

# The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

NUMBER 40.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## TO HORSE OWNERS!

### Dr. Bryden's HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for several years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

#### HORSES AND CATTLE.

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable Keepers, Horse Buyers, Stage men, carriers, and farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these medicines, whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needful remedy" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

W. M. BRYDEN, Veterinary Surgeon.

North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

These medicines consist of

#### Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,

For Horses and Cattle out of condition—

#### DR. BRYDEN'S

#### Cough or Heave Powder,

For Coughs, Heaves or Broken Wind.

#### DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,

For Stoppage of Water or too scanty discharges.

#### DR. BRYDEN'S

#### Embrocation & Liniment,

Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swollen neck, old sore, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time.

#### Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,

For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement of the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This compound will stop the growth of the enlargement, and completely cure the lameness. Perfect success has always attended the use of this valuable compound.

#### Dr. Bryden's Remedy

For Corns and Thrush. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No cure in use can be compared with this for Corns, Thrush, Foul in Cattle, and foot rot in sheep.

#### Dr. Bryden's SPECIFIC FOR SCRATCHES,

NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!

It will entirely cure the hardest cases of Scratches following the direction, and it will surely cure. Also for itching and scaling off of Hair, and cure rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

#### DR. BRYDEN'S

#### Hoof Compound,

Takes the hoof, in case of contracted feet, flat feet, quarter crack, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by use of this compound in a short time.

#### DR. BRYDEN

is now known by horse owners in Vermont, that it cures all diseases of the horse, and is the universal remedy for every disease of Horses & Cattle. And in presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have not tried his remedies used.

#### You Know what they will do,

and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

#### THE BEST REMEDIES

Ever sold in Vermont.

Full directions with each package.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PREPARED BY

FRED. E. SMITH, DRUGGIST

Montpelier, Vermont

#### SMITH'S

#### ANODYNE

#### COUGH DROPS

Has stood the test of a

#### Ten Year's Trial,

and is now acknowledged

#### THE BEST IN USE.

Has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over

#### 60,000 Bottles

having been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its efficacy.

#### The Price is within the

#### Reach of All.

So that the poorest families in town need never be without this most

#### VALUABLE REMEDY.

To prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or hacking cough, be prompt to procure

#### The Anodyne Cough Drops,

For it always cures.

#### PHYSICIANS

of the best parts of the State, use it in their practice and in their own families.

They say it is excellent for

#### COUGHS COLDS, CROUP,

#### ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And that the universal voice of people who are afflicted with a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for Children and for aged people who cough and are kept awake at night, we do not believe there is not so

#### GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, when such as us as

Dr. Clark, Dr. Higginson, Hon. E. P. Walton, Dr. Smith, Dr. Babler, Hon. D. P. Thompson, Capt. Jewett, Dea. C. W. Storey, Ellis & Hatch.

For the highest recommendations for its use we ask

#### WHO CAN DOUBT IT!

#### FATHER HOBART,

The Oldest Minister in New England,

gives his strongest recommendation of its efficacy and for its use.

#### LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

You can run no risk, for every bottle is

#### Warranted!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor,

Montpelier, Vt.

## The Daily Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

From the Vermont Christian Messenger.

### The Mission of Our Country.

It seems to us that the providence of God is peculiarly marked in our national history and progress. In the early settlement of the country, the Plymouth Colony was the most prominent. It is peculiarly refreshing to read of their unaffected piety and trust in God. This was not developed after their arrival amid the perils that threatened them in their wilderness homes, but even prior to the time they embarked upon the May Flower, in that great adventure to find a home and a country across the trackless ocean, in a land infested by wandering barbarians. They committed themselves to God and the keeping of his watchful providence, with an earnestness and sincerity that attested the purity of their purpose and the strength of their faith. Their subsequent history already demonstrates that God was not unmindful of their prayers, nor indifferent to their safety and prosperity. It is also evident that they were not forgetful of their purposes and vows, to devote their energies and interests in an entire consecration to the service of God. They did not forget the house of God, or the requisite means for intellectual or moral improvement. They built the church and the school house, and lived as though they were not living for themselves alone, but for God and posterity.

In laying the foundations of this Government, our leading political men did not apparently act from the impulses of selfishness and personal ambition, but with a desire that the sovereign people should inaugurate it, without any reference to their own personal aggrandizement or promotion, in keeping with the principles of the government of God. In doing the responsible work of rearing the pillars of State, the Divine blessing was sought and wisdom invoked. No one who carefully looks over that period when our fathers were passing amid the struggles and trials of the Revolution, can doubt that God was for us, and by his own hand guided us to that triumphant issue, so ardently sought and nobly won.

In order to the completion of the fabric which God would raise on this continent, for the admiration and model of the world, an entire and complete separation from the mother country must take place. He would have the old nations and civilizations, and despots know, that the nation He had reared in the American wilds, was capable, under His leadership, of self-government.—No power, nor forms of power which the mother country had exercised or initiated here, could remain. We were to be taken from her leading strings and sent out alone upon the trial of independent self-government. The loyalty of every colony and the madness of the home government; the continued petitionings and humiliating memorials on the one part, and the base rejections and continually increased burdens on the other, attest how God was interested in the organization of an independent free government for us. War commenced and raged a year before the Declaration of Independence. How God was in it all, is seen too in this fact. For had England so desired, she might have saved the colonies during that entire year.—Then for seven long years God fought our battles for us, and gained for us our victories. And when the last battle was fought and victory won, and we were conquerors, then, with an impoverished country, a disbanded and unpaid soldiery, and thirteen disunited, wasted, and somewhat demoralized separate governments, we were in the greatest danger of our transition state. For, when a foreign officer in our army was deputed by the disaffected to offer Washington the crown which should make him king, and this Government, after all, a despotism, he who was worthy of being 'first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' replied, 'I cannot conceive what I have done, during my whole life, which would cause any one to imagine that I could entertain such a proposition for a moment.'

That our republican form of government has been admirably adapted to promote the growth of the country, and develop our national resources, none can doubt. We have already a name and a history among the nations of the earth, and if by the fruit, the tree is to be known, its stalwart growth and

golden fruit indicate that no axe for the present should be laid at its roots.

The religious interests of this country have not only been tenderly cherished, but greatly prospered. In proof of this, we might call attention to our own Church, which has had a development here, all circumstances taken into the account, unprecedented in ecclesiastical history; but prosperity has not been confined to any one branch of the Church, but various denominations with great success have united in their efforts to do good, and our Government has looked with favor upon the Christian labors of all denominations and rejoiced in their success.

The Christian efforts in this country have been peculiarly missionary. We established Christian missions among the savage tribes found here, without a knowledge of God.—Millions have come to us from benighted portions of the world where they have been burdened with oppression and fettered with poverty and ignorance, and we have met them with a Bible in our hands, which we have offered them without money and without price. We have given them remunerative labor and pleasant homes. Some who have thus come to us have returned to their native land, to carry back with them the influence of our institutions, and above all, the blessings of our common Christianity.

Our nation now exists in the vigor of its youth. We are but just prepared to do good and enter upon our great mission, for which God has evidently called, and to a great extent prepared us. The vast Empire of China is now being attracted to our shores, and her coming here, we doubt not, has something to do with her future history and final redemption from the night of Paganism.—The art of printing is just reaching a state of perfection, to enable us to multiply Bibles for a trifling expense, to supply the world, and the introduction of steam power to facilitate the commerce of nations, and the wonderful power of the magnetic telegraph are bringing the ends of the earth within speaking distance, and affording immense facilities for doing good. And are we to suppose that at such a period in our national history, and the history of the world, our Government is to be destroyed? Can any one conclude that the designs of Providence in our existence have been fulfilled?

May we not see another design in the present disturbances that imperil our existence, and shake the fabric of our free institutions? There has long been a drain upon our national strength, and a deep stain upon our reputation. We have professed to love freedom, and yet cherished Slavery. We have been sending missionaries abroad, to carry an open Bible and the light of the Gospel to the heathen of other lands, but we have made it a crime to instruct and educate millions of heathen in our own country. Slavery has been the source of national discord and political strife at home, and a great discount on all our efforts to do good abroad. It has been a standing libel upon our professed love of liberty and Christianity. If we mistake not the indication of these times, God designs to save us from this relic of barbarism and trammel to our successful efforts to vindicate our own principals and thereby enhance our strength for the fulfillment of our mission among the nations of the earth.

An Impressive Scene.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thus writes:—"A most interesting and eloquent episode occurred on Sunday, May 12th, at Trinity Church. The rector, Rev. Dr. Butler, began his sermon with the admonition that the discourse he was about to deliver had been preached by himself here twelve years ago, and he should repeat it *verbatim*. It was a lucid and effective argument to prove that the popular idea of government among us is held in a too loose and secular estimation, while the fact is, that, however carelessly we may regard it, as merely a contract with ministerial agents, and however inadequate our respect for law and constituted authorities, it is a Divine institution. The peroration was very powerful. Said the reverend gentleman, "Twelve years ago, after I

had finished this discourse I met the lamented Daniel Webster, just outside the church.—He said to me, "Sir, you are right; it is the true doctrine." In this view, my brethren, I see in the awakened strength of the Government the glittering sword of Almighty vengeance suspended over its enemies. In this view alone do I desecrate the only hope for my glorious, my beloved country!—and at these words, the tears streaming down over the preacher's face, in a voice choked with inexpressible emotion, he raised his eyes toward heaven, and, hesitating to relieve utterance, he concluded in faltering, though articulate tones, 'Esto perpetua.' The effect was electrical—every eye in the house was suffused with tears, and the quiet of the sanctuary was broken only by sobs and weeping."

REFORMATION IN THE NAVY.—Rev. C. J. Jones, of New York, says that in our fleet off Pensacola there is not a ship but has its praying band. On the St. Louis there has been a very marked outpouring of the Holy Spirit. On the Sabine they have a regular prayer meeting. On the Niagara over thirty have been recently converted. One of the officers recently remarked to him that the navy was greatly changed, and instead of profanity, which was once so profuse, the prayers of Christian sailors were now heard.

"GOOD NEWS" TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—At a regular meeting of the Tract Society, in New York, it was unanimously resolved to send two thousand copies of the *Good News* monthly to our armies in the East and West during the continuance of the war. The papers are to be sent to the chaplains who belong to the Methodist Church, to be distributed among the men in the army. The Society also resolved to place two hundred copies of the *Good News* monthly in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, for distribution among the fire companies of the city.

### Making History.

The Tribune appropriately says:

"Whatever may be the result of our present struggle, the future historian will have to record these facts:

1. That no rebellion was ever before inaugurated wherein the conspirators could not even pretend that one of them had been damaged in person or estate by the Government they sought to overthrow.
2. That there was never before a rebellion whereof the main impulse was devotion to Human Slavery. Men have conspired and rebelled for every kind of liberty but the liberty of enslaving their fellow men.
3. That never before did a strong Government allow a rebellion to proceed for months in a career of stealing money, arms, munitions, arsenals, armories, &c., proceeding from investing to bombarding its most important fortresses, and usurping the collection of revenue over one-third of its country, before raising a regiment or firing a gun in defense of its rights.
4. That never before did Twenty Millions of People, so long absorbed in the arts of Peace that they had almost forgotten that of War, spring to arms with so general an alacrity, so hearty an enthusiasm, as did those of our patriot States upon receiving news of the capture of Sumter and the President's Proclamation thereupon.
5. That never till now was a Government embarrassed, perplexed, by the duty of accepting some and rejecting other of the regiments raised, equipped and tendered for its defense, eager to serve on its own terms till the end of the War.
6. That no Administration succeeding to an empty Treasury, an inadequate Revenue, a demoralized Public Service—demoralized through treason and robbery perpetrated by the late Cabinet Ministers—never till now found the People pressing Millions after Millions of Dollars upon it, on its own terms, and insisting that it should take enough and never borrow trouble with regard to its Finances.

So much at least is secure. Whatever may happen, this cannot be gainsayed. And now, if the Republic is allowed to go down, it will not be the fault of the People.

Letters received from London by the Union Defense Committee of New York state that the agents of the Confederate States were very active, not only in England, but on the Continent, buying arms and ammunition. They have purchased nearly one hundred rifled cannon, which are soon to be shipped probably from Liverpool.

### Remarkable Vision.

The following singular vision was revealed to Joseph Hoag of the Society of Friends, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, April 23, 1762. He first appeared as a Gospel minister when he was about eighteen years of age, and was acknowledged as such by the Society of Friends in the twenty-third year of his age. In 1789 or 1790, he removed with his family and settled at Charlotte, Vt., and was the first minister who settled in that town. He traveled extensively as a minister in all parts of the United States, also in the Canadas and Nova Scotia. He died at Charlotte, Vt., Nov. 21, 1846, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. It was while on his farm at Charlotte that he had this vision:

"In the year 1863, probably in the eighth or ninth month, I was one day alone in the field and observed that the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed the brightness of its shining. As I reflected upon the singularity of the event my mind was struck into silence the most solemn I ever remembered to have witnessed; for it seemed as if all my faculties were laid low and unusually brought into deep silence. I said to myself what can this mean. I do not recollect ever before to have been sensible of such feelings. And I heard a voice from heaven say, 'This that thou seest which dims the brightness of the sun is a sign of the present and coming times. I took the forefathers of this country from a land of oppression—I planted them here among the people of the forest—I sustained them, and while they were humble I blessed them, and they became a numerous people, but they have forgotten me who nourished and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old country are guilty, and I have taken quietude from the land, and suffered a dividing spirit to come among them. Lift up thine eyes and behold.' And I saw them dividing in great heat.

This division began in the church upon points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian Society and went through the various religious denominations, and in its progress and close the effect was nearly the same. Those who dissented went off with high heads and taunting language, and those who kept to their organized sentiments appeared exercised and sorrowful. When this dividing spirit entered the Society of Friends, it raged in as high a degree as any I had before discovered, and as before, those who separated went with lofty looks and taunting, concurring language. Those who kept to their ancient principles, retired by themselves. It next appeared in the lodges of the Free Masons, and it broke out in appearance like a volcano, inasmuch as it set the country in an uproar for a length of time.

Then it entered politics throughout the United States, and did not stop until it produced a civil war. An abundance of human blood was shed in course of combat, the Southern States lost their power, and Slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchial power arose, took the Government of the States, established a national religion, and made all societies tributary to support its expenses. I saw them take property from Friends to a large amount. I was amazed at beholding all this, and heard a voice proclaim; "This power shall not always stand, but with this power I will chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers. Thou seest what is coming upon thy native land for their iniquity and the blood of Africa, the remembrance of which has come up before me. This vision is yet for many days."

### The Finances.

The war is likely to affect the finances as little in our State as any in the Union, but the pressure of these times is felt even in Vermont, but it more seriously commercial and manufacturing interests.

In the first place, we have the complete interruption of trade from the South and the repudiation of Southern debts. Then again, we have the depreciation of Western currency arising from the diminished value of Southern securities upon which banking at the West has been largely based. In the third place, we must suffer from the accumulation of foreign commerce and the consequent check upon all domestic industry in any manner connected therewith, and lastly, from the general policy of war and blockade reversing financial relations, creating numberless unwanted sources of anxiety and risk, and interfering in a thousand ways with the settled habits of production and commercial activity under which we have hitherto grown so peacefully prosperous and so rapidly rich.

Nevertheless we have strong faith in the recuperative energies of our people. We are not accustomed to permanent failure in any enterprise, and though we may be compelled to endure commercial disasters of the most serious character, yet the ultimate lessons of sturdy Christian manhood which such trials will teach may be worth all the sufferings and embarrassments they cost.

When one of the Putney volunteers left his home the other day, his mother said to him, "Now, John don't return shot in the back."