

# The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

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

NUMBER 47.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 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 Drivers, Carriers, and Farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these medicines when never I have tried them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needful remedies" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

W. M. BRYDEN,  
Veterinary Surgeon.  
North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

### 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, swelled neck, old sores, 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 on the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This compound will stop the growth of the enlargement, and entirely 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 article in use can be compared with this for Corns, Thrush, Hoof 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 fallen the directions, and it will surely cure. Also for itching or burning of Hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

### DR. BRYDEN'S Hoof Compound,

Improve 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'S

Well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is almost unnecessary to say anything of its universal excellence in treating any disease of Horses & Cattle. And presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as are in need of his remedies used.

### You Know what they will do,

and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their stables, 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.

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### SMITH'S ANODYNE

### COUGH DROPS

Has stood the test of a Ten Year's Trial, and is now acknowledged

THE BEST IN USE.  
It 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

also in all parts of the State, use it in their practices and in their own families.

### COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And this is the universal voice of people who use it. As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for Children, and for aged people who cough and are kept awake nights, we do verily believe there is not so

### GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, when such men as

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

give the highest recommendations for its use we ask

### WHO CAN DOUBT IT!

### FATHER HOBART,

The Oldest Minister in New England,

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

### LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

You can run no risk, for every bottle is

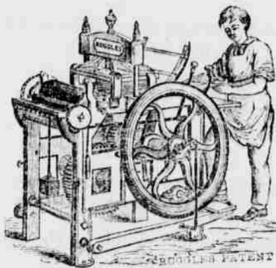
### warranted!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

### FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor,

Montpelier, Vt.

## MAMMOTH Printing Establishment,



PREMIER BUILDING, STATE STREET, MONTPELIER.

THE FREEMAN AND MESSENGER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in the New Freeman Building, State Street, Montpelier, is now fitted with an extensive variety of

### MODERN TYPE,

### Power Job & Hand Presses,

and other

### PRINTING MATERIALS,

as any other Printing Establishment in the State, and possesses the best facilities for executing all kinds of

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### OR—

### HEAVY PRINTING.

In all its Branches neatly and promptly executed, and at the cheapest rates.

All orders should be addressed to C. W. WILLARD, Montpelier, Vt.

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Those who want

### PURE

### Paints and Oils

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

can find the largest assortment in Vermont, at the

### DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

### L. F. PIERCE & CO.,

MONTPELIER.

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(Successors to S. O. Hersey.)

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THE subscribers are prepared to execute any kind of Picture made by the

### PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

FROM THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE,

### SUPERIOR APPARATUS

AND WELL FURNISHED GALLERIES,

they offer their services with confidence that they can please all who may favor them with their patronage.

G. B. DAVIS, Montpelier.  
A. F. STYLES, Burlington.  
A. J. STYLES, St. Albans.

23751

### April 29, 1861.

OUR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

ARE NOW

### Completely Stocked!

WITH

### NEW AND DESIRABLE

### GOODS,

Suitable for Spring and Summer.

### HAVING BEEN SELECTED WITH

### GREAT CARE,

And Bought Entirely

### FOR CASH,

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THEM

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

J. W. ELLIS, & Co.

### E. F. UPHAM, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,  
School Street, West Randolph, Vermont.

## The Daily Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

### The Earthquake at Mendoza.

A Valparaiso letter of May 1st, in the New York Commercial, says:

All the accounts received from Mendoza go beyond the statements at first made concerning that fated town. Every letter that comes giving details shows the horror of the calamity to be more and more complete. Ruin, desolation and death characterize the scene. At the most moderate calculation it is now judged that ten thousand lives have been lost. The town was all peace and activity. Customers were in the shops, visitors in the parlors, loungers about the corners—a bright moon shone—when in five seconds the whole town was in a heap, or rather a series of heaps of ruins. The cloud of dust from the fallen walls was so dense that for half an hour the moon was invisible, an intense darkness adding to the confusion and dismay of survivors.

Ever long the lurid light of burning buildings, or remains of buildings, began to gleam. Three different shops took fire from the lamps. Some persons who had been buried under the walls, but were still alive, were burned. On every hand rose cries for help. But those buried under the ruins were actually more in number than the survivors. Few remained to render aid; fewer still were disposed to render it. It is said that some were so terrified as to go away from the town by the ranting of a Jesuit, that the world was coming at once to an end, and the day of judgment was at hand. The superstitious prophet told the people the earth would shortly sink under them, and they left the vicinity.

Robbery then set in. The shops and houses were scenes of unhindered pillage. The earth at intervals was still trembling. The savage robbers would rob, and then kneel in prayer, crying in a loud voice for mercy, and up and at the work of depredation once again. All the time cries for assistance were assailing their ears on every hand; here a woman's voice, there the feeble cry of an old man, but all in vain. They would not hear.

From the town of San Juan two hundred soldiers came with spades and picks, but the Governor of Mendoza actually forbade their entering the town! Troops from Mendoza had attacked San Juan recently, and he affected to fear that they had come for vengeance. It is currently thought many lives might have been saved had proper excavations been made at once.

One man who, at the time of the shock, was away from his home, returning after a few days, found his children uninjured beneath the bedstead, that is to say without scar or bruise, but lifeless, probably from suffocation.

A man was taken out alive who had been under the ruins eight days. She was in a state of extreme prostration, but still living; however, she did not survive, such had been the shock to her system, and such her exhaustion.

A man was actually taken out who had been 16 days buried under the ruins. He had sustained a bruise on the head in which worms had bred. The poor fellow died six days after he was taken out.

A man named Godoy, with his wife, were for some time buried in their own dining room ruins. As they had a little bread and wine, they sustained life till relief came.

The probability is that Mendoza will never be rebuilt. Certainly it will not on the former site.

From the Burlington Daily Times.

### Mustering of the Second Regiment.

The Second Regiment go into encampment to-day, on the State Fair Grounds. One hundred and fifty tents were put up yesterday afternoon, on the west side of the Grounds, just north of the seats—fourteen are allowed to each company. Lieut. Weed, of the Vermont Guard, acted as officer of the Guard last evening.

The Camp has been very appropriately christened, by Adj. Gen. Baxter, "Camp Underwood," in honor of the Lieut. Governor.

Quartermaster General Davis and Quartermaster Pitkin were in town yesterday, and were indefatigable in their labors, in making ample arrangements for the comfort of the Regiment while in Camp.

Below we publish the General Order of the Adjutant General, containing a list of the companies composing the Second Regiment, and their officers:

STATE OF VERMONT.  
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
RUTLAND, June 3d, 1861.  
General Order No. 14.

A requisition having been made by the President of the United States upon the Governor of this State for a Volunteer Force of Infantry, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and the suppression of insurrection, and twenty Companies having been formed, two Regiments are hereby organized, each Regiment consisting of ten Companies of eighty-three officers and enlisted men each.

The following named persons are commissioned as the Officers of the several Companies, composing the Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers:

Company A., James H. Walbridge, Captain; Newton Stone, 1st Lieut.; William H. Cady, 2d Lieut.; Bennington.

Company B., James Hope, Captain; John Howe, 1st Lieut.; Enoch Johnson, 2d Lieut.; Castleton.

Company C., Edward A. Todd, Captain; John S. Tyler, 1st Lieut.; Forester A. Prouty, 2d Lieut.; Brattleboro.

Company D., Charles Dillingham, Captain;

Wm. W. Henry, 1st Lieut.; Charles C. Gregg, 2d Lieut.; Waterbury.

Company E., Richard Smith, Captain; Lucius C. Whitney, 1st Lieut.; Orville Bixby, 2d Lieut.; Tunbridge.

Company F., Francis V. Randall, Captain; Walter A. Phillips, 1st Lieut.; Horace F. Crossman, 2d Lieut.; Montpelier.

Company G., John T. Drew, Captain; David L. Sharpley, 1st Lieut.; Anson H. Weed, 2d Lieut.; Burlington.

Company H., Zerah W. Strait, Captain; Jerome B. Chase, 1st Lieut.; Chester K. Leach, 2d Lieut.; Fletcher.

Company J., Volney S. Fullam, Captain; Sherman W. Parkhurst, 1st Lieut.; Isaac N. Wadleigh, 2d Lieut.; Ladlow.

Company K., John Lomergan, Captain; Christopher M. Dolan, 1st Lieut.; John T. Bascom, 2d Lieut.; Winooski.

The commanding officers of Companies composing the 2d Regiment, as stated above, will report themselves with the men under their command, to Lieutenant Colonel George J. Stannard, Commanding at Camp "Underwood," on or before Thursday, the 6th inst.

Strict subordination will be enforced throughout the camp, and the troops diligently exercised and instructed in military drill and discipline, until mastered into the service of the United States, and sent forward into active service.

Arms, uniforms, equipments, and clothing will be served out to the Regiment, and as soon as possible.

The utmost diligence and promptness in the performance of all duties involved in preparing this Regiment for immediate service, is hereby enjoined on all officers and soldiers connected therewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
H. HENRY BAXTER,  
Adjutant and Inspector General.

### The War for the Union.

The Tribune says:—"If the Government has moved slowly—too slowly, it has seemed to most of us—it has aimed to move surely, and so as to obviate all necessity for taking a single backward step. And, though the traitors chose their own time for beginning this struggle, and had several months' start, with a virtual possession of the Union Cabinet for weeks, they do not this hour occupy a foot of ground outside of the States they control, save a few square miles north of and around Harper's Ferry, while the flag of the Union waves haughtily over Alexandria, over Pickens, and from the bastions of Fortress Monroe, preparatory to an advance at all points against the shrinking cohorts of Secession. Not half our accepted Volunteers have yet left the depots of their several regiments, yet the rebellion is already hemmed in both by land and sea; and the braggarts who bat yesterday were rushing Northward to seize Washington and Cairo are now tremulously awaiting attacks on Richmond and Memphis. And while brigades of the citizens of our peaceful, trading, fabricating North are vainly begging for admission into the armies of the Union, the rebel forces are largely made up of Union men compelled to choose between donning the rebel uniform and being turned over to be insulted, tarred, beaten, maimed and hung, by the lower strata of rebel ruffianism—Union men who are in the ranks of the traitors only because they must otherwise have ceased to live. They accept every volunteer and draft or impress thousands beside; we cannot as yet receive nearly all who eagerly flock to our standards, asking only the privilege of being led against the foes of the Union. Such are the aspects presented in the seventh week of the struggle; do they not clearly foreshadow its final result?"

We are told that three hundred and fifty have already fled for protection to Fort Monroe. It is a question which has been often asked, what shall be done with them? Gen. Butler has already been obliged to act upon it, and it seems that his decision meets with the approval of the North, and the sanction of the Government. Those in the country who recognize the right of property in man, will concede that it is right that negro slaves belonging to Secessionists and Rebels, should be regarded as contraband commodities, and are justly included in the spoils of the conflict. Those of course, who deny the right of property in human beings, will not find fault at the annihilation of the pretended claim of the slave holder. Although they are not returned to their masters, they are not to be sold into bondage or enslaved by Northern troops. They may, however, be used as circumstances may dictate to aid in carrying on this war to suppress rebellion. Who does not know that they may render our troops valuable service in various ways? They make good cooks, and if we may credit the report of the South, they know how to work in erecting fortifications, and their knowledge of different portions of the South, will render them efficient guides, and some of them would know how to fight rather than be taken and returned to the lash, and the fetters of their hopeless servitude.

For one we are glad to learn that they are equitably treated by the Government, and we hope if this civil war is continued, that not a slave will be left at the South.—We are not troubled to know what we shall then do with them. First, let them be freed, and God, in His providence, will open the way for their future sustenance and protection. We have land enough on which to colonize them, if this is thought desirable, and we doubt not they would make peaceable and loyal citizens. The present struggle will be among the things that will help to prepare them for freedom, which, when secured, they cannot fail to appreciate. The loss of the slaves must be a great property loss to the South, but that which is lost to them will be gain to the millions that are now oppressed.

The report of the New Hampshire Board of Education for the year ending June 1, shows the number of school districts to be 2331; whole number of scholars, 94,576; average attendance, 54,023.

From the Vermont Christian Messenger.

### The War and Slavery.

It has not been the policy of our Government to interfere with the subject of Slavery. The Administration has not demanded of the South, that they should liberate their slaves. The Government propose that each State shall have the opportunity to regulate this matter to suit themselves, provided they do no violence to the Constitution of the United States. Although this fact is understood, still it cannot be concealed that the question of Slavery is involved in the great struggle that is now going on in our country, and must be most materially affected by the issue. There can be no doubt that the South hope to render Slavery more permanent and profitable by secession, but such a hope is evidently as baseless as the fabric of a vision. Some have assumed that the slave population of the South would join hands with their masters to rebel Northern troops, and defend the cotton States in their defiant attitude of rebellion; but such an idea is perfectly absurd. It is true, that to this period in the present troubles, the general feeling of the Slave population has not been tested, but who thinks that liberty would not be dear to them, and that when Slavery or Freedom is set before them, that they would not choose the latter? The idea that they would not accept of freedom, and even fight for it, is a libel on human nature. The President of the Southern Confederacy has exultingly asserted that the battles in this impending conflict, must all be fought on Northern soil, but it is not certain that he will have his choice in the place where the battles shall be fought, or who shall be the victors. If a Northern army goes into the slave States, it must be the great point of attraction for the panting fugitives, who would gladly flee from the tender mercies of American Slavery.

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