The Bennington Daily Banner.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. BENNINGTON, VT., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1877. NO. 6.

The Daily Banner.

H. B. D. CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. AND TROY & BOSTON R. R.

On and after Monday, July 23d, 1877, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE BENNINGTON.

2.00 A. M. Mixed to Berlin, Stephentown, New Lebanon, Chatham 4 Corners, Springfield and Boston.
7.50 A. M. Express to No. Bennington, North Adams, Troy, Albany, New York and Boston via Hoosac Tunnel.
8.50 A. M. Mail to North Bennington, Arlington Manchester, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal and Boston.
12.15 P.M. Mail to Berlin, Chatham 4 Corners, New York and Boston.
1.05 P. M. Express to No. Bennington, North Adams, Boston via Hoosac Tunnel, Troy, Albany, New York and the West
2.25 P. M. Express to No. Bennington, Rutland Burlington and Montreal.
3.35 P. M. Express to North Bennington, North Adams Troy, Albany and New York.
11:10 P. M. Saturday night express to Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
11:58 P.M. Night express to New York, via Troy and Albany.
2.45 A. M. Night express to North Bennington, Arlington, Manchester, Rutland, Burlington, and Montreal.

ARRIVE IN BENNINGTON.

9.55 A. M. Mail from Rutland Manchester, Arlington, North Bennington, North Adams Troy, Albany, and New York. Saturdays only train leaves Bennington at 9:30 p. m.
12:25 P. M. Express from Boston via Hoosac Tunnel, North Adams, Troy, Albany and New York.
1.40 P. M. Express from Montreal, Burlington, Rutland, Manchester, Arlington and North Bennington.
2.15 P. M. Mixed from Chatham and Intermediate Stations.
3.05 P. M. Express from New York, Albany, Troy Boston, North Adams, Boston via Hoosac Tunnel, and North Bennington
6.05 P. M. Express from New York, Albany, Troy, North Adams, Boston via Hoosac Tunnel North Bennington
7.30 P. M. Mail from Boston, Springfield, Chatham 4 Corners, Berlin and Stephentown.
8.10 P.M. Mixed from Rutland and Intermediate Stations
11:55 P M. Saturday night train from Troy and New York.
11.55 A. M. Night Express from Montreal, St. Albans and Burlington.
3.35 A. M. Night express from Troy, Albany and New York.

TROTTING STALLIONS OF THE

Green Mountain Stud Farm,

WEST RANDOLPH, VT.

HAMBLETONIAN MONARCH—Foaled April 29th, 1864—Blood Bay—Sixteen hands high—Sired by Hyde's Hambletonian—Dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief. Terms, $20 to insure.

And

RANDOLPH—Foaled 1874—Bay, with star—Fifteen hands—Sired by Aberdeen, son of Hyde's Hambletonian and Widow Machree—Dam, Fanny Sleight, by Ethan Allen, g. d. by Harris' Hambletonian—limed to 12 mares. Terms, $25 to insure.

Will make the season of 1877 from May 15th to pt. 1st at the farm of

N. D. FOSTER, Woodstock, Vt

DON GIOVANNI—Foaled 1870—Golden Bay—15¾ hands high—Sired by Hampton, son of Hyde's Hambletonian—Dam by Volunteer g. d., by old Abdallah. Terms, $20 to insure.

And

LOCKWOOD—Foaled 8 3—16ths Bay, blk. points—15¾ hands high—Sired by Aberdeen—Dam, Lady Lockwood (record 2:22) by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, jr. Terms, $20 to insure.

Will make the season of 1877 at the Green Mountain Stud Farm, West Randolph, Vt.

Mares patronized and well cared for at $1.00 per week, but all accidents at owners' risk. For circulars giving extended pedigree, address

MOULTON BROTHERS, West Randolph, Vt.

15m3

Notice to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, } In Probate Court
District of Bennington, ss. } held at the Probate office in Bennington, within and for said District of Bennington aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D., 1877.

Present, Hon. Tarrant Sibley, Judge.

Mary A. Brown, Administratrix of the estate of Henry D. Brown, late of Shaftsbury, in said district, deceased, presents to said Court her petition in writing, under her own hand, praying said Court to grant her license to sell part of the real estate of said deceased, the same is in the words and figures following, viz:

To the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Bennington:

First Petitioner, Mary A. Brown, Administratrix on the estate of Henry D. Brown, late of Shaftsbury, respectfully represents that the said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate situate in Shaftsbury aforesaid, and that the said deceased was at the time of his decease under contract to convey a certain piece or parcel of said real estate containing about one acre of land, to one Fred Vaughan of Shaftsbury aforesaid. Said piece or parcel is bounded as follows, viz: bounded on the north and west by lands of James T. Mattison, on the east by the highway, and on the south by the remaining lands belonging to said estate.

Wherefore your petitioner prays said Court to grant her license to sell said piece or parcel of real estate in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

MARY A. BROWN, Administratrix.

Dated at Bennington, this 24th day of July, A. D., 1877.

Whereupon, It is ordered by said Court, that said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Bennington, in said district, on the 20th day of August A. D. 1877, for hearing and decision thereon: And, it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of notice of said application and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Bennington Banner, a public newspaper published in said district, and printed and which circulates in the neighborhood of those in erected, previous to said time of hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and, if they see cause, object thereto.

By the Court. A true record.

Attest, E. L. SIBLEY, Register.

A true copy of record.

Attest, E. L. SIBLEY, Register.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of North Bennington, at North Bennington, in the State of Vermont, at the close of business on the 26th day of June, 1877.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts	$435,041 93
Overdrafts	1,379 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	551,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	158,700 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	31,805 46
Due from other National Banks	2,910 82
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	5,000 00
Checks and other Cash Items	1,042 15
Bills of other National Banks	11,806 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	271 22
Specie (silver Coin)	590 00
Legal tender notes	5,900 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	24,810 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. fund	
Total	$1,222,657 17

Liabilities.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	190,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	22,521 61
National Bank Notes outstanding	491,140 00
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	58,280 59
Demand Certificates of Deposits	52,061 77
Due to other National Banks	10,749 15
Total	$1,324,763 37

STATE OF VERMONT, } County of Bennington, } ss.

I, S. B. Hall, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1877.

C. H. HOUGHTON, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest,

CHAS. THATCHER, Jr. } Directors.
C. E. HOUGHTON,
DANIEL McKOWEN,

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $100 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all of your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The Peoples' Journal", Portland, Maine. 27-1y

CENTENNIAL STABLES.—The undersigned would announce that they have erected roomy and commodious stables upon the fields in rear of Deacon Samuel Chandler's store, at Bennington Center, and will be prepared to furnish good Feed and Stabling for horses, either by the day or week, during the Centennial Celebration at reasonable rates. We also furnish stabling accommodations for parties not wishing to put their horses out. This field contains several acres, and the entrance is directly opposite Camp Stark. We have a safe depository attached for the storing of Packages, Blankets, Shawls, Light Baskets or other Personal property, for which checks will be given. This is free of extra charge to our patrons.

ED. S. CHANDLER & CO.

Ed. S. Chandler,
Thos. K. Cornfiere,
Charles Dunn.

P. S. The grounds are within five minutes walk of the fields where all the Celebration exercises are to take place. 9

UNIQUE STEAM LAUNDRY, BENNINGTON, VT.

J. A. WALTON, Prest. J. G. HARWOOD, Secy.

The Largest and Most Complete Laundry in Vermont. Washing done by steam, under a new process. No rubbing or bleaching, using only soap and water. Clothes dried in the open air in fair weather. Fine lawns to spread clothes on where they require bleaching. Carpets washed without taking apart. Goods called for and delivered in this and surrounding towns. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 13-y1

ALBANY.

W. M. Whitney & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Having finished our regular August Inventory we shall, on

Monday, August 6th,

Inaugurate A GREAT REDUCTION SALE of all our

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Carried over from last season; and to induce our friends to purchase in advance of their wants, we have marked

Winter Dress Goods

AT A

Tremendous Sacrifice,

THEREBY GIVING A

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

FOR

BARGAINS.

In making this offering, we are able to sell our patrons

DRESS GOODS

AT

6 1-4c., 8c. and 10c. Per Yard.

And all the finer qualities of goods in the same proportion, thus making a great saving to all who may find it convenient to purchase NOW.

The sale will be continued through the month of August, and prices will be made without any regard to cost or intrinsic value, as our desire is to make an entire closing of this class of goods preparatory to the coming Fall season.

W. M. Whitney & Co.

New York Store,

47 and 49 North Pearl Street,

ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

No. 76 State St., opp. Kilby, Boston,

Secures Patents in the United States, Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. "We Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions."

R. H. EDDY, Solicitors of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and reliable practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse." CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EMORY UPTON, Late Commissioner of Patents.

BOSTON, October 29, 1870.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: You procured for me, in 1869, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business, in your line. I advise others to employ you.

GEORGE DRAPER.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1877.

I DRINK

TO THE

CENTENNIAL

JAVA COFFEE,

THE BEST COFFEE IN THE WORLD.

ONE POUND WILL GO AS FAR AS TWO OF ANY OTHER.

For sale by DANIEL S. PACKARD,

Ostman Building, North St.

WILCOX'S DINING ROOMS, NOYES BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

Second Block east of the Post Office corner and directly opposite Whitney & Robinson's Fancy Goods and Clothing Store, Bennington, Vt.

AN EXCELLENT WARM DINNER, - - 25c
COOL SODA WATER (on draught) per glass - 05c

Good Board at reasonable rates.

Ice Cream, (Wilcox's Standard Quality), served at all hours, day and evening, and furnished in any quantity for parties.

Come and see me. We will use you well and verify the above statements.

27-1t ALANSON WILCOX.

Fine Tobacco Free!

TRY IT!

If any person who appreciates a really fine grade of TOBACCO, for smoking or chewing, will send us their address by Postal Card, we will send in return (free of expense) a sample of the very best Tobacco in the market, manufactured by the

MERCHANTS' TOBACCO COMPANY, 39 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

27-w5

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $200 Per Month

A NEW, CLEAR AND CONCISE

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Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March 1877. THREE volumes of the World's Great, Grand History in one, ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exposition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal book. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful Illustrations, Low Price, Quick Sales, Extra Terms, Circulars Free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo. 14-m8

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

A Local and Historical Description of the Event.

The following quite minute description of the Battle of Bennington, of what preceded it, the occurrence itself, and some of the events which followed, was carefully prepared by Hon. Hiland Hall for the Bennington BANNER, and published in our edition of several months since. But as it will be found of interest to the readers of our daily paper, very many of whom have not been readers of the weekly BANNER, we republish Gov. Hall's description, accounts of the men, and the fight.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON—AUGUST 16, 1877.—BY HILAND HALL.

In the following account of the Battle of Bennington, only the leading facts are attempted to be given, numerous interesting and exciting incidents being necessarily omitted.

In order to have a just appreciation of the battle and its consequences, it is necessary to call to mind the condition of the country and of the State at the time of its occurrence.

The campaign of 1776 in the northern department had been disastrous to the American arms. After suffering severe losses on lake Champlain, the enemy, with the retreating remnant of the American flotilla, had obtained full command of the waters of Lake Champlain. Great numbers of troops were arriving at Quebec, from Europe, and a fearful invasion was expected at the opening of the lake in the spring. To meet such invasion extensive works had been erected at Ticonderoga, on which great reliance was placed. But they were defective in arrangement and but partially manned, and on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne, with a powerful army, Gen. St. Clair found they would be wholly untenable, and he felt compelled to abandon them. The rear guard of his retreating army, under the command of Col. Seth Warner, was overtaken the next day, July 7, 1777, at Hubbardton, by a large body of the enemy, and, after a brave resistance, during which many were killed and wounded on both sides, was overpowered by numbers and obliged to give way. The greatest portion of St. Clair's force succeeded in forming a junction with Gen. Schuyler at Fort Edward, while the remnant of Col. Warner's regiment, about 140 strong, took post at Manchester.

Burgoyne's army, numbering about 9,000 men, was equipped and furnished with every warlike material that wealth and skill could supply, and consisted mostly of British and German veterans, with bodies of Canadians and Tories, and a formidable horde of Indians. Its commander expected to make a triumphal march to Albany, there to be met by an army from New York, and thus, by obtaining the control of the Hudson river, and cutting off New England from the other States, to complete the conquest of the country for the king. He had already issued a threatening proclamation, threatening destruction to the lives and property of all who should oppose him, but promising protection and security to those who should give him their adhesion, and offering payment "in solid coin" for all provisions that should be brought to his camp. On the 10th of July, having reached Skenesborough, now Whitehall, he issued another proclamation in which he directed "the inhabitants of Castleton, Hubbardton, Rutland, Tinmouth, Pawlet, Wells, and Granville, with the neighboring districts; also the districts bordering on White Creek (Salem), Camden, Cambridge, etc., etc.," to send ten persons or more from each township, to meet Colonel Skene at Castleton on the 15th, who would "communicate conditions upon which the persons and properties of the disobedient might yet be spared." The proclamation concluded with the following barbarous threat: "This fail not under pain of military execution."

To a large proportion of the frontier inhabitants, Burgoyne's army appeared irresistable. If he should let loose his horde of savages upon them, which in his first proclamation he said "amounted to thousands," there would seem to be no escape for them. Great numbers from those towns, and some from towns still further to the south, repaired to Col. Skene, and taking the oath of allegiance to the crown, some from choice, and some from supposed necessity, received protections, and took up arms against their country, and joined the invading army. But the more patriotic and courageous portion of the inhabitants, scorning submission to the invaders, abandoned their homes to the mercy of the enemy, and taking with them much of their effects as they were able to transport, fled to the south, some stopping in Bennington, but most of them going on to their friends in Berkshire county and Connecticut. Berkshire county, in the language of a contemporary, was "burdened with these fugitives." Nearly all of the territory between Bennington and the Hudson, from Bennington south to Troy, on the Hudson and Albany was thus made, in effect, an enemy's country, and Bennington became a frontier town.

Prior to the revolution the territory of Vermont was known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, over which the government of New York claimed jurisdiction, and also too title to the lands, which was disputed by the inhabitants, who, after a long and severe controversy had, by a convention of their delegates held in Westminster on the 15th of January, 1777, declared the territory an independent State. At the time of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, a subsequent convention of the new State was in session at Windsor, engaged in the work of framing a constitution for a government, and the abandonment of that post left the families of many of its members in immediate peril. At the news of this alarming event the constitution was somewhat hurridly adopted, and having appointed a council of safety to manage the affairs of the State until the regular government could be put in operation, the convention adjourned. The council of safety thus constituted met at Manchester, but soon adjourned to Bennington, where it continued in permanent session throughout the year, adopting and carring into effect the most energetic measures for protecting the State against its foreign as well as its domestic enemies. Pressing messages having been sent to New Hampshire and Massachusetts for aid, such of the militia as could be gathered were called out to strengthen the force of Colonel Warner at Manchester, where an attack was apprehended. A permanent force to patrol the frontiers, and to guard against any covert outbreak of the tories in their midst was indispensible, and to provide means for maintaining such a force, and to meet their other expenses in defending the State, the council ordered the property of those of their inhabitants that had joined the enemy to be sequestered and sold. A proper fund being thus secured, a regiment of rangers was organized under the command of Col. Samuel Herrick, whose efficient and valuable service to the State and country

New Hampshire responded nobly to the call of the Vermont council. The assembly at once ordered a large portion of their militia to be organized into a brigade and placed under the command of General John Stark. He had served with credit and honor in the previous French war, and was colonel of Rogger Hill, and in Canada, and under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, but Congress had promoted junior officers over him, and he nagresigned his commission and retired from the service, though he retained the same patriotic ardor as before. He was reluctant to be placed under officers no had formerly outranked, and there was also, at the time, a very general distrust in New England of Gen. Schuyler, who was in command of the northern department; for which reasons Gen. Stark's written instructions were of a discretionary character. He was directed to "repair to Charlestown, No 4," and when the troops were collected there "to take the command of them and march into the State of Vermont, and there act in conjunction with the troops of the State, or any other of the States, or separately, as it should appear expedient to him, for the protection of the people, or the annoyance of the enemy.

Crossing the Green Mountain from Charlestown with the greater part of his command, Stark reached Manchester on the 7th of August, where he met Gen. Lincoln, who had been sent from Stillwater by Gen. Schuyler to conduct his militia to the west bank of the Hudson. Stark communicated his instructions, and declined obedience on the ground of the dangerous condition in which it would leave the people of Vermont, and because he believed Burgoyne would be more embarassed in his operations by his remaining on his left than by joining the army in front. But for this refusal of Stark, which was founded on the soundest military view of the state of affairs, Bennington would doubtless have fallen a prey to the enemy.

At Manchester Stark found that a considerable large body of the enemy, which for some time had been at Castleton, threatening Manchester and to cross over to Connecticut had marched to the Hudson, by, with his force, passed on to Bennington, where he arrived on the 9th. He was accompanied by Col. Warner, whose continental regiment was left at Manchester, under command of Lieut. Col. Samuel Safford. At Bennington Gen. Stark encamped for a few days, collecting information in regard to the position and designs of the enemy, and consulting with the Council of Safety and with Colonel Warner relative to future operations.

The progress of Burgoyne towards Albany had been so retarded by the natural difficulties of the route, and the obstructions thrown in his way by the Americans, that it was nearly a month after his departure from Ticonderoga, before he reached the Hudson river. Here he found himself so deficient in provisions and carriages for transporting his cattle and much embarrassed about his articles vancing further, and that he was considerable quantities of provisions, as a convenient depot to supply the use of his own army.

For this service Lieut. Colonel Baume was selected. Burgoyne, in his orders to the English ministry, states that he was sent by the Engmand to have consisted of his command drafoons, "Cant. Frasers" mounted dragoons, also, rangers), which were called (called, all the Canadian volunteers, British, Canadians and Tories, Indians, and two light pieces of cannon, whole detachment amounted to about 500 men." There is no doubt the number is too small by several hundred German official accounts give the number of the troops of Baume at 374 besides and of the British Canadians and Indians taken in the action amounting to 220, as will be seen hereafter, which would well Baume's force to over 600, without coming those who were killed in battle, the many who escaped by flight. There can be little doubt that the number engaged in action by Baume exceeded brought into 100 Indians. Col. Skene, besides his Burgoyne, had accompanied request of that the German commander expedition, benefit of his better knowledge of the country, and of his supposed with the people.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

Baume set out with his command on the 13th of August, and arrived the next day at Cambridge, sixteen miles Bennington. Early the next morning he reached Sancoick, a small settlement near the mouth of the White Creek branch of the Hoosac river, about half a mile present village of North Hoosick. The party of Americans in possession of a mill which they abandoned on approach, and in the mill, on the head of a mill stream, he wrote Burgoyne an account of his progress, informing him that he was entrenched here they agree that 1500 men are at Bennington, but are superior to leave at our approach." They did not hear his approach, but out in the direction anticipated.

The old mill at Sancoick still standing and in use by John Burden, present owner, and is about eight miles from Bennington.

Gen. Stark, on the 13th received information from scouts the party of Indians was at Cambridge, he sent Lieut. Col. Gregory, of the Grants with 200 men to stop their progress, but at the night he was advised that a large of troops, with artillery, were in the rear of the Indians, and that they were advancing towards Bennington. He immediately sent to Manchester for Col. Warner's continental regiment, and also for neighboring militia to rally to its support. On the morning of the 14th he assembled his brigade, at company with Colonels Warner, Williams, Herrick and Bush, went out to make enemy. He had marched about five miles when he met Gregory, on his retreat from Cambrick, and the enemy in close pursuit. He drew up his men in order of battle, Baume halted in a commanding position, the ground occupied by Stark being favorable for a general attack, he fell back about a mile and encamped. His encampment was in the northwest part of Bennington, on the farm formerly owned by Paul Henry, on the hill, upon which a new dwelling has lately been erected by Lewis Nesse, the present proprietor.

The Walloomsac river, a branch of the Hoosick, fordable at seasons, having in general a westerly course, which, after passing Stark's encampment, runs in a northern direction for a mile, then westerly for a mile and a half, where it turns suddenly to the south pursues that course for three-quarters of a mile or more. Here, on the west side of the river, Baume halted and made his arrangements for defense. On the top of a dry wooded hill, which rises abruptly about four hundred feet from the west bank of the stream, he posted the greater part of his Germans, under his own immediate command. The position was west of the sudden turn in the stream, and Baume's front so that was well secured against an attack the precipitous ascent of the hill on one side, which impracticable accept extent from his camp for half a mile along the bank of the river to the north. Some time on the 13th he had sent a detachment to Sancoick and Cambrick to obtain information, and in use by John Burden, present owner, and is about eight miles from Bennington.

For the defense of the bridge Baume caused a strong breastwork to be thrown up on high bank of the river, on which was mounted one of his cannons, in charge of a party of German Grenadiers. Two small breastworks were also erected on opposite sides of the road near the west end of the bridge, which were manned by Frazer's marksmen, and the position was still further strengthened by posting all the Canadians in log houses, which were standing near the bridge on both sides of the river. This point is where the road crossed by the covered railroad bridge, about three miles from North Bennington, on the route to Troy.

Baume on his way from Hoosick, and at his encampment, had joined by a considerable number of Tories, many of them under the lead of Colonel Avis Pfister, a half-pay British officer of wealth and extensive influence, who occupied an imposing residence erected by him on the west bank of the Hoosic, near what is now known as Hoosic Corners. Them with the aid of Pfister's corps of loyalists were posted on a hill east of the stream, 40 or 50 rods to the southeast of the bridge. Here strong works of defense were erected, known as the "Tory Breastworks," and of which Colonel Pfister is understood to have been placed in command. On its right was a sharp ravine, beyond which were the Indians. On the left were the Canadians, and behind them the Tory breastworks, from the cannon at the bridge. The other cannon, in charge of German Grenadiers, supported by some Tories, appears to have been placed further to the west, on a cleared field near the road. It was on a hill side which overlooked and commanded the approaches to the bridge, and the Tory encampment, and also the left flank of Baume's encampment. It may have been moved nearer to Baume's position during the engagement. (The several positions to Baume's forces are shown by the plan of Burgoyne's account of his expedition, in which a copy on a reduced scale is given in the "Memorials of a Century," by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, and another in Lossing's Field book of the revolution. The top of the map is wrong, and upon it the Tories are designated as "American Volunteers," the British marksmen as "Rangers," the Americans as "Bodies of the Enemy." All others, except the Canadians, are Germans, the "Chasseurs," the German marksmen. Burgoyne's camp at Walloomsac is called the House.) The encampments of the two hostile bodies were though little over two miles apart, were entirely out from the sight of each other by the heavily wooded intervening hill.

The force under General Stark was composed of the greater part of his brigade of New Hampshire militia, a small number of Vermont militia from the eastern part of the mountain, under Colonel William Williams, who had been stationed at Manchester, Colonel Herrick's corps of rangers then forming the State militia from Bennington and vicinity, under Col. Nathan Bush, and on the morning of the 16th Stark was joined by Col. Simonds and some militia from Berkshire county. His whole force may perhaps have numbered 1,600.

On the night of the 14th, after ascertaining the positions of the enemy, Stark called a council, consisting of the leading members of the council of Safety, as well as Colonels Warner and Herrick, and the military officers, in which a plan for attacking the enemy was discussed and adopted, and it was agreed that the attack should be made the next morning; but the 15th was so excessively rainy as to prevent any attempt at a general action. Scouts were however sent out, some of which were engaged in successful skirmishes.

THE BATTLE.

The morning of the 16th was bright and clear, and Stark prepared for the attack in accordance with the plan previously agreed upon. Col. Nichols, with two hundred of the New Hampshire troops, to whom a reinforcement of one hundred was afterward added, was detached to make a wide circuit to the northof Baume's post and come round upon the rear of his left, and Col. Herrick with three hundred men, composed of his rangers and Col. Bush's militia, was to make a like wide southern circuit to the rear of his right, the two parties to meet and make a joint attack upon his entrenchment. Colonel Hubbard and Stickney, with three hundred men of Stark's brigade, were ordered to the enemy's extreme right. While these three detachments were gaining their assigned positions, the enemy was amused by a threatened attack on their front. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon firing was commenced by the party under Nichols, which was a signal for a general assault. It was immediately followed by the detachment under Herrick, and by that of Hobbard and Stickney, while Stark himself, with his reserve of New Hampshire men, and the Berkshire and some Vermont militia, in the face of the enemy's cannon, assailed the Tory breastwork and the pass at the bridge in front. The engagement thus became general, and "lasted," says Stark in his report to Gates, "two hours and was the hottest I ever saw, it represented one continued clap of thunder." The Indians, alarmed at the prospect of being enclosed between the parties of Nichols and Herrick, fled at the beginning of the fight, but Baume, with his Germans and all others under his command, having the advantage of their position behind entrenchment, which the rain of the 15th had given them ample time to erect and make strong, fought with great resolution and bravery, but they were overpowered by their militia assailants and either fled or surrendered prisoners of war.

The battle being ended and the prisoners sent off to Bennington under a proper guard, the militia dispersed to look over the field and collect plunder. But very soon intelligence was brought that a large additional force from the British army was approaching, and within the distance of two miles. This body of men was under the command of Col. Breyman, and consisted, beside 29 officers, of 620 rank and file, all Germans, with two pieces of cannon, which Burgoyne, on hearing that the force at Bennington was greater than had been expected, had dispatched to reinforce Baume. The rain of the preceding day and the heaviness of the roads had delayed Brayman's arrival until the victory over the men he had been sent to aid had been accomplished. The victors were, however, in great confusion, and it appeared difficult to stop the progress of the new enemy. Happily at this juncture Warner's regiment of about 140 men, which had been delayed by the rain in its march from Manchester, came up fresh under Lieut.-Col. Safford, and took its position in front, serving as a rallying point for the scattered militia. Breyman advanced with his two brass field pieces up the road, with wings of infantry on each side of it, occasionally firing his cannon to clear the way, the Americans slowly retiring before him. When a considerable body of the militia had been collected, a stand was made (about 40 or 50 rods east of the present Walloomsac depot), and Breyman's force brought to a halt. Here he was attacked in front and flanks, a most deadly fire being poured into his ranks from a wooded hill on his left. The action was very severe, and continued till after sunset, when many of Breyman's men being killed and wounded, and his artillery horses shot down, he abandoned his cannon and fled. Gen. Stark pursued his flying forces till the approaching darkness rendered it necessary to draw off his men to prevent their firing upon each other. "With one more hour of daylight," says Stark in his official report, "we should have captured the whole body.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE.

Among the trophies of this day's victories, were 4 brass field pieces, 12 brass drums, 250 sabres, 4 amunition wagons, several hundred stand of arms and 658 prisoners, and 207 were left dead on the field. The whole loss of the enemy could not have been much less than 900 men. Some of the contemporaneous accounts make the number still larger. Of the prisoners, 27 of them were officers, 37 British soldiers, 398 Hessians, 33 Canadians and 155 Tories. Col. Baume was mortally wounded and taken prisoner, as was also Col. Pfister, the commander of the Tory intrenchments. Both were taken about a mile to a house on the town of Shaftsbury, which a few years ago was still standing opposite the present paper mill of Charles E. Welling, known as the "Baume House," in which they both died within a day or two afterwards. The loss of the Americans in both engagements was about thirty killed and 40 wounded.

The victory, in which undisciplined husbandmen with their hunting guns without bayonets, bravely stormed entrenchments manned with regular troops and defended by cannon, is justly styled by Bancroft as "one of the most brilliant and eventful of the war." The loss of the enemy in men and material was severely felt. But the consequences were otherwise still more important. By inspiring confidence on the one side and depressing the spirits of the other, the current of success was at once turned from the British to the American arms. The fate of Burgoyne and his army was, in effect, sealed at Bennington, and his final capture well assured. Gen. Washington, on being informed of the event, considered it as deciding the fate of Burgoyne, and dismissed his anxiety about his invasion. Its effect upon the enemy was not deheartening. Madam Riedesel, wife of the commander of the German troops, who accompanied her husband through the campaign, says in her memoirs, that by Baume's failure "the army was prevented from advancing, while the enemy—recovering suddenly from depression—increased their numbers daily." Burgoyne himself, though he struggled on for a month longer, was evidently disheartened. Four days after Baume's defeat, after preparing a dispatch to the British commander-in-chief (private) dated "Camp near Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1777," in which he gave quite a gloomy account of his affairs, treating the failure of the expedition to Bennington as his great misfortune, in which he says he feared that "Ha! I succeeded, I should have formed a juncture with St Leger, and then been beyond the reach of all misfortune. After speaking disparagingly of the Tories, he says, "The great bulk of the country is undoubtedly with the Congress, and of the Vermonters he bitterly complains, and adds: "The Hampshire Grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds with the most rebellious race on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left."

To Gen. Stark should be assigned the highest meed of praise for the victory. But he was nobly aided by the skill and valor of both his officers and men, and they are all with him entitled to the lasting gratitude of their country. Of his officers, Col. Warner is undoubtedly entitled to great credit. Warner was a colonel in the Continental army, had acquired a high reputation as a military leader by his services in Canada and at Hubbarton, and he had long been a resident of Bennington, and was familiarly acquainted with the ground occupied by the posts of the enemy and their approaches. He was Stark's chief adviser in planning the attack on the enemy, he was active associate in by his side, and was his active associate in the fight, in encouragement, as well as in repelling the attack of Breyman's reinforcement. Dr. Thacher in his contemporary military journal says: "Stark, assisted by Warner, matured his plans for the battle," and Stark himself, in his letter to Gates, after speaking in the highest terms of the daring bravery of the officers and soldiers under his command, says: "Col. Warner's superior skill in the action was of extraordinary service to me." Gordon in his history, also speaks highly of the services of Col. Warner, and also those of Col. Herrick of the Vermont rangers. Other officers and men deserve notice for their meritorious exertions in gaining the victory, but the space allowed for this article will not permit of it. There are also numerous interesting matters and incidents connected with the battle that must for the like reason be omitted. It has been only possible to give the leading facts.

Gen. Stark from his arrival in Manchester acted in accordance with the Vermont Council of Safety, and received their earnest countenance and support in his movements, which were duly appreciated by him, as is shown by a publication in the Connecticut Courant over his own signature, in which he passed on the Council a high eulogium for their patriotic exertions and services.

When the Congress at Philadelphia was informed of Gen. Stark's declining to move his force from Manchester to the west side of the Hudson, as before mentioned, a resolve was passed disapproving of it. But after the wisdom of his conduct in that respect had been demonstrated by his victory and its fortunate effect on the campaign, they came tardily to the determination to do him full justice, by approving his patriotic services and restoring him to his merited rank in the army.

Special Trains to Bennington.

Special passenger trains will be run on the Central Vermont railroad to Bennington, August 14th, 15th 16th and 17th, as follows:

Leave Roxbury at 4 a. m., via Burlington, arriving in Rutland at 9.15, and Bennington at 11.45 a.m. This train does not stop between Burlington and Rutland.

Leave Burlington at 5.30 a. m., arriving in Rutland at 8.50 a. m., Bennington at 11.25 a. m.

Leave Burlington at 8.35 a. m., arriving in Rutland at 11.30 a. m., Bennington at 1.40 p. m.

Leave Braintree at 8.50 a. m., via Bellows Falls, arriving in Rutland at 9.50 a. m., Bennington 12.30 p. m.

Leave Bellows Falls at 6 a. m., arriving in Rutland at 8.20 a. m., Bennington 10.55 a. m.

Leave Bellows Falls at 2.15 p. m., arriving in Rutland at 4.30, p. m., Bennington 7.45 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Bennington at 6.30 a. m., arrive in Rutland at 9. a. m., Bellows Falls 11.35 a. m., and runs to Claremont, arriving at 12.10 p. m.

Leave Bennington at 11.55 a. m., arriving in Rutland at 1.35 p. m., and runs to Bellows Falls, arriving at 4. p. m.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska State Journal has the following in regard to the climate of that State. This will be interesting taken in connection with the excursion advertisement in another column:—To how great an extent the soil of Nebraska is capable of rewarding the industry of men is shown by the condition of two fields north of Lincoln. The wheat will average 30 to 35 bushels an acre; the barley 30; the oats 40 to 50, and the corn averages in height 7 to 8 feet. Nothing will better induce people to locate here than such records.

Press Meeting.

The Vermont Editors and Publishers' Association held its eigth annual meeting in the hall of the Graded School Building, Tuesday evening.

The meeting was called to order by the president, after which the annual address was delivered by Hon. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, who was actively and honorably connected with the press of this State for over forty years. The following is the address in full:

Address delivered by Hon E P Walton of Montpelier before the Editors and Publishers association of Vermont at their annual meeting held in Graded School Hall, Bennington, Tuesday evening, August 14th, 1877.

Light, more light is the constant cry from the cradle to the grave; light for all things in earth and heaven; light for the eyes, the mind, the soul. Doubtless God can create a world of darkness; and people it with eyeless creatures as down in the depths of the mammouth cave in Kentucky where no ray of sunlight has ever pierced, he has created eyeless fish, but the record is that in the Divine design for man, light was the first element that was necessary, were for omnipotent power, in working out that design; and God said "Let there be light, and there was light, and God saw the light, that it was good, and God divided the light from the darkness." This was the first act in that divine drama which will not be completed, until there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, where there shall be no night; and the dwellers there shall need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light. Light therefore was the beginning and is destined to be the end of God's work for man. Without light the earth would have had no heat, no vegetation for the support of man or beast, no beauty of sky and landscape of form and flower, no beauty that man should desire it, but utter darkness. Most filthy, therefore, utter darkness was Christ's synonyim for hell. Since then, God himself, gave to light the first place and the highest dignity in the order of his own works, and is at least to make it his greatest glory, for God himself is the light and the glory of heaven, it is not presumptious to say that the light givers of the earth are entitled to stand in the first ranks among all orders of men and to be honored by all, precisely to the degree they honor themselves in the noble professions into which they have been called.

And who are the light-givers? Of old they were mainly the prophets, priests, apostles, historians, philosophers, poets—Christ being the greatest of teachers, the highest of priests, the light of the world. In our day they are the teachers of all true knowledge, the preachers of all truth, and I boldly add, the heralds of good tidings to all men, the editors, publishers and printers, whose duty it is to gather up all that is good from all light-givers and send it on the sun sends its rays into every corner of the earth, refreshing and gilding all it touches, and gladdening all who behold it.