

REBEL VIEWS.—The following is an extract from a rebel letter which fell into Gen. Seymour's hands, and which he publishes with a voucher for its authenticity, and a declaration that his observation convinces him that there are many such at the South:

"By life, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated by force, by tyranny and by the suppression of truth it is maintained. It is nearly time that it should end; and of every despotism it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of war, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of crippled and maimed children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify a their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a aroused, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and Hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

A DEMOCRAT'S QUESTION OF PEACE MEN.—There are some who speak of peace. Of all Yankees the Southern most scorn those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except thro' Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven afield, under negro owners, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters. But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decrees of the Almighty, who has planted no line of division between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that they should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.—Gen. Seymour's Letter.

PIERCE CONFIDENTIALLY DEFINES POSITION.—Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C., publishes the following in the Biblical Recorder. It ought to secure to Frank Pierce the Chicago nomination:

"Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce. Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the southern army."

PATRIOTISM OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The New York World is an excellent representative of the Democratic party. It not only seeks to render contemptible the Government of its country, but it pours flattery into the ears of its kingly ally of the South:

"The Richmond Government is able, self-reliant and full of resource. The Washington Government is just the opposite. It is efficient in nothing but in gratifying its small party and personal spite. In the seceded States there is a strong, steady hand at the helm of affairs; in the loyal States there is an ignorant buffoon, playing President, with the imitative facility of a lower order of beings."

POOR WADE! Where will he go? The Journal of Commerce informs him that the Democracy will fire his ammunition, but they don't want him.—He stands condemned at home. He cannot even get up a party of his own, for he has not enough sympathizers to make up a ticket. His "fat is in the fire." As "misery loves company," let him seek forgetfulness in the shades where rests the lamented Fremont; and his epitaph shall be: "Died a'bornin'! Too much 'wisdom and prudence' the cause." We drop a tear to his memory, and bid him a long farewell.—Albany Journal.

DEMOCRATIC HONOR.—The Democratic press has got so low as to circulate the following forgery, representing it to be an extract from Daniel Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall, March 7, 1850. Their political war is carried on with almost as much honor and chivalry as is the war of their Southern brethren in the field.

If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infidelity, and finally, bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood.

THE MANCHESTER JOURNAL

MANCHESTER, VT.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1864

Union National Ticket.
For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
For Vice President, NEEBOW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Ticket.
For Governor, JOHN G. SMITH, of St. Albans.
For Lieutenant Governor, PAUL DICKINSON, of Waterbury.
For Treasurer, JOHN N. PAGE, of Rutland.
For Congress—First District, F. E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Union County Ticket.
For Senators, LEMUEL BOTTOM, of Shaftsbury; J. R. HOLLISTER, of Middlebury.
For Sheriff, LEANDER POWERS, of Bennington.
For State's Attorney, A. L. MINER, of Manchester.
For Assistant Judges, HARMAN MYERS, of Pawlet; ILLA K. BATCHELDER, of Ferris.
For High Sheriff, MARTIN WHELOCK, of Shaftsbury.
For Judges of Probate, THOMAS WHITE, of Bennington, for the District of Bennington; JOHN W. BATCHELDER, of Dorset, for the District of Manchester.

The Condition of the Country. It cannot be denied that there are many who are now almost ready to despair of the republic. They have gone through the weary years of our struggle thus far without losing faith in the ultimate success of our cause. They were never greatly disheartened by disasters in the field or dissections in the Cabinet. But in the contentions and jealousies and frauds that are now rife among the people, they see something more dangerous to success than a routed army or even a divided council. Men who never trembled at Southern power or foreign menaces, now turn pale at the insincerity, selfish ambition, and lack of patriotism developed by the near approach of a general election. And well they may take alarm at such indications—for when these depravities find their way among the citizens of a republic and overcome the virtue of the masses there is nothing behind to correct the evil; and all history shows that a republic was never yet overthrown but by the folly and vices of its own citizens.

It is evident that those evils are to a certain extent at work in our midst. Men who have endeavored to make the power of their party work out their own selfish ends are carrying over their abilities and influence to organizations which they have hitherto denounced as treasonable in their tendencies and dangerous to the safety of the republic. Of these, some had hoped to succeed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and failing to secure the nomination in the regular way, are ready to break up the party they have helped to establish; others have aspired to control the policy of the government, and finding that the views of others are preferred, are ready to give up their principles to throw obstacles in the way of plans which are not their own; and others still, having desired for the benefit of their pockets to control the disposition of places and honors and not been deemed worthy of the trust, are anxious to see another administration in power that they may enjoy a greater share of the spoils. Of these three classes, John C. Fremont, Ben Wade, and Henry Winter Davis, are the representatives. With such men among the leaders, there are always men among the masses who are calculated to be influenced by them. There are some who are zealous and confident at first, but whose patience is soon worn out and who despairing of accomplishing what they have begun, are ready to take up some new project which relieves them from the necessity of toiling further. There are others who never have any decided opinions in favor of any one principle or policy and are always ready for any change that has a specious appearance.—But when we see the Fremonts and Wades, from personal spite and ambition throwing their influence in favor of those whom they have hitherto been the first to denounce as traitors, we remember that John C. Calhoun was a patriot and sought the good of his whole country until, after having been the idol of the people, he saw the Presidential nomination slipping from his grasp and receding forever. Let the Fremonts and the Wades see to it that they do not become rivals of the Great Apostle in the execution of all lovers of liberty; and let the deluded followers of these men of disappointed ambition beware lest posterity speak of them as they now speak of the Southern people.

This time of deserting principles for private and selfish ends is certainly a sad contrast to three years ago when men gave up their party and personal prejudices to rally around the one great principle which is the foundation

of our greatness and prosperity. And yet the condition of things to-day is no worse than it has often been before—no worse, perhaps, than may always be expected in case of a prolonged war. After the first year of the Revolution, the grand exhibition of patriotism was marred by many a display of selfishness, ambition, and treasonable desertion of principle, such as we have to-day. Many grew faint in the contest and were ready to go back to the power they had cast off. Others were desirous of establishing the old principles with King Washington instead of King George. Generals and statesmen thought more of their own schemes than of the public good. Jealousies in the army finally culminated in a conspiracy among the officers to overthrow the Commander-in-Chief—

Large numbers in Congress were in sympathy with the movement, and amid the wranglings of ambitious men the war seemed to be wholly lost sight of. And yet from out of this darkness came the glory of our national existence. After looking upon the history of that period we can certainly hope that now, as then, the virtue of the mass of the people will withstand the efforts of those whose selfishness is too much for their patriotism. There are a few men who seem to be really alarmed at this defection of men in high places, and are almost inclined to think that there must be something wrong in the Administration when some of its noisiest supporters are falling away from it. Such should remember that most men are ambitious, that some are unscrupulous, and that not a few have a better opinion of themselves than others have. When their party comes into power, these ambitious men all desire appointments; those who have a better opinion of themselves than others have, are not satisfied with what they get; and by the time another election comes round, those of the number who are unscrupulous, are anxious to try their chances under another Administration. When the supporters of an Administration suddenly become horrified at the evils they find in it, it is always well to see if they have not had some disappointment to quicken their perception. The man who in '61 declared all the slaves of his Department free, would never have discovered that the confiscation policy of the Administration was wrong if he had been allowed to use the army to further his ambitious schemes; with regard to the Presidency. Similar causes can be found for the sudden light which has burst upon the indignant Wade and Davis.

It is gratifying to see that the body of the people are not easily deceived or turned aside from the work to which they have put their hands. The grand Fremont movement is the grandest failure in the political history of the country, and never before did a political manifesto signed by two men of the supposed importance and influence of Wade and Davis meet with so little consideration. But although the Union party has nothing to cause it to despond, it has enough to incite it to vigorous action. Although these discontented leaders carry but few of their old followers with them, they carry their abilities and services; and there is no zeal like that of new converts, and no hatred like that of renegades and apostates for the companions with whom, and the principles for which, they have fought.

Recruiting in Southern States. Gen. Washburn has issued a circular calling the attention of the Selectmen and citizens generally to the fact that but two recruits have been enlisted by the agents of this State under the new system of recruiting in the rebel territory, and urges upon the towns the necessity of making every effort to fill up their quotas at home without relying upon a source of assistance so precarious at that of Southern enlistments is likely to prove. Many of the State agents have already returned, and the statements of those who come from Tennessee and Georgia would seem to indicate that the declaration of Gen. Sherman that there is not an able-bodied man on his line of march, not in his own or the rebel army, is literally true.

Those towns which have made any effort have found no difficulty in procuring men at home, and the circular of the Adjutant-General announces that the reports from this branch of the recruiting service are very encouraging. It is not, perhaps, to be regretted that a State which has attained such a military reputation as this is not to depend upon the dregs of Southern population for the maintenance of its name and honor in the army.

A Solemn Appeal. The Argus & Patriot of Aug. 18th in an appeal to the people of Vermont, refers to the party in power in the following terms: "They care not for the enslavement that is preparing for us all. They care for wealth, and honors, and for themselves, but care not for us. They can discover in the future preparations for a titled nobility, in which they hope, and expect, to figure as Lords, Earls, or Dukes, while we shall be their serfs."

The above is certainly an insult to the intelligence of the people of Vermont, if addressed to the citizens generally. If it was intended by the editor of the Argus only for the men of his own party, it is all right, as he may be supposed to know the amount of intelligence possessed by his own readers. We always thought that this paper lived upon the ignorance of the people, but he certainly presumes upon the utter and hopeless idiocy of the patrons of his sheet when he addresses them as above.

CONTRABANDS, ex-slaves, freedmen. By whatever name we call them, their suffering and the righteousness of their cause calls piteously on our sympathies for their relief.—now, today.

Those who dwell among them tell us hundreds per week come in sick, worn out, in tatters. In half the families there is not a plate, knife, fork or spoon, perchance a gourd-shell to drink from. Not an axe, hoe or shovel—damp ground only to lie upon.—Nothing to make a bed of or to cover them from the night's damp and chill. Autumn and winter are coming on apace. These poor wanderers can not hibernate like denizens of the forest. Even our own cast off garments would go far towards keeping out the cold blasts, such prolific cause of disease and death. We call upon every kind heart in human bosom to consider this matter; think it over by night and by day; see how big a bundle each can make up. Old and wearable boots, shoes, coats, pants, vests, stockings or pieces of stuff that stockings can be made from. Women's and children's apparel of every size and form, as 'twill keep out the cold. Bring them to Mr. Coy's shop and we will cut them over, make, mend, or if already in order to send all the better. We would be glad of money too, school books, table utensils, and bedding, if ever so poor, we will patch or cover and it will be a comfort to ourselves as well as the recipients, for is it not "more blessed to give than to receive?" We wish to commence work immediately.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—10 P. M.—To Major-General John A. Dix: The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches to this department:

CITY POINT, Aug. 18.—8 P. M.—General Warren moved to and across the Weldon road, about one mile south of the headquarters. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerably fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judging by the light from the dispatches—Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Aug. 18.—P. M.—Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or south of James river. Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

General Birney telegraphs to Gen. Butler as follows: HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of four colored regiments eighty-two dead bodies were counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

D. B. BIRNEY, Maj.-Gen. We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very grateful change in the atmosphere. Reports at 5 o'clock this morning at Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gillmore with forty or fifty men entered Martinsburg last evening. E. M. STANTON. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Secretary Fessenden has to-day ordered U. S. Assistant Treasurers McIntyre and Cisco, to pay the 10-30 coupons, 10-40s due on 1st of September and 5-20s due 1st November.

State Intelligence. Capt. A. R. Benedict, of this state, is now in command of the 4th U. S. Infantry. The regiment, which crossed the Rapidan with five or six hundred men, is now reduced to less than one hundred, and has the honorable post of headquarters guard for Lieut. Gen. Grant, who was formerly a Captain in the same regiment.

Among the Union officers, recently exchanged at Charleston, is Maj. Josiah Hall, of the First Vermont Cavalry. He was taken prisoner in September last, near Rapidan-neck Station. THE VERMONT TROOPS.—Some time since application was made to the Secretary of War by Gay Smith to have the Vermont troops remain in the vicinity of Washington for his defence during the remainder of the present campaign, in consideration of the extreme hard service they had performed and his fitting recognition of their gallant conduct. To this application the Secretary of War replied that the disposition of the force was in the province of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, but that he would recommend the matter to his favorable consideration. The Governor immediately wrote Lieut.-Gen. Grant urging his application, and has received a favorable reply. Gen. Grant could not, of course, make a definite promise, as the exigencies of the service must determine the disposition of the troops, but there is little doubt that the Vermont Brigade will be retained in the vicinity of Washington during the present campaign.—St. Albans Messenger.

THE ELEGIC MAGAZINE for September is published. One of the embellishments represents "Mozart at Vienna," the other is an excellent portrait of the editor of the Eclectic, Mr. W. H. Bidwell. The articles from foreign magazines are thirteen in number, all of much interest. Poetry, Literary Notices, &c., make up the number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is as interesting as ever. The illustrated articles of the September number are, "An Adventure on the Coast of Australia," "At Home with the Esquimaux," and the continuation of "Our Mutual Friend." The Record of Current Events is ably made up, and of itself would make the magazine of permanent value.

The Fair at the Court House on Thursday evening of last week, was well attended and quite successful in a financial point of view. About two hundred and twenty dollars were realized, to be devoted, as we understand, to repairing the Congregational Church in this village.

Two horses owned by C. & S. Fisher of Rupert were shot on Wednesday night of last week, one being instantly killed and the other severely injured. John Gookins, an enlisted soldier, being suspected of the crime, was arrested or complaint of the State's Attorney, but on his examination before Justice Parker last Saturday, was discharged.

Bishop Hopkins preached in this village last Sabbath. We shall print and distribute the votes for this end of the County this week.

A FRIEND TO THE SOLDIER. A MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Vt. and Mass. Musical Association hold a Convention at Bennington, Tuesday, Oct. 18, under the tuition of Prof. E. H. Frost, of Boston. The Convention will continue three days and close with a Concert.

The exhibition of tableaux given on Monday night of last week, were repeated again on Tuesday to accommodate those who were unable to gain admittance the evening before. The audience was quite large enough for comfort, and the fund was materially increased. J. W. Barchelder, a private in Co. E, 5th Vermont, and son of the Rev. C. R. Batchelder, lately of this place, has received an appointment as cadet at West Point.

The Seven-Thirties—What are They? We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent, annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 4,000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which 10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent, or an average of 12 6-10 per cent, per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3,000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2,000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1,000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1,000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent, upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent more. Thus the man who deposits \$1,000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent, gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond, the principle payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent in the

New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation.—Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—Harper's Magazine.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. MULLIGAN.—AN AFFECTING SCENE.—The procession, headed by the Light Guard Band, proceeded along Clark to Madison street, and thence to the church. When the services commenced the heartbroken widow became overcome by her grief and fainted. Restoratives being brought she soon recovered, however. The church was handsomely draped with funeral emblems, and on the right of the altar was a flag containing the words once addressed by Col. Mulligan to Bishop Duggan—"I am a soldier and I obey my General; I am a Catholic, and I obey my Bishop."

After the imposing funeral services of the church were closed, the coffin was placed upon the car, and the immense procession moved slowly, to the mournful cadence of wailing clarion and muffled drum, onward to the last resting place of the departed hero.—It required from a half to three-quarters of an hour for the vast train to pass a given point. All along the line of march an immense multitude had gathered to witness its progress, and at the depot the throng which had gathered in honor of the departed soldier and patriot was almost impenetrable. At the cemetery the military forerunner in line and the coffin was borne to the grave. Again the fortune of the stricken widow gave way under her great bereavement, and the scene brought tears to the eyes of all assembled. The body was committed to the earth with the burial services prescribed by the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and a volley was fired over the grave by the soldiers.

No such honors have been paid to the memory of any man in this city since the death of Senator Douglas.—Nothing has been omitted which could tend to express the general grief which has prevailed.—Chicago Post, Aug. 3.

MORE MEN.—Gen. Truman Seymour, in urging the necessity of recruiting our armies, says: "Glance at the summer's campaign. If Sherman had but fifty or seventy-five thousand more men the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. At Meade's moved in the spring, with reserves of seventy-five to one hundred thousand men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of fifty thousand men, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the confederacy from which she could never rise. What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there! What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South! Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men, boys, and soldiers in the old days of quiet, and regiments of able bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities."

POLITICAL.—The Baltimore American, speaking of the Wade and Davis protest, says that Henry Winter Davis.

"Having misrepresented his constituents and defied their known sentiments on almost every subject brought before the present Congress, has lost all influence in his State and District. Hence his threat to the President amounts to but very little more than his individual vote."

A CONGRESSIONAL ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY.—A St. Louis dispatch of the 12th, says: "A letter to the Democrat from Mexico, Mo., says Congressman Hall was arrested there on Wednesday for using the following language at the railroad depot: 'I hold President Lincoln as much an enemy to this Government as Jeff. Davis.' Hall arrived here under guard this evening."

The Richmond Sentinel of the 29th ult., says that "had not England prevented the coming out of part of the rams which we had bargained for and bought, we would be to-day able to cope successfully with the whole Yankee navy." This is the first full and complete avowal of ownership in the Laird vessels which has been published.

SABRE CUTS, GUNSHOT WOUNDS, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurs, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 30 cents, 70 cents, and \$1.10 per box or pot.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Peterson's Magazine for September contains the usual number of articles and embellishments. The principle attraction of the present volume is the "Maid of Honor" by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

See advertisement of substitutes wanted, in another column.

Tuttle, East Dorset, offers bargains in his line. See advertisement.