

The Daily Freeman. EVENING EDITION.

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

C. W. WILLARD, Editor. J. W. WHELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT. FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 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.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

Filer of the latest New York and Boston papers will be at all times at the FREEMAN OFFICE, and those desiring to see these papers can do so by calling at this office.

The Prospect Brightening.

The prospects of approaching success to our arms in the present conflict are evidently brightening. The rebels on the Potomac lately so bold and menacing, are daily retreating into the interior with every indication of conscious inability to cope with the force arrayed against them. Western Virginia is said to be safe, and the fact that Wise and Floyd have returned to Richmond in a quarrel with each other, and both in disgrace with their government, seems to go to confirm the statement. The general current of the news from Missouri shows that the rebels, alarmed at the mustering forces in that State and finding there is no further chance to engage with us there to one, are retreating to Arkansas. And Kentucky is fast putting herself in a way to take care of herself. A large fleet of gunboats and steamers, flanked and attended on either shore by immense land forces, is about to descend the Mississippi; while on the Atlantic coast far the most formidable war fleet ever collected in America, is close on the eve of an expedition to pay their leaden compliments to every important rebel port on the Southern coast. Now, can it be possible that no triumphant results are to flow from the action of these powerful armies on the land, and these immense naval forces on the water? Can the sickly, ill-provided, conscience-stricken, cowardly myriads of bubble-founded rebellion long withstand all this? If they can, it can only be for the reason that the Devil is to be permitted to control the destinies of the Country yet awhile longer.

EXPEDITED BATTLES.—The highest military authorities at Washington, it is said on good authority, have, within a few days expressed the opinion that great battles will be fought now very soon, and within the same week, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, and at important points along the Atlantic coast. And at all these places, it is believed, we are now prepared for the expected conflict.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S Circular to the Governors of the different States suggesting measures for putting the harbors on our lakes, &c., in a state of defence, is quite significant. It shows the determination of our Government to be prepared to resist all foreign interference in our affairs at the threshold.

LEAVE TAKING OF THE 6TH REGIMENT.—Large numbers of the families of the soldiers of this Regiment from abroad, are daily thronging their encampment for the purpose of a final leave taking, and many are the sorrowful scenes there enacted.

POTATO CROP AT THE WEST.—This important crop at the West, especially in Illinois has been so seriously injured by the heavy fall rains, that in Chicago, the price has gone up from 25 cents to 60 cents and 55 cents per bushel, and it is supposed they can be transported from the East and sold at a handsome profit.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE 6TH REGIMENT.—We publish on our outside, to-day, a full and complete Muster Roll of the officers and soldiers of the 6th Regiment, and can meet all orders for copies of the paper containing the same.

Financial Agent.

The Rutland Herald is very properly calling the attention of the public to the unauthorized appointment of a "financial agent" to assist the soldiers in sending home some portion of their monthly pay. There having been no law of the United States calling for, or in any way hinting at, the appointment of any such "agent," and there being no law of this State requiring or authorizing any such appointment, and the appointment having been made, or at least announced, but a single week prior to the assembling of the Legislature, coupled with the fact that the "agent" did not leave for the field of his operations until a day or two before the meeting of the General Assembly, would very naturally provoke an inquiry into the necessity for such an "agent" just at the particular moment when he was commissioned and sent forward. It, certainly, is not a difficult matter to imagine that, under these circumstances, a person of a suspicious turn of mind would find abundant matter giving rise to the suggestion that there was something besides an unadulterated desire to save a portion of the soldier's pay for the use of their families, at the bottom of all this.

But whether this be so or not is a matter of but little moment, inasmuch as the appointment, having been made without authority of law, must rest wholly upon the action of the Legislature to give it validity. The person now acting as "agent" has in reality no more authority or right to act, than as though he had gone on his present errand without any commission from the Governor, and upon his private venture alone, and the Legislature will not therefore need to be embarrassed by any suggestions of what may be due in courtesy, or by right, to such an experimental effort to create an office, and fill it in advance of any expression of the wishes or will of the people. The whole subject will, however, receive the attention of the Legislature, having been brought to their notice by the Governor's address, and there is little doubt but that the Assembly will do all that the necessities of our soldiers require, without much regard to the necessities of particular individuals.

Miss Greenwood in Montpelier.

We are happy to announce for the pleasure and benefit of our home readers that at the suggestion and solicitation of some of our best citizens, Miss URSULA GREENWOOD, who by her charming and artistic Soprano singing, and her graceful and pleasing manner so delighted her audiences here last winter, will visit Montpelier again during the coming week and give one concert. The bare announcement of the fact will be sufficient to awaken the liveliest expectation of good things to come. Miss GREENWOOD is not likely to be over-estimated. Possessed of a voice of unusual compass and surpassing sweetness, the true elements of which have been faithfully developed by some years of pupilage, she has the power to please and gratify her audience beyond any singer who has visited this place. She will be amply assisted by amateur performers of good repute. The Concert will take place Tuesday evening, the details of which will appear in due time.

Miss G. is at present the Soprano singer in the choir of Dr. Huntington's Church, Boston.

A dashing female bearer of dispatches is thus described by the Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

"Quite a sensation was created in town last evening by the arrival of Mrs. Col. Ellis, from Tipton, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Hunter and Col. Ellis. She was dressed in a semi-military riding habit and hat, with a crimson sash thrown around the left shoulder, as an officer of the day, mounted on a splendid charger, and attended by two orderlies. She had ridden forty-five miles since 10 o'clock, and without taking a moment's rest, delivered her orders at camp, and then waited upon Gen. Price with her despatches, urging forward two squadrons of Col. Ellis's command, now here, to rejoin the regiment at Tipton."

The New York Express suspects that our vessels at New Orleans may have been driven ashore at the Southwest Pass, by some of the severe northerly peculiar to those latitudes at this season of the year, and that, taking advantage of that fact, Hollins may have gone down and "peppered" them.

William Marsh, manager of the late Mercantile Union Store in this village, died yesterday, of typhoid fever. Mr. Marsh was in the prime of life, and an active and respected citizen.

The Royal Wizard, Hambojer, as will be seen by his advertisement in our paper, is to give one of his renowned entertainments at the Depot Hall this (Friday) evening. It is said of him that those who like fun to make them laugh, and magic to make them wonder, are always repaid for their attendance.

The mutiny among the troops at Tipton, Mo. the other day, growing out of the shooting of a soldier by the Provost Marshal, subsided without any serious results on the appearance of an artillery corps. The man who was shot is said to have belonged to a company which has been on the verge of mutiny for two weeks. Col. Brown is sustained in the act by his brother officers.

It is reported from Jefferson City, Mo., as a significant item, that the army correspondents of prominent New York and Cincinnati newspapers have abandoned the project of accompanying Fremont, and gone to more interesting fields.

From the Christian Messenger Vermont Legislature.

The members of this body, have once more assembled for their annual session. The day for the opening was one of the most delightful of the season. Election Day as it is usually called, always draws a crowd to the capital with the usual compliment of noisy vendors of Yankee notions, who make themselves hoarse in their declamations to raise the wind.

This year in addition to the usual attractions were the encampment of the Sixth Regiment, and the anticipated ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the statue of Ethan Allen. An unusually large throng were crowding the streets and places of public resort, all anxious to see and hear some new thing.

The ceremonies of the occasion passed pleasantly. Senator Woodbridge gave a very able and appropriate oration on the inauguration of the statue, and as may be seen in another column, both branches of the Legislature succeeded in effecting an organization and getting themselves in trim for the dispatch of the business of the session.

Both houses appear to be well represented by our business men, and we are inclined to anticipate a short session.

There is one topic that will be an object of prominent interest in legislation as well as public attention, but all harmonize so well in regard to the question involved in the national struggle, and the vigorous policy to be pursued to suppress the rebellion, that the action on this subject will be promptly executed, and matters of minor importance, will be left to slumber for a more convenient season. At the present time the great question to settle is, whether or no, we have any Government, and when that matter is fully adjusted our Legislature can give more deliberate attention to the subject of relieving the friction of our government machinery. No one can doubt the patriotism of our Legislature, and in their deliberations and action nothing will be wanting to encourage and sustain the government—in its efforts to plant the Star Spangled banner to float in triumph over the rebel States. In this work Vermont has done well, and she will not do less, while her aid is needed.

We have noticed that the subject of providing a house of correction for Juvenile Offenders has heretofore received some attention in our Legislature, as yet however no marked result has been reached. In our view it is a subject which demands attention and action. The best time to check crime is in its early development. We shall find by careful observation on the formation of character, that the large mass of those who become the inmates of our State prisons, are brought there through the neglect or mismanagement of their early years. Some parents neglect to control their children, and in all of our large villages may be found a class of idle boys who will not attend upon the means of education within their reach. They are without employment and seek only the amusements which the haunts of vice afford.

All have noticed that young offenders frequently go unwhipped of justice, because they are so young, and the prevailing sentiment is that we have no suitable house for their correction.

A sheriff recently told us that a large number of juvenile offenders had been committed to the county jail in his charge, during the last year, but in such cases he usually took the lads into his own family to save them as far as possible, from the society and influence of old offenders.

A young lad of some fourteen years, was a few years ago committed to our State prison for three years. After being away only a short time he has been again committed, showing but too plainly how good a student he was in the school of vice. There is now in our prison a boy of only about fifteen years of age, who has a countenance of more than ordinary intelligence, and no one can see him but with pity and regret, that one of his years and evident capacity for real improvement, should be surrounded by those influences that have an alarming tendency to blight all hope of his redemption from the altars of vice.

It is true, that the present is a time when there will be a strong resistance to enter upon any measure, that will involve the State in expense. But we conjecture that at present, no large amount will be required. It is possible that a department for this purpose might be connected with some existing institution, sufficient at least, to test more fully the demand and utility of the measure.

We doubt not that the Legislature will

have a watchful eye upon our educational interests, and all the means for the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation in our State. Vermont is well adapted to the growth of a vigorous humanity. It is proverbial as being a good State to emigrate from, and something in regard to the future condition of the world depends upon the character of the population that goes forth from our State to give their influence in the formation of society elsewhere. We hope the Legislature will appreciate the importance of taking care of the boys, and if this should be done, we might confidently hope that the men would take care of themselves.

From the Seat of war.

We are in the receipt of several recent letters from our Vermont soldiers at their encampment, near Chain Bridge. One is from a member of the 4th regiment who had been serving the State awhile, at Windsor previously to enlisting in the army. He speaks about rather "hard bread and coffee, and says meat of all kinds has been rather scarce, since we arrived here." We judge from other reports, that there has since been some improvement in this department, but we can hardly expect that those who serve the State at such a distance from us, will be looked after quite as closely as those who receive their daily rations from the watchful Superintendent of our State prison.

From another letter, written on the 6th, inst, by a member of the 4th regiment, we gather that there is still a criminal neglect of the proper observance of the Sabbath in camp. The brother who writes us says: "This is the Sabbath, but here it seems much unlike that day, as we have been accustomed to observe it in Vermont. We have not as yet had any religious services on the Sabbath. Last Sabbath our company was paid off, today we have an inspection of arms and equipments, and next Sabbath we are to be inspected by General McClellan. We had a short service on Fast day, which comprises all the religious services we have had in camp."

The Vermont regiments are all encamped near here, and appear on the whole, as far as I can judge to be in good spirits and are holding themselves in readiness for any event, whether for peace or war. We see no indications of any great movement here at present.

The weather here is quite warm, and the exercise of our drilling is quite fatiguing. We are obliged to sleep upon the ground without straw, but manage by pine and cedar boughs to make it quite comfortable."

Some other facts are reported, but they have been so fully anticipated in our telegraphic dispatches, that we do not deem it needful to make further extracts. We hope these Sabbath desecrations may be discontinued, and that those who love the Sabbath and long for the services in keeping with that day, may be gratified with religious privileges. We shall expect to hear a good report from Chaplain Plympton. His health was poor when he left Vermont, but it was expected that camp life would greatly improve it.

From the Christian Messenger.

Letter from the 4th Regiment.

We have been kindly furnished with the opportunity of making the following extract from a private letter to Mr Wells from Capt. Stearns of our 4th regiment:

CAMP ADVANCE, Oct. 8th, 1861.

REV. DENNIS WELLS—Dear Sir:—On account of the interest which you have from time to time manifested in this company, regiment, and the cause in which we are engaged, I take this opportunity of transmitting to you an account of the general health, movements and condition of the regiment since it left Vermont. With the exception of some slight cases of illness consequent upon our acclimation, we have enjoyed uninterrupted good health since our arrival here. Our encampment is healthily situated, one mile from Chain Bridge, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in a country abundantly supplied with wood, and that most essential of a soldier's good water. Our quartermaster although laboring under many inconveniences, now places within our reach by efforts almost superhuman an abundance of the necessaries of life; supplying us with tea, coffee, sugar and rice, articles, which even at home, we are as much inclined to class among the luxuries, as the necessities of life.

Our spiritual welfare, too, is intrusted in hands no less competent; no one could have listened last Sabbath to his fervent appeal to the King of kings, the God of battles, and finally to his address without feeling the responsibility of his situation, and plainly beholding his duty to his country and his God. Under the supervision of our Colonel, whom we consider nearly perfect, both as a gentleman and a commander, we hope we are mak-

ing that proficiency in military movements and discipline which will enable us to meet successfully upon the field of battle these traitors who are now desecrating the once sacred soil of Virginia, with acts at which a fiend might blush; trailing in the dust that banner which had become the American's pride and glory;—shaking from its very foundation the noblest government which the world has ever seen,—that nucleus of freedom around which the liberty loving people of all nations might cluster in freedom from the tyrannical edicts of kings and emperors. We are all aware from the highest officer to the lowest private that the eyes of Vermont and the world are upon us; and that with our last spark of liberty will be effectually extinguished in the hearts of millions upon both sides of the big waters.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain your most obedient servant,

L. A. STEARNS.

To Rev. DENNIS WELLS.

A Soldier's Baptism in the Mountains.

The Western Christian Advocate has the following interesting sketch of the baptism of a soldier:

On Tuesday of last week we had a call from Rev. Joseph Cotton, of the South-Eastern Indiana Conference, now Chaplain of the 13th Indiana regiment. He was on his way from Indiana to his post at Huttonsville, Western Virginia. In an hour's conversation he detailed to us a chapter of stirring camp-life incidents. After one of the severest battles recently had there, and while the men of his regiment were exulting over their victory, a young man, a private, who had participated in the fight, came to him, and said that he wished to talk with him on a subject the most important to him in the world—that concerning his soul and its salvation. "The tears," said brother Cotton, "were in his eyes, and trembling in his lips. I knew he was in earnest. We immediately retired to a secluded valley in the woods, and I prayed with and for him, and he prayed for himself most agonizingly." Shortly afterward, while at prayer in a similar manner, the young soldier was converted and asked to be baptized by immersion. "I told his captain," said brother Cotton, "and he, though a wicked fellow, assented to my request of having us pass the lines to a convenient place in a river close at hand, where the ordinance could be attended to."

"And may not I and my men go along?" inquired the Captain.

"Certainly," said Chaplain Cotton, and at a short notice they went. The scene was a most impressive one, and as the baptism was completed, there was not a dry eye among the men of the company. "That man has courage to go any where or do any thing that is right," said a bystander, "and a regiment composed of men like him would be like Havelock's Highlanders, invincible to all opposition."

News by Mail.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The steamer Mount Vernon came up last night. Some twenty shots were fired at her from batteries at and near Shipping Point. None struck her. Captain Mitchell reports that there are thirty or forty vessels bound up with government stores. Merchant vessels with coal and oysters are lying at Smith's Point, afraid to attempt passing the enemy's batteries near Shipping Point. There are three batteries there, amounting thirteen or more guns.

A short distance above Shipping Point there are three other batteries between there and Evansport. It is also said that there will be a battery at Timber creek and one gun on the hill above Evansport.

When the Pawnee and Mount Vernon went down night before last, the latter preceded the Pawnee, and the 400 marines aboard were ordered to lay down on the deck, two deep, in passing the batteries, which was done, and they thus escaped observation from the shore.

Thirteen shots were fired at the Pawnee, six striking her, one of which was near the magazine.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is an illustrated record of all the stirring events of the present time. It is in fact a pictorial history of the war. Those who enjoy looking at interesting illustrations should take this valuable paper. The single picture of "Our Generals," in the last issue, is worth much more than the price of many numbers of the work. It may be ordered from Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the other to leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mail. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

Post Office Notice.

I am prepared to exchange stamps of the new 5c. for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of this notice, and the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. SIMON SINGULAR P. O. South Ferrisburgh, Oct. 14, 1861.