batteries accompanied them, and the whole force numbered 3000 or 4000 men. When the order was given to the soldiers to cook three days' rations and prepare to march by daylight, such deafening applause was never given and by no one. The air was fairly rent with cheers.

The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Stockton, about 10 Thursday night, passed over the bridge to Virginia, only taking [illegible] Virginia soil until between 1 and 2 Friday morning, acting as an advance guard. These were followed by other distinct detachments, acting in a similar capacity. Subsequently the New York 25th and 12th regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey regiments crossed the bridge, the Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard. One of these regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another, the New Jersey, stopped at the Ferry, a mile from Long Bridge, to hold it as an advance into Virginia. Another detachment marched from another place, namely, at the Potomac Aqueduct, at Georgetown. The 7th New York regiment [illegible] troops, and after several false movements, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Springs, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria railroad.

Soon after the federal troops had stepped from the long bridge upon Virginia soil, at 1:30 a. m. on crossing the last hill, the pickets were captured and sent to the rear. No rebel forces were seen until the district contiguous to Alexandria. There were six companies, including the National Rifles. Their company was commanded by Gen Stone, under whom Capt Sneed led the center, Colonel Abbott the left, and Capt Stewart the right wing. They stopped within a half a mile of the town, waiting for the main body. Having made sure that the coast was clear, [illegible] 500 men moved to Virginia, and held eight miles of the south bank of the Potomac. Immediately afterward the New York 12th regiment followed by the long bridge; next came the 9th New Jersey regiment, and the New York 7th, which last had been withdrawn to camp at 2 a. m.

At about midnight, federal forces crossed from Georgetown, including the New York 5th and 25th regiments, and positions were taken by them on Arlington Heights and the other Potomac hills. Meanwhile, at 1 a. m., the captain of the steamer Paw commanded the surrender of Alexandria. A major in command of the Virginia troops refused. The captain then said the consequences of war would be terrible to the town, and all its inhabitants, and gave the rebels until 5 o'clock to decide.

At 6 a. m. Col Ellsworth and the fire Zouave regiment crossed the Potomac in some boats, from their encampment, and took a position on the dock at Alexandria. As the steamer bearing the Zouaves approached the rebel sentinels fired in the air and retired to their main body, about 500 strong. Simultaneously with the landing of the Zouaves, the 1st Michigan regiment, accompanied by two companies from Sherman's battery, and a company of U. S. cavalry, entered Alexandria by the road from the long bridge, and proceeded directly to the railroad depot, which they took possession, capturing a troop of rebel cavalry with all their horses and equipments.

The Zouaves came hard footed in good order on the street along the river. Company E was best equipped, and was the company to destroy the railroad tracks which they successfully performed. Col Ellsworth then detached his regiment to form a guard of honor, and himself proceeded with a few of men toward the telegraph office in the village. On the way he handed down a secession flag at the Marshall House, which had been assassinated by the landlord, Jackson, [illegible]

[illegible] Sherman's battery came up [illegible] at the wharf, [illegible] and [illegible] dead or [illegible]

The Mount Vernon narrowly escaped sinking before landing the Zouaves at Alexandria. Figures had been inflicted on [illegible] by secession traitors at the [illegible] coal.

Particulars of Col Ellsworth's Death.

HIS ASSASSIN IMMEDIATELY KILLED.

After the Zouave regiment had been formed in line at Alexandria, Col Ellsworth, with Lieut Winer, and a few of men, started to cut the telegraph wires. They had proceeded only three blocks, when the attention of Col Ellsworth was attracted by a large secession flag floating from the Marshall House. Col Ellsworth entered this hotel, and mount up a flight of stairs, asked, "Who put that flag up?" The man answered, "I did it, what of it?" "Come down here," Col Ellsworth, Lieut Winer, the corporal of the guard, Mr Brownell, a volunteer civilian, and four others went up to the roof, where Col Ellsworth cut down the flag. The party were returning down stairs, preceded by private Brownell, and as they left the attic, the man who had said, "I am a boarder," but who proved to be the landlord, James W. Jackson, was met in the hall, carrying a double barrelled gun, which he levelled at Brownell. The latter struck up the gun with his bayonet, when Jackson pulled both triggers, lodging one charge between the third and fifth ribs of Col Ellsworth, and shattering the fourth rib; slugs entered the left auricle of his heart, destroying the integuments. The other charge of the gun entered the wainscoting near him. Col Ellsworth fell on his face, only exclaiming "My God!" and blood gushed from his wound with such profusion as to deaden the entire passage. A few seconds after he uttered a low moan, but his eyes were instantly fixed and he soon ceased to live. He was laid on a bed in a room near at hand, with the rebel flag, stained with his blood and now a trophy of his glory, wrapped about his feet.

Immediately after the fall of his leader, Brownell, with the quickness of lightning, levelled his musket at Jackson and fired.—The ball struck him on the bridge of the nose, passed through his skull, and killed him instantly. As he fell, Brownell thrust him through with his sabre bayonet. Jackson's wife presently discovered the fatal deed, and approaching the body of her husband, uttered the most agonizing cries, and although treated with all the consideration that could be offered her in her misery, she remained a raving lunatic in the wildest state of frenzy.

Ellsworth's companions held guard some [illegible] minutes, until remitted. The house was then [illegible] lodgers darted [illegible] were all in control of the Fire Zouaves, who at once established and maintained order. The Zouaves [illegible] deeply moved in by the number [illegible] which was considerably [illegible] was too great for [illegible] and nothing of the sort was attempted.

[illegible] made a litter of their muskets, [illegible] of their lamented comrade [illegible] to the boat, leaving a [illegible] and the hotel and make prisoners of its occupants. The body of Col Ellsworth was left at the Washington navy yard. After fitting ceremonies, it will be sent to New York for interment, where his family resides.

President Lincoln has visited the navy yard and seen the remains of his devoted friend, Col Ellsworth. Gloom prevailed all circles; flags were flying at half mast.

Col Ellsworth's corpse will be taken to the White House, and thence conveyed by railway to New York, of which state he is a native. His age was about 25 years.

The news of the death of Colonel Ellsworth created most intense excitement at New York. Regret at his loss was mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged.

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, May 31, 1861.

Aside from the fact that the federal government have advanced into Virginia, taken possession of Alexandria, Arlington Heights, etc., the despatches which have been received for the past week are mostly bogus. One day news was received that a fight was in progress on Arlington Heights, but this was soon contradicted. Next the report was that Harper's Ferry was taken by government troops with a loss of 500 men: that too proved "sensation." Following close upon this came the very gratifying news that the indomitable Ben Butler had taken Sewall's Point, killed 300 men, taken 600 prisoners, and captured all the enemy's cannon—and all this with the loss of only 25 men. This too proved the sensationist despatch of all. In short, the result of one week's reconnoitering among the F. F. V's has proved to the government troops that they are extremely expert in one exercise—that of *running*.

By letters which we publish from Fort Monroe it will be seen that our Vermont boys have seen a little service—about as much as any of the troops have during the present war. We have no doubt but they will give a good account of themselves wherever they are placed. They are of the right kind of stuff.

They went through the farce of an election in Virginia the past week. In the eastern part none dared vote anything but secession; but in the western portion of the state the Union men cast a majority of the votes.

The blockade of the ports of the secession states goes on, and late accounts say that they will all be effectually stopped by the 15th of June.

John C. Fremont has been appointed a Major General, and ex governor N. P. Banks Commissary General.

The probabilities are, that unless the rebels show very nimble feet, there will be a battle in Virginia before we print another paper. The "confederate army" must either attack our troops or run.

FORT PICKENS.—At last accounts there had been no attack upon this fort. It is estimated that there are from ten to twelve thousand of rebel troops concentrated at this point. Notwithstanding the lesson which we learned at the Sumter bombardment, the rebels have erected batteries the guns of which can be brought to bear on three sides of Pickens, and mounted cannon in them of the heaviest calibre, and some of them rifled.—These batteries are from one to two miles from the fort, and the question is can the fort withstand such a storming as they can give? At any rate the rebel commander seems to shrink from the encounter, for he must know that he has no seventy half starved men to deal with, but a fully armed and equiped and fed garrison of no small number. In addition to the troops in the fort there are some five or six war vessels in the harbor that would be most effective in case the rebels should undertake to overcome the fort by assault. On the whole it is not to be wondered at that Gen Bragg hesitates at boarding the lion in his den. We trust that Fort Pickens can withstand any assault that he can make.

Assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

The community was shocked on Saturday last by the report that Col. Ellsworth of the New York Zouave firemen had been murdered by a secessionist. The report proved but too true. Full particulars of this dastardly act will be found elsewhere. His regiment with others was ordered to Alexandria, to take possession of that city. This was quietly done; and while passing along the streets, Ellsworth discovered the secession flag flying from the Marshall house. With a few comrades he immediately entered the house and ascending to the roof he cut down this incitor to rebellion and treason, and while descending the stairs with the flag in his hands he was met by the keeper of the hotel with a double-barrelled gun who immediately shot him dead. And although his death was instantly and fearfully avenged by his comrades in the killing of his assassin, yet it was but a poor exchange of lives for our side.

Elmer E. Ellsworth was a native of Mechanicsville, a village near Troy, N.Y., where his parents now reside. He was the only remaining son, a younger brother of great promise having died the past year. Col. Ellsworth was first brought into public and national notoriety about a year ago as the leader of a company of young men at Chicago who had perfected themselves in the French Zouave practice, and who soon after astonished the whole country by their wonderful feats of military exercises. They visited many of the principal cities of the United States and then returned to Chicago and disbanded.

When President Lincoln took his tour of several of the states previous to his inauguration he was accompanied by Col. Ellsworth who was ever at his side, and who did the honor of introducing the guests at Mr. Lincoln's receptions at Willard's hotel. It is understood that this attachment between the President and Col. E. sprang from the fact that the latter was formerly in Mr. Lincoln's law office. Persons who had heard of Col. Ellsworth of the Chicago Zouaves were much surprised to see a youthful looking man of scarcely twenty-five years, of a slight but firmly knit physique, long, flowing hair, and almost beardless face, looking much more like a college student than the military man who had received the applause of half a nation.

When our national flag was struck down at Fort Sumter, Col. Ellsworth hastened to New York and proposed to raise a regiment of New York firemen for the immediate protection of our Capital. "They are sleeping on a volcano at Washington," said Ellsworth, "and I want men who can go into a fight now." In two short weeks he started for Washington at the head of over one thousand of those daring men. They were most ardently attached to their leader, and that they will fearfully avenge his death no one doubts. The letter writers say that the last thing Col. Ellsworth did before leaving Washington was to write a letter to his father, and another to Miss Carrie Spafford, at Rockford, Ill., to whom he was engaged to be married. His last act, as he left the tent to embark on the steamer, was to look at her portrait, and to place it in his bosom.

We could have wished that nothing had occurred in this war to arouse the revengeful passions of men. It would have been glorious to reflect that of all these thousands who arose as one man here at the North not one was influenced by personal motives, but that the love of the integrity of our national character and the devotion for those good old stars and stripes was the inspiration which warmed every patriot heart from the time the Star of the West was fired upon till the last crowning victory.

But the rebels would have it otherwise.—When the gallant Anderson was besieged in Fort Sumter, and his barracks were on fire and he and his little band were in imminent danger of being burned alive, then it was that the boasted "chivalry" increased their fire, and seemed inspired with the bloodthirstiness of demons. From that day on through the dastardly assault upon Massachusetts troops in the streets of Baltimore, the poisoning of the soldiers' food, up to the crowning act of the murdering Col. Ellsworth, these Southern mad-caps seem bent on outraging decency and inspiring the basest spirit in the heart of their foes. They count the issue, they must abide the results.

VT. QUARTERLY GAZETTEER.—Perhaps some of the subscribers are a little anxious about this historical quarterly, the first number of which appeared some time since. Miss Hemingway, the publisher, has been quite anxious in her efforts to issue the Bennington number. She is attempting to print the work at Ludlow, and has procured type, press and other materials for that purpose, all of which was very unwise, we think. Experiencing many annoyances [illegible] breaking of printing machinery, failure of paper contractors to come to time, etc., and finding that the second number was going to be delayed almost indefinitely, she has put the third number (Caledonia county) to press in Boston; so we think the friends of this excellent work may confidently expect both the second and third numbers in the month of July. Miss Hemingway writes us that she intends keeping hereafter two numbers in press at a time, if necessary to bring out the work quarterly. There is immediate need of more money, and surely no Vermonter can afford to be without so valuable a work as the "Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer."

WHERE IS THE ST JOHNSBURY COMPANY—A few weeks since a company was nearly full at St Johnsbury. Can the Caledonian inform us whether or not it has a place in the 24 regiment? According to late reports we conclude they need a little enthusiasm infused into their ranks. We hope they are not afraid of "General Order No. 10," as they accused a certain company down this way of being.—*Bradford Telegraph, 24th.*

Perhaps a sufficient answer to the above would be to refer to the names of the Caledonia company which we publish elsewhere, but lest it should not satisfy the *Telegraph*, we will further state that besides these we sent fifty good men down into *Orange county* (the home of the Telegraph) to fill up a company at Wells River. Any more questions, neighbor?

Vermont Regiment at Fort Monroe.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
St Johnsbury, May 27, 1861.

SIR: Articles having been published complaining that the Vermont troops at Fortress Monroe are neglected and are suffering for want of food:

I am instructed by his excellency the governor to state, for the information of those citizens who have friends in the regiment, that a short time since he instructed Mr Wm. B. Hatch, whom he early appointed a deputy Quartermaster, or assistant commissary, in the city of New York, to forward to our troops such necessary supplies as they may require for their comfort and health; which duty no doubt will be attended to.

I am instructed to state further, that packages from friends, for the use of the soldiers, in reasonable quantities, other than mail matter, if sent to Messrs Fairbanks & Co., 189 Broadway, New York, will be forwarded thence by Mr Hatch without charge.

There is reason to believe that the troops have not suffered in the manner represented, or if so, that the fault has been corrected.—In a letter to the governor, from Capt Bush, commander of the 7th company, dated at Fort Monroe, May 22, he wrote as follows:

"Our command are in excellent health and spirits. Our new quarters are just the thing, and the men are much pleased with the change. Our only trouble now is that we want to see some field work."

Respectfully yours,
GEO. A. MERRILL,
Sec'y of Civil and Military Affairs.

State Convention at Montpelier, June 26th.

Vermont Regiment at Fort Monroe.

We are permitted to extract a paragraph or two from a private letter from a Vermonter in the 4th Massachusetts regiment, to Messrs Stoddard & Clark of this place. Any thing from our brave boys at the war will be read with deep interest:

The Vermont regiment arrived two weeks ago next Monday, and they are truly a fine appearing lot of men. There were some remarks made by our fellows, casting some reflections on "Varmount" and her sons, before they landed from the steamer, but every rude jest at the expense of Vermont Yankees was hushed in admiration as the regiment marched through the main entrance upon the parade ground inside the fort, for they were the best uniformed and the largest and best proportioned regiment here. Col Packard of our regiment (the 4th) remarked in my hearing that he never saw so good an appearing line of men before, so near of a size and uniformed alike, all in grey as they were. Tears sprang to my eyes as I looked upon them—tears of gratitude and love for the old Green Mountain state. Cheer upon cheer rent the air from our boys for the Green Mountain boys and their brave Colonel. They are quartered now outside the fort in the Hygeia House. They pay $1.00 per month each man for rent, making the snug sum $780 per month for the building. The proprietor of the house is a brother of the landlord of the Willard Hotel at Washington, and a Vermont man. Night before last Col Phelps was ordered with his regiment to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Hampton, which is three miles from the fort and a hot secession place. He took the road leading to Hampton and proceeded to Hampton creek, which is spanned by a bridge about 600 feet long, and found it was on fire at the Hampton end.—He was met by a small secession force and ordered to halt or be cut to pieces, as they had a small field piece mounted to sweep the bridge. The Colonel answered them very calmly, and directly gave the order "double quick" in the direction of the bridge, passing to the fire which was soon extinguished, and the three barrels of tar which were fired rolled into the creek. The secessionists fled precipitately on seeing the Vermonters approaching at such speed.

Eloquent Tribute to Vermont.

In the assembly of the state of California, on the 26th of February last, resolutions upon the state of the Union coming up for discussion, Hon W. D. Harriman, formerly of Peacham in this county, made a speech full of patriotism and freedom, and an honor to the head and heart of any man. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the personal liberty bills and their influence upon the South in bringing about the present crisis:

The intelligent and scientific physician seeks to discover the cause of the disease by which his patient is suffering before he prescribes a remedy or gives hopes of a cure.—What is the cause of the sudden, strange and terrible disease by which certain members of our body politic are afflicted? What aggress[illegible] has been committed upon the seceding states of sufficient magnitude to justify them in destroying the most free, the most perfect and the most tolerant government the world ever saw. What great outrages have been committed upon the people to justify them in history, for pulling down a government reared by their fathers at infinite cost, a government instituted only of blessings to themselves and on which hang the best hopes of the world? History must answer that the Southern people have administered the government from its infancy—that it has secured to them the most perfect civil and religious freedom—that it has protected their persons and property at home and abroad, and that under its protecting shadow they have enjoyed a growth in wealth and prosperity unexampled in the history of nations. Has government the South proposes to destroy, not because it has worked them any injury—not because it has failed to accomplish the objects for which it was instituted; but because some of the state legislatures have wounded their prejudices by passing personal liberty laws. My native state has a personal liberty law, or law to prevent kidnapping within her borders. For this great crime she has lately been slandered in this capital, by one of her sons, and for this she has been maligned by South Carolina. Vermont needs no defence of mine. The first state to be received into the Union, she will be the last to prove faithless to the obligations the Union imposes. Her people, descendants of the kingly men who landed at Plymouth rock, virtuous, intelligent and patriotic always faithful to the great interests of humanity and freedom, will not go to South Caroina to receive instruction in matters of conscience or constitutional duty. The bones of Vermonters and other New England men, slain in defence of South Carolina are now mouldering at Camden and Eutaw Springs. And, if necessary, the descendants of those men will again visit South Carolina to protect her against foreign enemies or to maintain the Union and enforce the laws. By the present liberty laws of Vermont, no person can be seized and forced out of the state without a trial before a competent court, with a jury, verdict and judgment—all of which acts are necessary to constitute that "due process of law," without which the constitution of the United States declares "no person" bond or free "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property."

Board of Medical Examiners.

The executive has appointed Dr S. W. Thayer, jr., of Burlington, Dr E. E. Phelps of Windsor, and Dr Selim Newell of St Johnsbury, commissioners to examine those who may offer as Surgeons or Surgeon's Mates for the volunteer regiments now organizing under a recent act of the legislature.

The Board will meet on Thursday, June 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Mr Boutwell's in Montpelier. Those who intend to come before the Board for examination should signify it by letter, *without delay*, addressed to one of the Board. If the wants of the regiment should require a meeting before that time, a notice of the change will be given to those who have signified their intention of coming up for examination.

TO THE LADIES.—Cotton sheets, pillow cases, plain cotton shirts, towels, old linen, bandages and scraped lint, for hospital use in the Vermont volunteer regiments, if sent to Dr S. W. Thayer of Burlington, Dr E. E. Phelps of Windsor, or Dr S. Newell of St Johnsbury, they will be forwarded to the regimental surgeons, for the benefit of the Vermont volunteers.

For specifications please apply to Dr S. W. Thayer, chairman of the Board, Burlington.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Daily Freeman of Wednesday says: "We learn that at a meeting of the republican state committee, held here to-day, it was decided to call the next state convention at Montpelier, on the 26th of June next."

Local and State News.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an active, intelligent boy, about 16 years old, to learn the printing business. Inquire at this office. tf

Brief Locals.

We are indebted to C. S. Dana, Esq., Col. Hyde, and Corporal Wm. H. Orne, (formerly of the Caledonian office, but now gone a sogering) for a complete list of the officers and privates of the two companies in this and Orange County. These are both excellent companies of young men, and those now drilling in this place excite many remarks by their unusually well-developed *physique*. We have heard it rumored that several companies would be rendezvoused here for drill, thus saving drill-masters, as one could drill three companies as well as one. This news is not official.

The weather is cold and very wet. Some are planting their corn the second time, as half the first seed put into the ground does not germinate. Grass and English grain is doing well—everything else is backward.

P. S. There is a change in the weather. After a white frost Thursday morning, the sun came out bright and warm.

Military Intelligence in Brief.

—Commissary Hatch has been directed by Gov Fairbanks to proceed in person to Fort Monroe, and inquire into and supply the necessary wants of troops of the Vt. regiment there.

—Letters from the ordnance department make it improbable that the Minie musket can be obtained for the next Vermont regiments at present. The pattern of 1842,—U. S. smooth-bore,—which ten years ago was considered a first class arm, can be had for troops going into actual service; but there is no excess of them, for the use of "Home Guards." We mention this last fact as we understand the governor has been applied to, to supply arms for the drill of Home Guards. This cannot now be done.

—The company organized at Coventry, Capt West, are in rendezvous at West Derby, occupying the hotel of Eulas Robinson, esq., which he has tendered them, and are under the drill of Col. B. H. Steele of the governor's staff.

—Difficulty is experienced by some commanders of companies in getting their men boarded for the amount allowed by the state, which is the government ration—50 cents a day, but it will be overcome, and at the same time learn the raw recruit economy, by *messing together*,—one of their number acting as commissary.

—The question is often asked, What is a ration? Answer: ¾ lbs of pork or bacon, or 1¼ lbs. fresh or salt beef; 18 oz. bread or flour, or 12 oz. of hard bread, or 1¼ lbs. corn meal, and at the rate of 100 rations of peas or beans or pease; or instead thereof, 10 lbs. of rice, 10 lbs. coffee, 12 lbs. sugar, 1 qts. vinegar, 4 lbs tallow, 1½ lbs. adamantine or 1 lb. sperm candles, 4 lbs. soap, and 2 lbs. of salt.

—Equipments, with the exception of guns, will be ready for the two next regiments next week.

The game of rendezvous will be played this day at White River Junction, where Gov Fairbanks, Gen's Baxter and Davis meet to consult upon matters connected therewith.

—As yet the government cannot be prevailed upon to accept more than one regiment from Vermont. We think if Gen Scott could see some of the men of Capt Mattocks' and Corbin's companies he would have them all,—and this is the style of men all over the state. A hardier, better class of men never went to fight for the right.

Our Postmaster.

May 14, Geo. C. Barney, esq., for ten years postmaster in this place, vacated his office, making room for Col. Geo. A. Merrill, upon whom his mantle has fallen. It is perhaps superfluous to say that it could not have fallen into better hands—either those better capable of performing the duties of the office, or more acceptable to the public. We wish him success in the very delicate position which he occupies—that of village postmaster. The retiring P. M., always courteous and obliging to us, has our best wishes in his retirement.

Destructive Fire at the Junction.

On Friday of last week a fire broke out in the peg factory of Williams & Nims, at White River Junction, and spreading to the old Latham machine shop, occupied by J. Humphrey, and the foundry occupied by J. Mitchell, soon laid them all in ashes. A strong south wind blowing at the time, the fire spread to the car house and the passenger and freight depots, all of which were consumed. During the progress of the fire the Passumpsic bridge over White river caught fire several times, but by the exertions of the citizens and the help of an engine from Lebanon, this costly structure was saved. The fire was carried across White river, and ignited the wool depot which was consumed. The passenger depot was owned by the three roads, but the freight house by the Passumpsic road. The telegraph office and post office were kept in the depot, and we learn that the Morse battery was destroyed. The shops were owned by N. B. Safford, whose loss is $30,000—no insurance. These shops originally cost $100,000. They will not be rebuilt. It is expected that the depots will be rebuilt on a more commodious plan.

County Court.

The June term of county court for this county will begin its session here next Tuesday, the 4th.

Newspapers for the Soldiers.

After reading your newspapers, send them to the soldiers at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. The one cent postage paid by you, will be your *mite*, that will be as acceptable to them as was hers, who gave all that she had.

The Medical Examiners.

We understand that the board of medical examiners appointed by the governor will meet June 5th, at the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier. Those who intend to come before the Board for examination, should signify it by letter, *without delay*, addressed to one of the Board.

Accident at Lunenburg.

On Thursday the 16th, while firing a cannon at the Union meeting at Lunenburg, in some way it was prematurely discharged, severely burning the hand of R. J. Hartshorn, and the clothing and one side of the face of G. Harriman. It was on the whole a lucky accident, as it seemed very strange that they were not more severely injured.

Let Vermonters Remember the Astor House.

During the short stay of the Vermont regiment in New York, some half dozen of the men were ill, and were quartered and properly cared for at the Astor House. We learn that when Deputy Quarter Master General Hatch came to settle for their board, Mr Stetson refused to take a cent, declaring that when he should be so hard up that he could not take care of a sick Vermont soldier without being paid for it, he would shut up shop.

We are further informed that Mr Stetson assured Mr Hatch that if any sick or wounded soldiers of our regiment should be sent back, he would willingly take care of them at the Astor House, without charge, until sent for by their friends. Mr Hatch writes this to the governor, under date of 24th instant.

Vermonters will not forget this in Mr Stetson.

A Card.

MR EDITOR:—The citizens of Waterford wish through your paper to express their thanks to the East St Johnsbury band for their services on the 17th, which added so much to the interest of the occasion. This band, though in its infancy, displayed a skill and musical taste in their execution of our national airs, which showed that they played with the *spirit* and the *understanding* also, which would have done honor to an old band.

E. A. C.

Caledonia County Military Company.

The company which has been recruiting in this county for a few weeks past, under C. S. Dana, Esq., were inspected on Monday by Gen Brown of Rutland, and afterwards elected their officers. We give below the names of the company with their places of residence and age. It is understood that they remain in this place to drill at present.

Commissioned Officers.

[illegible]

Non-Commissioned Officers.

SERGEANTS.

1st—Barnum, L. Colburn, Cabot 20 5 11½
2d—Wm. H. Hubbard, Lyndon 27 5 10½
3d—James M. Dickerman, St Johnsbury 28 5 9½
4th—Adam Jones, Peacham 36 5 8½
5th—[illegible] W. M. Griffin, Lyndon 27 5 7½

CORPORALS.

1st—Carlos A. Parker, Barnet 24 5 8½
2d—Marcus Foster, St Johnsbury 28 5 11½
3d—George F. Grassby, Lyndon 23 5 10
4th—Marshall Montgomery, Walden 22 5 9½
5th—George W. Wright, Cabot 28 5 8
6th—Henry C. Thompson, Barnet 20 5 6
7th—David Rowell, Jr., Bickie 27 5 9
8th—Lucius O. Morse, Peacham 21 5 7½

Privates.

Allen Charles W, Lyndon 21 5 8
Allard Chauncey, Sutton 18 5 4
Alerson Joseph, Lyndon 29 5 8½
Bailey Alvan N, do 18 5 11½
Bradley Warren do 24 5 8½
Boise Arthur P, Sutton 20 5 9½
Brown Danforth C, Danville 20 5 8½
Brown Geo E, Lyndon 22 5 7½
Burt Carlos C do 19 5 9½
Bates Henry C, Burke 27 5 10
Bailey L Franklin, Danville 24 5 5
Chapman Jared Jr, Lyndon 20 5 9
Crane Hugh, Sutton 24 5 7½
Carpenter Benaiah S, Lyndon 19 5 11½
Carpenter Hayne do 21 5 8
Clark Lewis P, Sutton 24 5 8½
Dennis Frederick L, Cabot 24 5 8½
Dresh Stephen E, Sheffield 27 5 9½
Dean Perry C, Sutton, Drummer 22 5 8½
Dunbar Wm H, do 24 5 8½
Deverne John, Cabot 22 5 7½
Eastman Horace D, Woodbury 21 5 8½
Eastman Merrill J do 19 5 8½
Evans John, Lyndon 18 5 5
Farwell Benjamin, Barnet 16 5 10½
Farwell Henry do 19 5 8½
Fletcher Francis A, Lyndon 22 5 5½
Fletcher Wm H do 20 5 6½
Farnsworth Orrin do 21 5 6½
Farnsworth Russell M. do 18 5 6½
Greene Henry E. do 19 5 8½
Greeley William W, Monroe, N H 35 5 9½
Gorman John, Danville 26 5 10½
Gerry Lucius S, Cabot, Wagoner 27 5 8
Hoyt Enoch S, do 30 5 6½
Howard Thomas, St Johnsbury 19 5 11½
Harriman Geo N, Lyndon 22 5 6½
Hand Harvey R, Peacham 18 5 8½
Hand Beaman J, do 18 5 8½
Hunt Mortir S, do 19 5 7½
Hall Phineas B, Sheffield 19 5 5
Hill Chas W, Waterford 20 5 10½
Hatch Gusalvo C, Cabot 27 5 10½
Inman Charles, Peacham 18 5 10
Jenkins Albert H, Lyndon 22 5 11
Judkins Harvey D J, Danville 18 5 8½
Jones Alvin H, Wheelock 21 5 11
Knapp George L, St Johnsbury 20 5 9½
Ladd Virgil F, Burke 26 5 9½
Lyford Charles A, Peacham 19 5 9½
Morse Porter, Burke 29 6
Mattocks Edward N, Lyndon 18 5 10½
Morse Isaac S, Monroe, N H 20 5 9
McDonald John, Waterford, 25 5 8½
M. Donall Michael, Walden 21 5 7½
O'Donnell James, St Johnsbury 21 5 7
O'Brien James do 25 5 8½
Peabody Charles E, Barnet 19 5 8
Perkins Hiram, Walden 19 5 6½
Perkins Eben, do 29 5 7½
Paine George M, Cabot 26 5 7½
Paige Wallace W, do 23 5 7½
Quimby Romanzo F, Lyndon, 19 5 7½
Quimby Abel B, do 19 5 8½
Root Francis B, do 25 6 3½
Ryan Lawrence, Newark 24 5 6½
Rawson Erskine E, Lyndon 24 5 4½
Scranton Albert F, Sheffield 21 5 6
Stone Augustus, Sutton 27 5 8½
Sargeant Joseph N, Peacham 27 5 6½
Sargeant Francis E, do 19 5 7½
Scott Erastus H, Cabot 25 5 9½
Voodry Joseph W, Woodbury 22 5 7
West Levi, Newark 21 5 9½
Wisshart David W, Lyndon 27 5 7½
Writer Anson S, Cabot 21 5 8½
Woodward Richard, Danville 19 5 9½
Whalon Thomas, St Johnsbury 22 5 8
Whipple John W, Lyndon, Fifer 18 5 8½
Wheeler Austin J, Peacham 19 5 8

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-Commissioned Officers, 13; Privates, 77; Musicians, 2; Wagoner, 1.—Total 96.

Orange County Military Company.

The company of volunteers w[illegible] recruiting under D. T. Corbin, Esq., of [illegible] River, were inspected last week [illegible] day, and chose their officers the [illegible] The following is a complete list:

Commissioned Officers.

Captain—D. T. Corbin, Newbury.
1st Lieut—D. C. Haviland, St. Johnsbury.
2d Lieut—Edwin M. Noyes, Newbury.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

SERGEANTS.

1st—John W. Ramsay, St. Johnsbury.
2d—Vacant.
3d—L. H. Dutton, Claremont, N. H.
4th—N. L. Heath, Peacham.
5th—Chas. L. Paddock, St. Johnsbury.

CORPORALS.

1st—Curtis R. Crosman, St. Johnsbury.
2d—R. H. Farnham, Jr., Newbury.
3d—David E. Harriman, St. Johnsbury.
4th—Henry C. Miner, Irasburg.
5th—Wm. H. Orne, St. Johnsbury.
6th—John S. Kilby, do.
7th—Henry H. Hatch, Newbury.
8th—Morris C. Page, Groton.

Privates.

Aaron, Morris M. Danville.
Archer, Jacob S, St Johnsbury
Armington, Alonzo C, Waterford
Ash, Wm H, Barnet.
Belknap, Franklin, St Johnsbury
Brock, Henry, Barnet
Bass, Philetus, Newbury,
Bisbey, Thomas, St Johnsbury
Brown, Geo A, Hardwick
Bennett, Geo W, St Johnsbury
Berry, Alymer M, Sheffield.
Bayley, Thomas P, Newbury
Bailey, Chas F, do
Bickford, Jas W, Littleton, N H
Coolough, Sol W, Barnet
Crosman, Henry N, St Johnsbury
Cole, Harvey G, Walden
Carrington, Wm John, Barnet
Cole, Geo C, Walden
Church, Robert B, Newbury
Chamberlain, Joseph A, do
Cook, Albert M, St Johnsbury
Cowan, Robert H, Barnet
Day, Edward J, Danville
Denham, Henry F, Newbury
Emery, Charles, Groton
Farnham, Fred E, Newbury
Foreman, Henry H, Wheelock
Fryer, Carlton, Waterford
Gillespie, Peter, Newbury
George, James do
Gossard, Lucius C, Waterford
Hartshorn, Oliver Ryan, N H
Howard, Benjamin F, St Johnsbury
Hearn, Lewis S, Newbury
Hyde, Geo W, do
Hayes, Wm H, do
Hoyt, do
Hopson, Wm, H, Newbury
Howe, Chas L, do
Jackson, Wm L, St Johnsbury
Jenks, Jonathan, do
Kenney, Lucien L, Newbury
Kidder, Austin O, St Johnsbury
Kennedy, Chas do
Kingsbury, Newton L, do
Lapoint, Wm O, do
Lord, Wm, Norwich
Langmaid, Albert H, Ryegate
Meader, Chas C, Newbury
Meserve, Amos do
Norris, Wm, St Johnsbury
Philbrick, Geo, Groton
Page, Leverett H, do
Page, Moses, jr, do
Parker, Moses A, Waterford
Provonche, Jas, Newbury
Peach, Geo, Newbury
Sterling, Milton L, Monroe, N H
Scott, Wm, Groton
Stevens and Samuel S, Waterford
Stebbins, Geo W, Groton
Stevens, Henry C, East Haven
Sunier, Justin, Barnet
Tenney, Wm, St Johnsbury
Tucker, Geo W, Haverhill, N H
Vance, Morris C, Groton
Webber, Farnal H, Hardwick
Worthen, Arthur F, St Johnsbury
Woods, Rullen G, do
Wood, Hiram L, Groton
Whitaker, Jas M, Caledonia
Williams, H B, Groton

Commissioned Officers, 3; Non-Commissioned Officers, 13; Privates, 76; 2d Wagoner 1.—Total 93.

One of the boys writes [illegible] quartered in the Corstick H[illegible] Stack, Proprietor. Morning [illegible] 5 o'clock. All must be in [illegible] guard duty. Officers drill [illegible] privates 5½ hours per day. A [illegible] men must be in his room, [illegible] of the room reports him at [illegible] guard is stationed in front of [illegible] night. We have an extraordinary [illegible] derly fellows, and if they were [illegible] would be made so very soon. The [illegible] contested, and perfect good feeling [illegible] tween officers and men. Several [illegible] waiting to be inspected.

Essex County Alive.

Every loyal [illegible] has been patriotic [illegible] last few weeks. Last week Thursday [illegible] a brilliant gathering at Lunenburg [illegible] speeches from Messrs Dow, Ray, Bo[illegible] others. The Lancaster Brass Band [illegible] tered us their services, and the [illegible] off as finely, with as large a collection as I ever saw at Lunenburg. The listing officer then took the names [illegible] would like to enlist, and a time [illegible] made to the call. At Guildhall [illegible] of this week the recruits met [illegible] and were well welcomed and [illegible] We learn that the company for the Essex is about ready. [illegible] and that they will do honor to [illegible] there is no doubt.

State News.

One Vermont soldier who died at Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, was [illegible] Underwood, (relative of Rev. J. [illegible] wood,) of the Bradford Company [illegible] of typhoid fever.

Of the 84 men at Burlington [illegible] the two regiments now in process [illegible] tion in this State, seventy-two [illegible] temperance pledge to abstain from [illegible] ting drinks for the three years they [illegible] enlist. This is a noble example [illegible] of imitation.

Rev. J. Swett, the worthy [illegible] Episcopal clergyman of Bristol, Vt., formerly one of the faculty of Norwich University, has offered his services [illegible] military company in Bristol, and [illegible] been accepted. Mr. Swett [illegible] place three months, about a year ago.

Jed. H. Baxter, M. D., [illegible] Portus Baxter, of Derby Line, [illegible]