so dearly purchased with their blood and their sacrifices. Shall we shrink from the trust, or shall we put forth every energy to maintain our government? He was sure there would be but one unanimous response by the people. Mr. H. then referred to the inducements that were offered to those who came forward to enter the service of his country, and of the necessity of each one's making it a practical question which he alone must answer immediately; he showed the difference in point of numbers, in men and resources, that were so plainly on the side of the North, and of the necessity of an instant response to the call for help that comes up to us from the government, the generals and the soldiers now in the field, and that it was our duty to sustain the government with all the resources in our power until the rebellion was put down forever.

Mr. A. C. Brown of Montpelier was next called upon, and after appealing in vain to the meeting to excuse him, that others, better able and more accustomed to address such meetings, might be called upon, took the stand and briefly stated what he conceived to be the wants of the government, and the only efficient response was to immediately send more men. *More men* should be our rallying cry, and the suppression of the rebellion should swallow up every and all other issues. He appealed to the ladies to give up their fathers, brothers and sons,—yes, more, they should urge them to go, and not hold them back by the various excuses that were to commonly made. He then held out the pecuniary inducements that were offered to the soldiers—that no service at the present time paid so lavishly and provided so bountifully as the service of the country. In no way could men hand down their names to posterity, so honored and beloved by a grateful people. But the higher and nobler motive of saving to the world the blessings of a free government and republican institutions was committed to us, and it was a duty we owed alike to ourselves and to the world to vindicate and perpetuate that government; and appealed to his hearers to respond promptly to the calls that had been made upon us.

W. G. Ferrin, Esq. of Montpelier, was next called upon. He said that it was with no little embarrassment that he attempted to urge the importance of the present crisis upon the people, for every word he uttered fell back with full force upon himself. But the great question for him and for us all to answer was, how can I best serve my country? what can I do to lend a helping hand? and what is the work demanded of me? He feared we did not sufficiently appreciate the danger and the crisis of the country, and thought too little of the necessities of the hour. The same causes that had proved the downfall of the governments of the old world were and are to-day at work for our destruction; there was not sufficient patriotism in the people, place and power were proving our ruin; and it was a disgrace to our patriotism that we suffered men in high places to rob the government and destroy our institutions, and then allowed those men to taunt us with being their slaves. He did not believe that we should suffer ourselves in this way to bring disgrace upon our ancestors. But we must wake up to our duty; and the question comes home to us, who shall start? The only answer should be, every man *with a strong right arm, with the muscle and nerve to strike for his country*. We have a better furnished army than the rebels, we have the prestige of the government; and, with these advantages, are now allowing eight millions of people to overcome twenty millions! Can we be satisfied to read such a record in future ages? He then appealed to the ladies, and compared the patriotism of the ladies of the North with those of the South, and urged them to evince an equal enthusiasm in preserving what the rebels were attempting to overthrow. Mr. F. spoke at length of the importance of instant and concerted action, showing that unless we can put down this rebellion we should eventually crumble to pieces as a nation—the West and the Pacific States would in time set up for themselves, and ruin and discord spread throughout the land. Men and women should with one accord say go; and all that can should go to the rescue of the country.

E. E. French, Esq., of Barre, was next called upon. He said we had already had talking enough, and that now was the time to act. It had been proposed to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole and every man furnish one to fill up the ranks; he said we should add to that resolution that *every woman should furnish her man*. If our revolutionary fathers evinced their patriotism by fighting for their liberties, it was our duty in fight to save them. Let the enlistments go on, and let our quota be furnished at once.

Rev. E. I. Carpenter, of Barre, thought now was the most favorable time for action. He wanted to see the men furnished *to-night*; we could just as well do it here on the spot as to wait until to-morrow. He thought the call was not large enough, and hoped the town would send not only *fifteen*, but that the number would be doubled. Let the South understand that the hearts of the people were in the work, and that when we were called upon for 300,000 men, double and even triple that number would respond instantly, and the rebellion would be ended speedily. Why is it not ended to-day? What is the trouble before Richmond? what is the trouble in the Shenandoah Valley? what at Vicksburgh, in North Carolina, at Charleston, at Savannah? The universal answer was want of men. If General McClellan had had men enough, he would have been in Richmond to-day, and the rebellion wound up. We should not do our work by the halves, but do all and even more than is required of us. We have got to fight, we have got to spend our resources, and it was better to do it now than in future years. Even if the South should be victorious, we should have to fight them, for there could be no peace after a division. We should be constantly fighting, and it was a matter of economy to raise and put into the field 500,000 men at once, and do the work quick and effectually, and not allow the army to dwindle while we stand idle. He wanted to see the work of Barre done to-night.

Rev. J. S. Spaulding, of Barre, thought the quicker the quota was filled the better. He felt the responsibility that rested upon him as an individual, but was forced to yield to the excuse of circumstances. Perhaps others were in the same situation, but he knew that some could better go than others, and hoped that such would not delay a moment. If he was situated as when he first came to Vermont, he would go even though he was now fifty years of age. But before this government should be overthrown, he was ready to go at any rate. If our young men would look at the matter as they ought they would see that they should go, and they would go, and at once. The moral influence on the nations of the earth, when we put forth our energies with a determination to succeed, could not be told; none would dare to encroach upon us when such a spirit was evinced. Nothing more could be said than had been to urge the importance of the crisis, but whatever we do ought to be done quickly,—the sooner the better.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter thought this meeting ought to pledge themselves to look after the business of those who were willing to go, but could not without detriment. The almost unanimous response sufficiently indicated the spirit of the people.

Mr. Stetson, the recruiting officer, was then asked to take the stand and enroll the names of those that were ready to go. Before he could produce his papers, three young men came forward amid the cheers of the people, ready to enroll their names.

Hon. H. C. Dwight said he wanted it understood that he had $50 for the first five men who should enlist, and urged them to come forward immediately.

Hon. Leonard Keith said he had $50 for the next five; Cheney Keith, Esq., said he had another $50 for the third five, and L. F. Aldrich, Esq., said he had $3 for every man who would enlist, be the number fifteen or twenty or *thirty*.

A subscription paper was then drawn up, on the suggestion of M. French, Esq., and in a very few minutes the sum of $300 was raised as a bounty to those who should enlist from that town.

Rev. Mr. Carpenter said he knew of two young men who were ready and willing to enlist, but their employer would not pay them their wages if they left him. The name of the man was not given, but the expression of indignation from every one present would have brought him to his senses had he been present.

We can give but a faint picture of the scene at this stage of the meeting. One young man—an orphan—left his seat, went to the other part of the Hall, and after a few words with his guardian, proceeded to put his name to the list with the rest. Squads of young men were collected in various parts of the Hall, and when they broke up it was to march together to the recruiting stand. In this way the following names were enrolled and the oath administered:

IRA H. EVANS,	WILLIAM CLARK,
ODELL M. TOWN,	JAMES M. BOYCE,
ALBERT BODGE,	PERLEY FARGAS,
URSMUS ABBOTT,	SETH H. SARGENT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,	NEHEMIAH FRENCH,
JOHN BLANCHARD,	ROFUS STREETER,
LAFAYETTE RIPLEY,	DAN BARKER.

One man named Chauncey Beale, had previously enlisted.

A finer or more intelligent looking company of young men, we venture to say, has not been sent from any town; and we are assured that they are men of exemplary characters—some of them active members of the church.

We left at 12 o'clock at night, the meeting still in progress; but were assured that several others, who were detained from being present by reason of the rain, would be added to the list to-day.

The 28th day of July, 1862, may well be claimed as a glorious day for the goodly people of Barre. May God spare her and here to reap the full reward of her unselfish patriotism.

AT WATERFIELD.

In pursuance to an invitation of the citizens of this town, to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday night July 26th, quite a number came together and organized by appointing Pardon Bushnell Chairman, and R. J. Gleason, Secretary, when after remarks from several gentlemen, L. W. Jones, Esq., presented the following resolution:

Resolved, As a sense of this meeting, that the Town shall pay a bounty of Twenty Dollars, to each of the members of men who shall enlist to go to the 10th and 12th Regiments now raising in the State, to the note of twenty five dollars, to be paid when said Volunteers are mustered into service.

The resolution was unanimously adopted:—And also the following resolution presented by L. W. Jones:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting to solicit a guarantee subscription of not exceeding $200, that each person enlisting before a Legal mustering in officer and appropriate money for that purpose, may have the assurance that they will receive said bounty as is above proposed.

On motion of Dr. O. Smith, the Chair appointed J. H. Hastings, Ira Richardson, Calvin Fullerton, L. W. Jones and J. Bushnell, the Committee of guaranty as above recommended.

On motion of Dr. Smith the meeting voted to appoint three assistant recruiting officers to aid, and procure the enlistment of men to make up the number that should go from this town, and Dr. O. Smith, O. C. Wilder and Pardon Bushnell were appointed officers for that purpose.

Some gentlemen were in favor of raising the required bounty by subscription although none objected to a tax. Calvin Fullerton offered $20.00 to commence with. J. H. Hastings offered to pay the 10 first recruits that enlisted in this town $5.00 each and also stated that he was authorized by Hon. R. Richardson of Montpelier, to say that he would pay the 10 first recruits from this town and Fayston $4.00 each.

A petition to the selectmen to call a meeting of the town as soon as may be, was circulated and signed,—and the meeting adjourned.

PARDON BUSHNELL, *Chairman*.
R. J. GLEASON, *Secretary*.

☞ An immense War Meeting was held in Rutland, Tuesday afternoon. A special dispatch to the Burlington *Times* says:

"Ten thousand people were present from all parts of Rutland County. Speeches were made by Senator Foot, Henry Clark, John Gale, C. C. Dewey, Wm. T. Nichols, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the spirit was elevated to the highest pitch. The quota from Rutland County will be speedily filled. Senator Foot in the course of his speech said: 'Do you ask me if I would put some of the best of the slaves of the rebels? I answer yes in conscience and in the enlightened judgment of mankind, to the loyal people especially of these states, that I would not hesitate to put them into the hands of every loyal man, to be used in any way, when, even *I shall deem it necessary for the preservation of the Government*. Talk not to me of the constitutional rights of traitors. They have no constitutional rights save the right of being legally hung by the neck until they are dead, and the sooner they reach the full possession of that right the better will it be for the country and mankind.' Senator Foot declared that the government had already exerted upon a mode vigorous policy, and he expressed much confidence in its ability to speedily put down the rebellion."

THE MENDLESSOHN CONCERT.

In another column will be found the the announcement for Concerts at the Village Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, to which we earnestly invite attention. We know the Mendlessohn Quintette Club well, and we hesitate not to say that they are unsurpassed in culture and skill by any equal number of musicians now organized and before the public. In Boston they are the universal favorites and always draw full audiences of those who desire chaste and classic entertainments. So it is elsewhere, and so we beg it may be here. They have been here before and have gone away with good opinions of the discrimination and good taste of our musical public. Let it be doubly true to them. In that these men deserve a warm and generous greeting. Let us see that we give it. A Boston paper thus notices the opening Concert of a series recently given by them in that city:

THE MENDLESSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB commenced their beautiful concerts for this season on Thursday evening, last week. Their old friends as well as many new ones were present to greet them, and upon making their appearance in their old places, they were received in the warmest and most cordial manner, which must have assured them that the long vacation has in no wise impaired the respect and confidence of their friends as patrons. The opening to the Concert was most happy and appropriate. Among the rich accessions to their library during the past summer, is Mendlessohn's posthumous quintette in B flat, never before heard in this country. This was received in a manner which evinced a masterly appreciation both of the composer and the fine taste and critical judgment of the audience; for these concerts have the power of attracting the best musicians, both public animal and amateur, to be found in the city.

This composition is Mendelssohn all over, a union of originality and science, fire and force, beauty and pathos, with a consummate knowledge of the highest effects to be drawn from stringed instruments. Mendelssohn is distinguished among great writers by his (too) frequent use of the minor mode, which gives him, at times, a melancholy air, as of enveloped in an element of gloom, from which, however, he generally manages to extract the delicate strain of grandeur and triumph.

For the Watchman.

HAY SEASON PATRIOTISM.

WATERBURY, July 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to give you, and through your paper, a *small* exhibition of a part of the patriotism which to some extent is being exhibited in some parts of this County, and, in which our town has (I am sorry to say,) a small part.

There are many who call themselves true patriots, and who have young men working for them by the season, who are desirous of enlisting; but these *patriots*, "Shylock" like, say to them go—but "give me the penalty of the bond;" and in some instances they have taken from the hard earnings of these young men who have enlisted a part as *damages for quitting*—*quitting* to do what? let these home guards of true, whole souled patriotism answer. I do not choose to answer for them. Those who weigh an acre of grass in one end of the balance where our common country is in the other, I do not choose to judge.—Would it not be well to see these men and if need be have their names through the columns of public print *embalmed*, and if they do not take "the papers," let "some sheriff" "serve" at least one each week upon them.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Journal.

Died in Troy, N. Y., July 19, 1862, James, son of Charles and Permelia Clark, of Lincoln Vt., aged 20 years and 9 months.

The subject of this notice was a volunteer in the Vt. 6th, Co. A. He enlisted Oct. 7th, 1861, was in the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, and was held as a reserve near Savage Station, in Virginia, where he received a wound in the shoulder, June 27, by a ball from the enemies gun. He then retreated some sixteen miles, when he became completely exhausted and fell on the ground. He was then transported to Fortress Monroe, and from thence to Baltimore, where his father found him. He had then been wounded fourteen days, and the ball still in his shoulder. On the arrival of his father at Baltimore, the ball was extracted. Mr. Clark then received a furlough for his son for thirty days; left Baltimore July 11th with his son, arrived at Troy, N. Y., July 14th, when his son was unable to be transported any further. Every possible effort was made for his recovery, but without avail. His death was one of peace and resignation. His remains were conveyed home to Lincoln, Vt., and his funeral services were attended July 20th, by a large circle of friends and relatives. May the Lord bless and comfort the parents and mourning friends of the deceased. Sermon by the writer.

MILO DEWEY, 2d.

For the Journal.

On the death of Brevet Major, 2nd Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters, who died in General Hospital at Fredericksburg, July 15th, 1862.

Quiet and still the soldier lies far,
His form was stalwart and tall;
As a tree he stood in youth and in day,
Though our hope was growing dim.

On his brawny arm and broad high brow,
Wreaths are of gold and of wave;
But sweeter to him in his cold blue eye,
Is a gentler waiting there.

Anxious we watched through the wearing pain,
Through the long days and nights;
Not a word did we hear to even complain,
Not murmur against the fate.

At length we thought the disease was broken,
And our hearts were cheering high;
But soon we felt that the blade grew cold,
And we saw that the pulse must die.

Nor Mother's hand be around him now,
No sister with kindness care;
But we gently wiped his clammy brow,
As our heart went up with prayer.

For his country noble he has died,
For the cause so pure and bright;
And merely open her arms now,
He has laid his life down to die.

We laid him to rest from care and toil,
In his lonely soldier's grave;
Hallowed sleep round Virginia soil,
He rests with the brave and gallant.

L. C. HUBBARD, Co. B, 4th Regt., N. Y. V.

PROMOTIONS.—*Second Regiment.*—Company G—2d Lieut. Amasa B. Wood, to be 1st Lieut. vice David L. Sharpley, resigned. 1st Sergeant John J. Bain, to be 2d Lieut. vice Wood promoted.

Fifth Regiment.—Company B—Sergeant Orlando B. Reynolds to be 2d Lieut. vice Orley A. Comstock killed in battle.

Company C—1st Lieut. Lyman H. Barney, to be Captain, vice John D. Sheridan, resigned. 2d Lieut. Jesse A. Jewett, to be 1st Lieut. vice Barney promoted. 1st Sergeant Warren R. Danton, of Co. F, to be 2d Lieut. vice Jewett, promoted.

Company D—Sergeant Major O. Henry Benton, to be 2d Lieut. vice Samuel Sumner, jr., killed in battle.

Company F—1st Sergeant Andrew J. Mason, to be 2d Lieut. vice Hamilton, promoted.

Company I—2d Lieut. William H. Newton, of Co. A, to be 1st Lieut. vice Spaulding, resigned.

RESIGNED.—The following officers of the Vermont Brigade have resigned:

Lieut. Col. Worthen, 11th; Maj. Redfield Proctor 5th; 2d Lieut. D. A. Raxford, Co. F, 6th.

Lieut. Col. Worthen and Major Proctor have been obliged to resign though ill health.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed at the War Meeting, Monday evening, met at the County Clerk's office yesterday, and organized by electing J. S. Adams, Chairman, and Wm. G. Shaw, Secretary.—The question of bounties was lengthily discussed when it was decided that though the Committee were opposed to the principle of giving bounties, deeming it entirely unwise, yet under the circumstances, it was best to offer a bounty of $25 each to all recruits of Burlington, not to exceed 50, who should enlist within the *next six days* in the Chittenden County Company now forming for the Tenth Regiment. A subscription paper was at once drawn up and headed by the Committee, whose subscriptions amount to $090. The paper was at once circulated among our citizens, and last evening the sum subscribed had reached the handsome figure of ——. *Burlington Times.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The North Star, (Danville,) the only democratic paper in the north-eastern part of the State, places at the head of its column the ticket nominated by the Union State Convention in this place, and indorses it as follows:

We give our preference this year, to the ticket nominated at Montpelier. We believe it to be a Union ticket—and the general tone and proceedings of the Convention (though nominally republican) were of a tolerant, liberal character—recognizing in its organization and action the principle of Union first, allowing democratic prominent places in the business of the Convention, on the State Committee, and on the State ticket, by the nomination of Mr Dillingham as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. No doubt the Convention, in thus dropping strictly partisan politics, represents the views of a very large majority of the people of Vermont at the present important national crisis. We therefore give our preference to these nominations in a similar spirit of harmony and good will, and because we do not approve of the action of the Bellows Falls Convention." * * * *

We shall give the Union ticket our sincere and cordial support—not in a partisan sense, nor with a view of deserting or denouncing democratic principles—but with the hope and belief that united political action now is the most patriotic course—a policy that the times demand, and which, if generally adopted, will go far towards strengthening the hearts and hands of our brave soldiers in the field, and aid the General Government in its constitutional efforts to put down the most wicked rebellion on record.

☞ The Orange County Democratic Convention, which met at Chelsea on Thursday, nominated the same ticket as at the Union Convention previously held at the same place, substituting C. W. Clara, Esq., of Chelsea for S ates Attorney instead of John Rowell, Esq., of Randolph.

☞ Mr. Henry P. Burnham of Williamstown, on Wednesday, July 23, shot an owl which measured from tip to tip of its wings, three feet ten and one half inches. Considerable owlish.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD

WM. A. BATCHELOR's Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life—GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 Barclay Street,
(Late 16 Bond St., and 233 Broadway,) New York.
c2:34

Markets

BOSTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
THURSDAY, July 31, 1862.

ASHES.		PRODUCE.	
Pots, per lb	6 0 0 a 6 1-4	Apples dried, lb	3 0 0 a 0 0 0
Pearl.	6 1-4 a 6 1-2	do sliced	6 0 0 a 7 0 0
FLOUR		do quartered	3 0 0 a 0 0 0
Western, com.	5 00 a 5 12	Butter, per lb—	
do fancy	5 25 a 5 50	Vermont	19 a 17 0 0
do extra	5 87 a 6 00	Beans, per bush—	
do superfine	5 75 a 6 00	Sm'll White	2 25 a 3 00
Genesee, com	6 00 a 6 00	Marrow	2 00 a 2 25
do fancy	6 00 a 0 0 0	Pine pod	2 50 a 3 00
do extra	6 00 a 0 0 0	Cheese, pr lb—	
do superfine	6 00 a 0 0 0	English dairy	7 a 10 0 0
Canada, com	5 00 a 5 12	Vermont N Y	5 a 7 1-2
do fancy	5 37 a 5 50	Western	5 a 7 1-4
do extra	5 87 a 6 00	Peas, pr bush—	
do superfine	6 25 a 6 50	Canada	90 a 97
Rye Flour	3 37 a 4 12	Potatoes, pr bbl—	
Corn Meal	3 00 a 3 12	Chenangoes	2 1 a 2 50
		Jackson	85 a 90
GRAIN.		Rose	1 1 a 1 2 1-2
Corn, per 56 lbs		STAVES.	
Southern yel.	61 a 64	Pipe, per lb	5 1-2 a 7 1-2
do white	a	Hogshead	5 1-2 a 5 1-2
Western mix'd	58 a 61	TALLOW	
Yellow	61 a 63	Rendered, lb	0 0 0 a 0 0 0
Wheat western	0 00 a 1 12	Rough	0 1 1-4 a 0 1-2
Rye	85 a 90	WOOL	
Barley	60 a 80	Full blood Merino	50 a 54
Oats	45 a 50	Mod. do	48 a 51
Shorts per ton	16 00 a 16 50	1-2 do	47 a 52
Fine Feed	17 00 a 19 00	Common	40 a 42
HOPS.		Western, mixed	42 a 50
First sort, 1861	19 a 19	Southern Secos—	
PROVISIONS.		Washed	a
Pork—		Unwashed	a
Clear	15 00 a 14 00	Pulled—	
Mess	11 75 a 12 00	Extra	60 a 67
Prime	9 00 a 10 00	Superfine	47 a 52
Lard, bbl, lb	9 a 0 1-4	No 1	45 a 52
Hams, smoked	6 a 7 1-2	No 2	a

Remarks:—Business remains without material change. Speculative demand continues to many transitory. Arrivals very light, prices and in demand. Unfavorable news from the seat of war, and the prospect of a large demand for shipment continues active, with a steady demand from the trade, and the lower grades have advanced from 1c to 2c per lb. Cotton rather lower within a few days. Gold falling and in active demand. Rye quiet. Sheets steady and firm. Eastern hay, fine, and a little higher. Pork firm, and in fair demand. Lard firm and higher. Butter firm, with a fair demand and short supply, we note no change in cheese. Beans quiet. No special change to refer to in the under head of provisions. Sugars very firm, and prices tending steadily upward. Tallow very firm, and in good demand. Wool quiet. Coal is active in good demand and the advance reach 25@50 cts. at prices ranging from 5c to 87 1-2, the latter price for choice lots of Stove and pulled. All kinds of foreign wool remain very full prices.

By Telegraph to the Watchman & Journal.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET—July 30.

Whole number of Cattle at market 634, about 400 Beeves, the balance consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one two and three year old.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra, $5.75 a $6, 6. First quality, $5.25 a 5.50. Second quality, $4.50 a 5.00. Third quality, $4.00 a 0.

Working Oxen, per pair—$90 a 125.

Cows and Calves—$30 a 45.

Yearlings—$9.00 a 16.00. Two year olds, $16.00 a 19.00; three years old, $17.00 a 22.00.

Sheep and Lambs—4700 at market, prices in lots $4.50 a 5.00 each; extra, $6.00 a 7.00.

Spring Lambs—5.00 a 7.00.

Hides, 6 a 6 1-2 per lb. Tallow, 5 a 5 1-4 per lb.

Veal Calves, 4 a 5 1-2 per lb. Calf Skins, 9 a 9c per lb.

Pelts, $1.75 a $1.50 each.

REMARKS.—Beef 25 cts. per cwt., and sheep and lambs 25 to 37 cts. per head. Every thing had sold quick—sales slow at that, and indications are that there will be a further decline in Cattle the market closes, as there is a larger supply than the demand this fortnight. There is a large proportion of the cattle small and of poor quality. The sheep and lambs were of as good quality as the week ago for the past few weeks.

Marriages.

In Montpelier, July 27, by Wm. Pearson, Esq., Rockal Hodges, and Mrs. Sophia Church, both of Montpelier.

Deaths.

In Hardwick, at the residence of C. F. Conant, Friday morning, July 25th, of consumption, Ann H., wife of S. A. W. Martin of Chicago, Ill., aged 28 years.

In Montpelier, July 29th, Mrs. Abigail, relict of William Spencer, aged 79.

In East Montpelier, 29th inst., Sarah Jones, *wife of* H. D. Gallup, aged 47 years. After a life of many sorrows she sleeps well.

In Middlesex, July 12th, of Consumption, Inez Marcelia, daughter of Putnam Dairy, aged 18 years.

In Berlin, July 8th, Mr. Leonard W. Bailey, aged 43. He leaves a wife and two sons (in the army) to mourn his loss.

In Middlesex, July 16th, Mrs. Nancy S. Chamberlin, wife of A. L. Chamberlin, Esq., aged 43 years.

In Bradford, July 23d, Moody Colby, Esq., aged 56 years.

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 19th of June, George Holden, member of Co. A. Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, aged 32 years. Brother of John Holden, Boston, Mass., and of James and Nathaniel Holden of Heart Prairie, Wisconsin.

The deceased was born in Middlesex, Washington County, Vt. His father died in 1851, and the subject of this short memoir, being the eldest son, the duty of caring for the family and assisting his widowed mother devolved upon him, and most faithfully did he discharge that duty. He came to this State seven years since, and when our Country called for volunteers to put down the Southern Rebellion, he was one of the first to respond to that call, and ably did he fill a soldier's place.

He was ever first in the cause of right, but also, that he should be the first of his Company to die! far from home and friends. Thus another noble life is laid on our country's altar, and the Company of which he was a member, lost one of its brightest stars.

From many a New England hearthstone comes a wail of lamentation, that one so brave and good is no more; and from the West the wail comes with greater anguish, and is wafted down on the breeze to the one mound where rests the loved one, there to moulder a gentle region.

Now we are called not to mourn and respect him.

The family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends, and may they find comfort in One who doeth all things well," and may his deeply afflicted mother find that comfort in our Savior "which passeth all understanding."—Waterman (Ills.) *Register.*

New Advertisements.

VILLAGE HALL, MONTPELIER.

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GRAND
INSTRUMENTAL CHAMBER CONCERTS
THE
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Have the honor of announcing that they will give
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A SPLENDID PROGRAMME OF
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BRIDGE OR MILL BOLTS, ALL SIZES.
11.14

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE. 1862-3.—Two Terms, of eighteen weeks each, commencing September 1st, 1862, and March 2nd, 1863.
For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, *Royal Professor.*
Cambridge, July 15, 1862. 11.13

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THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
For Females.
☞ *Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.* ☜
This celebrated Female Medicine, prepared by Chinese unknown of anything of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married* and *single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstructions, from any cause, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.
Over 2,000 BOTTLES have now been sold without a single failure, when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. ☞ It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by express, *secretly sealed*, to all parts of the country.
PRICE.—Full strength $10; half strength $6; quarter strength, $3 per bottle.
☞ REMEMBER—*This medicine is designed expressly for OBSTINATE CASES, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted to an experienced IN EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded.*
☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M.* at his MEDICAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I.
☞ This specialty embraces all diseases of a private nature, both of MEN and WOMEN, in a regular graduated practice of twenty years' practice, giving them his undivided attention.
☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise are strictly confidential, and medicines will be sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also a comfortable home for ladies from abroad wishing for a private and quiet Retreat to have their sickness and other necessary attendance, and have their children taken from them at birth, and be provided with good care, until restored to health.
☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise are strictly confidential, and medicines will be sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also a comfortable home for ladies from abroad wishing for a private and quiet Retreat to have their sickness and other necessary attendance, and have their children taken from them at birth, and be provided with good care, until restored to health.
CAUTION.—It has been estimated that over two hundred thousand dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All the results from trusting without inquiry, to such who are either destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions in praise of themselves. If, therefore, you would avoid being humbugged, take no man's word, no matter what his professions may be, but MAKE INQUIRY; it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as everything physicians, in nine cases out of ten, are honest, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.
☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on *Private Diseases generally*, giving full information, *with the most undoubted references and testimonials*, without which no advertising physician or medicine of the kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.
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11.02

CAUTION TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Dr. Dow, Physician and Surgeon, No. 5 R. D. Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated upon new psychological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a few days. It invariably contains in the new mode of treatment, that none suffer longer than a few days at most, and the effected persons are enabled to p