

The Daily Freeman. EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman. With his hand upon his charter, And his foot upon the sod, He will stand—or die a martyr For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT. SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR AND WITH MANLY HEARTS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Missouri and Fremont.

The public anxiety is now great to get early and full intelligence from Missouri. Attention is turned away from Washington, from the Southern coast, even from Kentucky, from which points we should be quite willing to hear nothing at all for some days if we could in the meantime get glorious news that the reverses in Missouri had been atoned for, that the rebel flag had been humiliated, and that the losses of the past few weeks in that State had been repaired. That the great heart of the North and Northwest beats strongly in sympathy with Gen. Fremont, and is slow to believe that the disasters which have brought grief to the Union cause in his District are chargeable to any fault of his, the very general hope and desire that he may personally be the chieftain who shall lead the Federal troops to a grand victory over the rebel host under Price and McCulloch abundantly attests. Fremont himself modestly says in his official dispatch announcing the fall of Lexington "I am taking the field myself and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the forces under McCulloch," and there is among the people yet a strong faith that whatever the Pathfinder undertakes he will accomplish.

But it is idle to blind ourselves to the strength with which the Rebels can meet our troops in the vicinity of Lexington. The army under Gen. Price is said to number 30,000. McCulloch, who is hastening to his relief, has undoubtedly from 10,000 to 15,000 more. The combined Rebel army, if Price and McCulloch should effect a junction, will not fall much if any short of 40,000. How many Union troops can be brought together to attack Price, there is no means of definitely ascertaining, but perhaps it is not too high an estimate to put it at the same figure at which we have rated the Rebel force; though we are afraid that it will not reach that number, after leaving a sufficient force to protect St. Louis.

Fremont has now, and has had from the outset, a difficult task to perform. But he has now what he has not had before, a reputation to retrieve. The people, while yet believing that he is the man for the place, have had their faith in his generalship so much shaken by the events of the last two weeks that even with those who admire and love him there seems to be a demand that he shall do something to restore his former prestige and to vindicate the good name and the general approval with which he entered upon the duties of the Department of the West.—Fremont is unquestionably aware of this, and while it will not lead him to put in unwarrantable peril any part of his command it will stimulate him to put forth the utmost exertion of the forces under his control to drive back the exultant and triumphant rebel army.

There is no commander in the field for whose personal reputation, and for success on his own account, the people are so solicitous as for Fremont. They want rebellion put down in Missouri, but they just now want Fremont to put it down. They would rejoice greatly to hear that Price and his army were defeated, but it would make this joy almost a wild delight to know that Fremont led the victorious army in person. They want victory to perch on the banner of the Union, and they want that banner borne by John Charles Fremont. Even the gallant McClellan is not loved so much as is the General of the West. We all respect McClellan and believe in him, and trust to him, but the hearts of the people are not so wedded to his personal fortunes as they are to the gallant Explorer of the Rocky Mountains. And while this is the sentiment of the masses of the North, and they now know that he has taken the field, their intense solicitude for his success makes every item of news from his expedition anxiously awaited and eagerly seized upon as soon as the too tardy telegram flashes across the continent. If victory can be won over the adverse forces that are now arrayed against him, with the strength and material of his command, we believe Fremont will—with his name and fame resting, for the present at least, on the issue of a short campaign—achieve it, and we rest now in hope of that desirable result.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, intends to have three more batteries enlisted in his State, making eight in all; and a battalion of cavalry is also to be raised.

The Colonel of the Sixth.

We learn that Col. Lord has been offered a Colonelcy of the Indiana regiment of Infantry, and a Lieutenant Colonelcy of a Regiment of Cavalry in the same State, but he declined, preferring to serve in a Vermont Regiment. Colonel—then Captain Lord—was in the battle of Carrick's Ford, in Western Virginia, as well as in the engagement at Phillipps, and in the official report of the former engagement, his commanding officer spoke of him as follows:

They had carried a number of their dead and wounded to a house on the road, a quarter of a mile beyond where Gen. Garnett fell, and a number not wounded had taken refuge in an adjoining barn. As we passed the premises, I directed Capt. N. Lord, of company G, who had been at the head of his company, and in the midst of the danger from the beginning of the fight, and whom I knew to be as kind and merciful as he is brave and heroic, to take a sufficient number of men to surround the barn and house, and without the firing of a gun, unless resistance was made, to take those not wounded as prisoners, to bring on the prisoners we had already taken, and to put a guard over them and the wounded enemy—all of which he faithfully did.

Condition of New-Orleans.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman of South Boston, appears in the Hingham Journal:

NEW ORLEANS, August 4, 1861. New Orleans is sadly changed from what it was in November last; our levee is almost deserted. I this morning counted the number of steamboats between the upper cotton-press and Canal street, and there were but thirteen in all. With the exception of these, and a few flat-boats, the entire steamboat landing was an extended desolation. Not even a half dozen drays were to be seen in its whole extent. The contrast presented, between last year at this time and the present, was indeed melancholy. Below Canal street on the levee which is almost entirely occupied by freighted ships—about twenty vessels were moored; nearly all of them captured or under detention. Not a single vessel was landing and the only signs of movement were upon the "Enoch Train," and two other small craft that are being fitted out as privateers. You are well aware that this is our dull season, but no allowances made for that will account for such a state of things as exists here. Our city is evidently doomed to destruction, unless the North succeeds in crushing the present rebellion. You may be surprised to hear yet it is no less a fact, that of the old prominent residents two-thirds are strong Unionists. They are awaiting some demonstration to openly express their feelings. Strange as it may appear the leaders and most violent secessionists of our city are Northern men, who have resided here but a few years—men who would change their opinions to-morrow if the city was in possession of the Federal forces, and who are virtually making a business out of the ruin of the South.

Encouragement for the "Go-headers."

The Burlington Sentinel has an article in relation to recruiting in Vermont, which closes as follows:

In the meantime the work of recruiting for the Sixth Regiment—yet to be formed,—goes bravely on; while Col. PLATT'S Cavalry Regiment, we are gratified to learn, is nearly or quite filled up, and will soon be ready to be sent forth to the seat of war. This is well; but let us not rest content with simply "well"—let us aim to do the best. No time should be lost.—Enlistments for another regiment of foot should be at once commenced, and for yet another regiment of horse. The crisis is imminent, the struggle great, and the Government needs and will need all the men that we can possibly send to the war. Let Vermont be no longer tardy, as she has hitherto been, in responding to the Country's call, but get herself in readiness beforehand to answer promptly to it whenever it shall come.

The Brattleboro' Phoenix uses the following language on the same subject:

Gov. Fairbanks is determined to so improve the few remaining days of his official life that his last days shall be his best days. He has ordered the immediate recruiting and organization of the Sixth Regiment, and to that end he has appointed sundry recruiting officers in various parts of the State, and is, it is said, casting about for the proper men with which to officer the same. We like this energy. It betokens a due appreciation of the necessities of the crisis and a lively sense of the important responsibilities involved. In some quarters we see it intimated that His Excellency is going too fast and too far. By the act of the Extra Session he was authorized to raise, in his discretion, six special regiments; four of which have been organized and sent into the field—and two of these only within the past week. Is the contingency less momentous now than it was last April? We believe not. Then let the Governor hurry off the troops.

We believe the above expresses the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Vermont.

Endorsed.

A WAR OF WORDS.—A war of words, or rather of writing, is going on between the Montpelier Journal and Freeman as to the patriotism of the Congressman Editor of the Journal, and Walton seems to have the best of it thus far.—Bellevue Falls Argus.

The Argus is good Breckenridge authority.—We suspect, however, that it is not the patriot, so much as the profanity of the "Congressman Editor" that has touched the heart and captivated the judgment of the Argus.

RECEIVED ORDERS.—R. J. RICHARDSON of this village, recently appointed Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, has received orders from the Navy Department to proceed to Philadelphia and report to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, for duty on board the U. S. Steamer Harriet Lane, and will leave at once in obedience thereto. He is much pleased with the post assigned to him.

Forward.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the remarks of Dr. Tyng, at his Church in New York City, Fast Day, and the concluding services on the same occasion:

Dealing with such men, and with a rebellion so utterly unprovoked, the speaker had no doubt concerning the Christian's duty. The human race, not merely the American nation, but the human race for all time to come, are interested in the most intense degree in the contest—for there is death to human liberty, and submission to the most unrelenting, most bloody tyranny that ever cursed the earth, if the Rebels win. The civilized world beholds the spectacle, knowing that this is not merely a question of resistance to the encroachments of African Slavery, but that the interests of the whole world, for all future time, hinge upon our victory or defeat.

But victory must be ours. It is the duty of Christians to pray to God that the eagles of victory may perch upon our banners. And nothing less than victory can we accept. No humiliating peace nor preposterous compromise, no temporizing can for a moment be tolerated; but we must press forward, in the name of God and of humanity, to the utter extermination of the cause of the war. The speaker, quoting Jefferson, and remarking that that illustrious name had not been recorded among those of the friends of the Dutch Reformed faith, added that he also "remembered for his country when he remembered that God is just." In the times of the elder Adams, when we had but half a million of slaves, how easily could we have been rid of human Slavery! Twenty-five years ago, in the time of the younger Adams, when we had but two millions of slaves, we shrank from the responsibilities of liberation. Is it any more readily achieved to-day, when the slaves number four millions? Can the hazard which some may make be less momentous when the slaves shall have an aggregate of six millions in the census returns?

There seemed to the reverend Doctor no safety for even the Constitution itself, in the hands of the peace party—and in the restoration of the Constitution and the Union alone could he see a solution of the difficulties under which we labor. He would make no objection to a modification of the Constitution, in the peaceful manner which that instrument prescribes; but until the piratical instigators of the rebellion lay down their arms he could see no avenue of compromise, and therefore felt constrained to demand the extinction of the institution at whose hands we are deluged in blood.

To the President, to the people, and to whomsoever it might concern, the eloquent Divine said and repeated, "Go forward!" The closing ceremony was the singing, by the fine choir of St. George's, of a hymn composed for the occasion. We reproduce it, in part, as follows:

"Hairs of freedom, could we cower! Give the way to traitor rage? Stand and see a slave-born power Rend our glorious heritage? God defend the right—our cry—Union, Law, and Liberty."

Conflict dire—yet Heaven's probation Bracing into one our might; Strength is born of tribulation; Right is sure to come out right. God defend the right—our cry—Union, Law, and Liberty."

To the Patriotic Women of Vermont.

In reply to numerous inquiries addressed to me by ladies who are desirous to know in what way they can make their services useful to the soldiers who have gone into the service of the country, I have to say that the most useful and necessary articles required for their comfort during the approaching winter, are Woolen Socks—an article which can be produced in every family, from common wool, large sizes and long. I invite contributions of this article from the ladies of Vermont, first for our own soldiers as far as necessary, and next for the soldiers in our Western armies.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

MILITARY.—We learn from the Caledonian that Major GRANT of the 5th Vermont Regiment has been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy made vacant by the promotion of Col. LORD, and Quartermaster REDFIELD PROCTOR of the 3d Regiment has been appointed Major of the 5th. Lieut. CRANE taking his place as Quartermaster.

THE SUSPENSION OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL DAVIS.—The Caledonian gives the correct version of the differences between the Governor and Mr. Davis as follows:

The article in the Burlington Times, that "Gen. Davis was suspended a few days since by Gov. Fairbanks," is incorrect. Gen. Davis' functions as Quartermaster General of the State relate to the organization of the "Uniform Militia," which embraced the 1st Vermont Regiment, detailed for three months' service.

The act of April 26, providing for raising and organizing six special regiments, placed the entire responsibility of raising, organizing, uniforming, arming and equipping these "special regiments" in the hands of the governor; and so far as relates thereto, Gen. Davis is acting, not as Quartermaster General, but as the agent of Gov. Fairbanks.

DRAFTING FORBIDDEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that a dispatch went on Wednesday from Secretary Cameron to the Governor of Iowa, forbidding the drafting of troops, and expressing his unbounded confidence in the patriotism of the people, and intimating that the policy of the War Department would be to rely wholly on the popular love of freedom and the military attachment to the Union. These, Mr. Cameron insists, will be sufficient to carry the Free States through any contest with Slavery.

HIS REVERENCE BRIGADIER GENERAL POLK has emitted Kentucky on one check, and now Gen. Zollicoffer has snitten her on the "other side." That the Louisville Journal thinks, is the utmost that Christianity requires a Christian state to put up with. Holmes preceded Prentice and wrote:

"It is not written what a man shall do If the rude entell strike the other too."

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FRANK BLAIR RELEASED.

Gen. Fremont's Official Report of the Lexington Fight.

Fremont Takes the Field in Person!

Capture of Kentucky Secessionists.

Favorable Skirmishing in Missouri.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Navigation of the Potomac.

OHIO TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

A Southern City Taken by the Blockading Squadron.

St. Louis, Sept. 27. The following is a portion of the note directed to Col. Blair by the Adjutant General here by order of Gen. Fremont: In consequence of the telegram from your brother, Postmaster General Blair, followed by a letter asking your release, from public reasons you are hereby released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment for duty.

Com. Errierson, two gunners and twenty sailors, arrived here to-day for service on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hudgins arrived here to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with propositions to exchange Col. Marshall, of the 1st Illinois cavalry, captured at Lexington, for P. L. Hudgins, member of the State Convention, now confined at the Arsenal here. It is understood that the proposition was accepted, and Hudgins set at liberty.

The following is the text of the original telegram sent by Gen. Fremont to Washington relative to the surrender of Lexington:

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, MONTPELIER, ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 23, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.—I have a telegram from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Price's hands, he having cut off Col. Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements, 4000 strong, under Sturges, by capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. Lane's force from the southward and Daves from the southeast with upwards of eleven thousand men in all could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the forces under McCulloch. Please notify the President immediately. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.—Yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant Colonel Letcher with a detachment of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay and sixteen men, who were on their way to join Gen. Zollicoffer, and took them to Camp Dick Robinson. J. C. Breckenridge was with this party in the city, but escaped.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 22.—The gang of rebels which recently sacked Humboldt has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and Matthews, their leader, killed. On his person was found an order from Ben. McCulloch for the enrollment of the Inappah Indians.

Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, urging those in arms against the government to disperse and come to him for protection, and says the stern visitations of war will be meted out to all rebels and their allies.

Washington, Sept. 27. The gunboat Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard to-day. She was not molested by the rebel battery at Freestone Point, which is about twenty-five miles below Washington. The Transport Delaware had seven shots fired at her yesterday from Freestone Point. The battery is represented as being a large one with the rebel flag flying.

It is thought by officers attached to the Potomac flotilla that there are others between Gadstone and Aquai creek, but as yet concealed by trees, which are thick along the shore. Their policy seems to be first to build the works, and then clear the woods in front.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

Darnestown, Md., Sept. 24.—Fever and Ague have to a limited extent made their appearance in the camp of the 34th New York regiment which has been engaged in arduous river duty.

Captain Carnes, formerly of the rebel army, is performing important picket duty at Dam No. 4 with a company of loyal Virginians. The general belief among the people in Winchester and Charleston was that the time for crossing into Maryland had passed, and that no attempt would now be made. The object of moving up from Manassas so large a rebel force was to cross and take possession of Frederick and other points, should the Maryland Legislature pass an ordinance of secession.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 23. Advice from Col. Geary's command at Point of Rocks brings information that the conflict there of the 15th inst. resulted in a rebel loss of 18 killed. Shel alone from our battery killed eight of them.

Not a day or night passes but the rebels make their appearance at some point on the "secessh" side of the river opposite Col. Geary's line of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26. The 25th Ohio Regiment took possession of Cinthinea, Ky., last night. The 14th Ohio crossed the river this morning, and embarked on the Kentucky Central Railroad, for the interior of the State.

A physician of this City, just returned from the South, says the blockading squadron have taken Mississippi City thus cutting off connection between New Orleans and Mobile.

They have also taken all the important points on the Texas Coast.

New York, Sept. 27.

Special dispatches from Washington to the evening papers, state that a large Rebel force is concentrating at the mouth of the Occoquan river, probably to prevent a flank movement of the Federal forces against Manassas. There is

great activity in both the Federal and Rebel camps.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.

In the House Mr. Andrews from the Judiciary Committee, reported among other things that the Committee do not believe that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax to protect the Union.

The Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject, 67 against 13. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.

Gen. Fremont and a part of his Staff left for Jefferson City this afternoon.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL PRIZE.

War and Rumors of War.

New York, Sept. 28.

The World's dispatch says the right bank of the Potomac begins to bristle with Rebel batteries. They are planted now at Freestone Point, Occoquan Creek, Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. Some are indeed formidable, and one is provided with rifled guns which throw shot clean across the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

The U. S. Steamer Brooklyn has arrived from the mouth of the Mississippi, for repairs. She reports capturing the barque Mence, from the Janeiro for New Orleans. A prize crew was put on board of her, and she sailed for Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 28.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Washington is full of rumors of battles on the Potomac, both by land and water.

A portion of Gen. Franklin's division went out this morning on a foraging expedition, but the enemy would not accept the wage of a battle.

The World's dispatch makes the following statement: The President to-day forwarded an order releasing Frank Blair from arrest. Gen. Fremont wrote that he had no time to mature and present his charges against Col. Blair, when Mr. Lincoln at once took the above action.

The Kentucky Unionists ask for arms and ammunition, and they will take care of the rebels in their State.

From California.

Sweet Water, 24 miles East of Salt Lake City Sept. 25. The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 18th inst., passed here to-day.

Reports from the interior show that the recent appeal to the military spirit of the people had not been in vain. At the rate companies are offered, five regiments will soon be filed up.

San Francisco was never so prosperous as at present.

The Yrake Journal states that the story of the recent massacre of a party of emigrants on Goose Lake was a heartless hoax.

The Portland Oregonian of the 10th inst., contains the following late news from the Indians. It is favorable to peace. There will be no trouble with the Nez Perces if liquor could be kept from them.

Dates have been received from Honolulu.—News unimportant. The cattle disease is supposed to be subsiding. It was attributed chiefly to animals drinking stagnant water.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8.00 a. m.; arrives at 5.15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 6.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.

BARNES mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.

BRADFORD mail arrives daily at 10.00 p. m.; departs daily at 4.00 a. m.

DANVILLE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.1-2 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 5 o'clock p. m.

BARTON arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.45 a. m.

HYDEPARK, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same at Barton.

CHELSEA arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

CALAIS mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10.00 a. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

BENJIN from two to six times a week.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.

JAMES G. FRENCH, P. S.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

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