

The Rutland Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

"O, VALENT MEN!"

Gen. Pillow, whose name is rather unpleasantly associated with a certain "ditch," in his call for Tennessee troops for Jeff. Davis' army, holds out the following very flattering inducement to Kentucky to join the Southern Confederacy.

"They, [the troops] will not be required for the defense of the Southern coast; Kentucky and Virginia will be the fields of conflict for the future."

The rebels cannot push the war farther north than Kentucky, as she is a border State, but Virginia has the slave State of Maryland lying between her and the free line, and she insists that the field of conflict shall be located there. Virginia holds relatively the same position to Maryland that Tennessee does to Kentucky, and she wants Maryland for a battle-field, precisely as Gen. Pillow wants Kentucky. Thus discourses the Richmond Dispatch:

The great strategic movement for the South in the present juncture, is the securing of Maryland to the Confederacy. The securing of Maryland throws the border [the border as to military operations] beyond the confines of Virginia. It opposes Maryland, as a breast-work and a shield for Virginia, against the assaults of the free.

The value of Maryland in military strategy, is illustrated by what is now transpiring at Baltimore and Annapolis. But the fact of Maryland constituting such a shield and bulwark, imposes upon Virginia and the South the duty of supporting her with adequate forces.

So the main object of the South, and especially of Virginia, "in securing Maryland to the Confederacy," is, that she may receive the bruises and the shock of the terrible conflict now waging, rather than Virginia. It would be a great strategic movement for the South to throw the military operations "beyond the confines of Virginia."

So says the Dispatch. But by the same reasoning, would it not be a very poor strategic movement for Maryland to invite the conflict to her own borders? To make of herself "a breast-work and a shield for Virginia against the assaults of the foe?"

Is that the bloody fate to which valiant Virginia invites her sister State of Maryland? Virginia, the mother of Presidents—whose every man is more than a Green or a Roman hero—proud, ancient, haughty, imperial, chivalric, Virginia, is she, now that the hour of the conflict approaches, so base and cowardly as to implore gallant little Maryland, to throw herself "a shield and a breast-work" between her and the foe?

Is that what the world has been led to expect from Virginia? Why, pray, should Maryland be a shield and a breast-work for Virginia, rather than Virginia for Maryland?

And thus it is that this insolent and arrogant State already begins to quail before the uplifted arm of the federal power, the shivering and crushing effect of whose blow will be felt through all the Southern borders.

It is but a few weeks ago that the secession papers of Virginia pompously assured their readers that the rebel army would be safely encamped on the banks of the Hudson, and that the terms of peace would be dictated in Faneuil Hall!

Now, like a frightened and arrant coward, the Dispatch calls for "a breast-work and a shield" to protect her from the assaults of the Government she has so insolently defied, and Maryland is politely invited to imitate herself for the purpose of saving Virginia.

The Virginia rebels will soon find that no breast-work or shield will save them from the awful retribution which is in store for them. The majesty, and the power of the Government will be vindicated upon her soil, and we feel quite sure that something more than the spectre of the gallows of John Brown will greet their vision before the work taken in hand by the federal power shall be completed.

Virginia set the example of hanging traitors, an example not unlikely to be imitated by the Government, and within her own borders.

In the meantime, we trust Maryland and Kentucky will reflect calmly before accepting the disinterested proposals of the Richmond Dispatch and Gen. Pillow.

UNION MEETING AT MIDDLETOWN. A spirited Union meeting was held at Middletown on Saturday afternoon, May 11th.

His appeals to the audience to sustain the Administration in this crisis were truly effective—so said he however much we may differ upon matters proper to be discussed at a proper time, every loyal citizen must concede, that unless those at the head of affairs can accomplish what they have undertaken to do, we as a nation are lost—ruined.

The meeting was also ably addressed by Messrs Edgerton, Pitt and Mansfield of Poulney, the latter gentleman being a student of the Academy and a member of the Military Company—and also by Rev. A. Haynes from Boston.

Mr. Haynes is a native of Middletown, but for many years a resident of Massachusetts. He spoke in high terms of the patriotism of his adopted State, and related several interesting incidents which had come under his observation in raising and fitting out the troops in his State, for the coming struggle.

The meeting was closed by an address from H. J. Ballard, Esq., of Poulney. Mr. Ballard made a short speech, owing to the lateness of the hour, but made some of his best hits, which left the audience to separate in good humor.

After the meeting was closed the fine Military Company from the Academy occupied an hour or more in their exercises which won the praise and admiration of all. Three rousing cheers by the multitude as they took their departure evinced the well wishes of the people of Middletown in their behalf, and three more by the Company gave evidence that they were reciprocated.

MENDON. The people of Mendon village had a flag-raising on Saturday afternoon. The flag, which we learn was some fifteen feet in length, was given to the breeze amid cheerings and other appropriate and patriotic demonstrations by the large gathering of people present.

After which some stirring speeches were delivered by citizens of the place eliciting the hearty and loud applause of the assemblage. In the evening, among other things, a procession was formed and marched through the streets, with music, cheering at different dwelling houses, and receiving cheers therefrom, in return, all conspiring to make a lively and a good time.

BROKE JAIL.—Two women, Catherine Kecker of Pittsford, and Abigail Underwood of Mt. Tabor, escaped from the jail in this place Thursday by removing one of the iron bars from the window of the room in which they were confined, and letting themselves to the ground by means of a large bed-tick which they had lengthened out and arranged for the purpose.

The first named prisoner was confined for assault and battery, (severely pounding a man, about one month since,) and the other for the crime of infanticide, committed some two months ago.

The window by which they removed had previously been sawed in two, by some male transgressor who had gone before them, and had been fixed up in its place again by a sort of iron wire, or band.

The women managed to pry off this fastening, which being done, the bar was wrenched from its place in the stone work, leaving sufficient space for these "fair sex" (minus their hoops, probably) to press themselves through and escape unperceived and unmolested.

Measures have been taken for their recapture, but we have not learned of their being caught as yet.

PATRIOTIC.—The officers and employees of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad have raised a beautiful liberty pole, sixty feet in length, over the roof of the Passenger Depot in this village, from which the Stars and Stripes will soon be floating.

These emblems of our country's glory have multiplied so rapidly, of late, that one might travel all over the North, we may almost literally say, without going out of sight of the "red, white, and blue."

The venerable Dr. Beman, of Troy, on Sunday preached a powerful sermon on the crisis, taking strong ground in favor of the government in its present attitude as against Southern rebellion and treason.

Gen. Wool, on invitation of the preacher, occupied a seat by the side of the latter during the exercises. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with people of all denominations, and the exercises throughout were of the most impressive character.

FOR FORT MONROE.—We published on Monday a dispatch from New York, stating that letters for the Vermont Regiment can be directed to Fort Monroe, care of Fairbanks & Co., 189 Broadway, New York.

There are now two full companies enrolled in Montpelier, one under Major F. V. Randall, the recruiting officer for that station, and another, a fine looking body of men, who style themselves the "Green Mountain Boys," under Major W. T. Burnham.

Robert Josselyn of Mississippi, is reported to be Jeff. Davis' private Secretary. He is a son of Josiah Josselyn, formerly of Woodstock, in this State.

Mr. F. P. Fletcher of Bridport, who is well posted on military matters, and a graduate of Norwich University, offers to drill any volunteer companies in that vicinity, free of charge. He furthermore pledges the payment of \$1000 a year to assist the families of the company forming in his town.

Cornelius Brady, the last of the Revolutionary pensioners in the vicinity of Bennington, died in that town last Friday, at the age of 97 years. He was a participant in the battle of Bennington.

—Col. B. N. Hyde was at St. Johnsbury last week, engaged in drilling recruits for the war. —A fine flag, procured and raised by the pupils, now floats from the Vermont Episcopal Institute building at Burlington.

—The dwelling house, sheds, &c., of A. N. Bryant, in Sutton, were destroyed by fire May 5th. There was an insurance on the property of \$100.

—A little daughter of G. W. Harbut of Danville, was so severely scalded, on the 4th inst., by falling into a kettle of hot water, that she died the next day but one following. —The editor of the Lamoille Newswriter was shown a bar of gold, in Stowe, which was dug in that town by A. Slayton, in 1859, and which weighs 24 pennyweights. It is valued at \$24, and is to be worked up into jewelry for Mr. Slayton.

The Newswriter has what it calls a big snake story. It says two boys, passing through a swamp near Hyde Park village, a few days since, discovered a large snake about 3-1/2 feet in length, and twice around the body of his snakeship were five smaller ones, averaging from 18 to 24 inches in length; the whole seemed quite cross.

A splendid liberty pole, 120 feet high, was raised near the Old Church and Town House in Montpelier Centre on Saturday. —Martin Sullivan was assaulted and had three of his ribs broken, by a band of rowdies in Burlington on Sunday night.

The Burlington Times mentions the arrival of that place from New York, on Monday, of the V. train, being the first boat of the season from that point.

We learn from the Springfield Republican that George Kimball, clerk in the post office at Bellows Falls, and son of the former route agent between Springfield, Mass., and Barton, Vt., was arrested Saturday night for robbing the mails.

He confessed taking \$1 from a letter, and has been held for trial, his father being his bond-man in the sum of \$500.

THE WAY THEY TREAT VERMONTERS IN VIRGINIA. Charles Gaylord, whose parents formerly of this town, now live in Derby, has lived for the last three years in Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. Unfortunately for him, in that latitude, he was a Union man, and, with other, assisted Union men in avoiding the secession mobs.

This became known to the secessionists. One night some twenty drove to his home, broke into his room, bringing with them a musket and a secession uniform, and told him to enlist and don the uniform of the rebels, or suffer the consequences.

The consequences of a refusal he knew was to hang up to the nearest tree, or be shot. Gaylord put them off by telling them if they would leave the musket and uniform in the morning it should appear all right.

In the morning the uniform and musket did appear all right in the back yard under his window, but Gaylord didn't appear. He is in company with one or two others made their way to the shortest route to Norfolk, thence to Baltimore, where he was arrested as a spy, his baggage examined and he sent back to Norfolk, there examined again and released.

From the Providence Journal. COINING. They are musing—they are marching! How their onward tramping rolls! They are coming, coming, coming! A hundred thousand souls!

From the granite hills—the seaside, In solid ranks like walls— A hundred men to take the place Of every man that falls.

Right on across the midnight— Right on across, stern and proud— Their red flags shining as they come, Like morning on a cloud.

Battalion on battalion, The West its bravest pours, For the colors God's own hand has set, In the bushes at their doors.

In the woods and in the clearings, The lovers, brothers, sons, The young men and the old men Are shouldering their guns.

They have heard the bugle blowing— Heard the thunder of the drum, And farther than the eye can see They come, and come, and come! ALICE CAREY.

Commandant Dimmick is strengthening the defenses of Fort Monroe, by mounting 10-inch Columbiads, en barbette, which are to be protected by sand-bag entrenchments. They were filling the bags in large numbers on Tuesday.

About one hundred men were at work in the forge shop, preparing for mounting guns. It requires three hundred men to do guard duty at once, the fort being about one mile in circumference.

A very large garrison is therefore necessary to properly mount guard and relieve. The ditch around the land side is seventy-five feet wide, and at high tide contains ten feet of water.

The big gun 'Bomani,' formerly called the 'Floyd' is mounted to sweep the bay. It weighs 25 tons, takes forty pounds of powder to charge, and throws a shot or shell five miles.

The narrow neck of land which connects the fort with the village of Hampton is to be cut through, so as to allow the tide to have a natural channel way.

This will add materially to the natural defenses of the place. The secession flag waves over Hampton, in plain sight of the United States garrison, and a strong cavalry guard of Virginians confronts the United States pickets at the draw-bridge.

They are literally face to face with each other. The Quaker City is doing good service in blockading, is very lively; overtaking everything she sees. Some thirty small craft have been seized and are lying under the guns of the fort.

Captain Miles of the rebel schooner, lately captured with the gun carriage aboard, is a prisoner on the Cumberland. The steaming Yankee, of two guns, was sent to reconnoitre near the mouth of the James river, and was fired at from Cummings Point, where the secessionists have a heavy battery planted.

The shell passed over the steamer, and she immediately sought shelter under the guns of the Cumberland. This Cummings Point battery is on the James river side, southwest from the fort, and at a distance of only five miles. The tents of the forces now line the whole bank of the river, and can be distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe.

They have 68-pounder guns in their battery, and appear to be constantly strengthening their position. A letter from one of the Massachusetts men in Fort Monroe, says they feel secure against any attack, but are suffering from want of fresh provisions and vegetables.

THE PLAN OF THE TRAITORS.—The scheme of digarchy was to have attacked this city sometime between daybreak of the 18th and daybreak of the 21st of April.

They had been led to believe that the Virginia ordinance of secession would have been pushed through, the Convention a few days before that was accomplished, (on the 18th), and that the troops of that State would have been able to take Washington by surprise between the dates we named above.

The secret outside Convention that was assembled by the disunion Convention in Richmond on the 17th ultimo, was called to aid the scheme, and the rail on Harper's Ferry was the end of aiding it also.

That was contrived and carried out wholly by disunion revolutionary means; the Governor (Letcher) having declined to order it, or the rail on the Government property (the Navy Yard, &c.) in and near Norfolk.

The resignation of a large number of army and Navy officers between the 18th and 21st of April, in a body was doubtless also planned to embarrass the Government just previous to the contemplated attack on the Federal Metropolis.

The conspirators had no idea that the Government would prove more prompt and efficient in their measures of defense than they in their attack.—Washington Star, May 6th.

THE STUFF THE TRAITORS FEED UPON.—The last specimen of wholesale manufacture of falsehoods for the consumption of dupes of the traitor leaders, we find in the Charleston Courier.

Passengers direct from New York represent the condition of things in that city as one of great confusion and tending to anarchy. Mob-law is triumphant, and Southern men, or those known to sympathize with the South, are in constant danger of their lives.

Vigilance committees visit the houses of the wealthy, and every man is heavily assessed for the support of families of those who have volunteered their services to the administration. Assessments of \$5,000, \$2,000 and \$2,000 on large houses are said to be very common.

The merchants who refuse, or make the slightest hesitation are threatened with the closing out of their stores, and several already have been emptied by the mob.

Three men were set upon in Florence Hotel, New York, and two killed, by expressing sympathy with the South.

Merchants are packing off their clerks, and it is said that several large manufacturing have been stopped with a view of forcing the operatives into the ranks of the volunteer soldiers, the proprietors promising to pay their regular salaries to their families until their return.

Those who do not suspend the Stars and Stripes from their windows are visited by a committee, and threatened with a mob if they do not comply with their demands. We learn from a passenger from Philadelphia, that one day last week at Havre de Grace, three of the Northern volunteers who were marching from the North refused to go any further, assigning as a reason that they did not volunteer to go into a war of invasion upon the South.

An officer, who was standing by instantly cut and hacked two of them to pieces. A third, who took the same ground, gave vent to similar expression for the Union, cut his own throat from ear to ear, rather than allow himself to be hocked to pieces.

TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Nashville papers of the 8th inst., contain the military league, between Commissioners appointed by Gov. Harris of Tenn., and the Confederate States.

The league was entered into as preparatory to admission into the Confederacy, and stipulates that the whole military force of Tenn., in the impending conflict with the U. S. shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederacy, and Tenn., upon becoming a member of the Confederacy, shall turn over all public property, Naval stores, and munitions of war acquired to the Confederacy.

THE NEW YORK ZOUAVES AT THE CAPITAL.—The Philadelphia Press has a fancy account of the doings of the New York Zouaves in Washington.

The New York Zouaves, under command of Col. Ellisworth of Illinois, have created a good deal of consternation in our City of Magnificent Distances.

They evaded two days of tedious, extensive, and extreme light, fun and frolic. They have broken into taverns, terrified old ladies, dined in restaurants, and supported their victims to charge to that bankrupt concern, the southern confederacy.

They now occupy the new hall of the House of Representatives, from which their aristocratic predecessors, the New York seventh regiment, retired to encounter the cold rain storm of Friday and Saturday, and in order not to be behind the representatives of the people they accordingly improvised a House of Representatives, elected a speaker, clerk and other officers, went into full session, dissolved the Union and reconstituted it, and then wound up the job by going into executive session, after the model of the Senate, and in obedience to the example of S. W. Mason of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was then occupied by some of their iron and sleeping companions, seeking a few hours' rest.

After waking the paragon of the Capitol, rifle on shoulder, leaning forward, knocking down sentences turning aside, and hawking his words, hanging over the desks, from the first set party, to everybody's horror, they have been brought up with a round turn by an old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, named Winfield Scott, speaking through a young gentleman in charge of the capital, Major McDowell, U. S. A.

These 'Trojan men' of our time, these untaught, unlearned, uneducated, these unsharpened, unpolished, unrefined, and untrained patriots, so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered, and today order reigns in Warsaw.

What mighty magic has produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised a steamboat with some pleasant May morning to Mount Vernon with a direct intramural route that they may stop at Alexandria on the way for refreshments. It is astonishing how mild and gentlemanly the Zouaves have become since their treaty with Gen. Scott.

HENRY CLAY UPON CIVIL WAR IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.—In a speech in the Senate, Feb. 3, 1850, Henry Clay used the following impressive language, in regard to just such a war as the southern rebels are now waging against the Government.

"But if, unhappily, we should be involved in war in civil war, between the two parts of this confederacy, it is, with respect to our people, I should wish to restrain the introduction of slavery into the new territories, and upon the other side to force its introduction there, what a spectacle should we present to the admiration of mankind, in an effort, not to propagate rights, but—I must say it, though I trust it will be understood to be said with no design to excite feeling—a war to propagate wrong in the territories thus acquired from Mexico. It would be a war in which we should have no sympathies, no good wishes—in which all mankind would be against us—in which our own history itself would be against us; for from the commencement of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly reproached our British ancestors for the introduction of slavery into this country."

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE NORTH.—Already thirty thousand men have gone forward from our midst to the seat of war, and yet they are not missed. Indeed, we only hear of their individual absence through their friends making some casual mention of the fact, such as "Fred's gone with the seventh," or "Jones is with the Zouaves."

Broadway displays apparently undiminished premeditating crowds of men as well as women. The same is true of the leading thoroughfares of Boston, Albany and Philadelphia, and even if thirty thousand more, or twice that number, were to depart from the North, they would cause no perceptible diminution of our population, and their absence would cause no interruption of the ordinary business of every day life.

This demonstrates in a powerful degree the enormous physical resources we have for carrying on a great war on our own soil, and furnishes undeniable evidence that it only requires the word of command to produce an action, and in action victory. On all sides we hear of men eager to enlist for active service, and it was stated only a few days ago by Senator Chandler at Washington, that in the North at least there are six hundred thousand men ready to volunteer in their country's cause at a man's nod.

The spirit of earnest patriotism is so widely diffused and deeply felt, among our people, to re-illustrate our own hands. It is a grand, magnificent, sublime.—New York Herald.

ARKANSAS GONE AND TENNESSEE LEFT.—The Atlanta convention on Monday passed the secession ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1. The recent secession of the Tennessee Legislature has been published, and it appears that an act of secession as of all times, which the secessionists were passing on June 20th. The vote will depend very much on the power shown by the general government previous to that time.

The Legislature passed a bill calling for 35,000 troops, and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally, and \$2,000,000 conditionally, in behalf of the southern confederacy.—The Union men do not give up the vote for the secessionists Governor at Nashville, and no more will Governor the present Lieut. Governor, Wm. B. Campbell. Emerson Etheridge and Horace Maynard participated in the convention, which refrained from putting forth any exposition of its principles.—A Union man known as Spire Nichols was hung by a secession mob, at one of the railroad stations on the Louisville road, one day last week.

The Burlington Free Press says that Rev. Wm. A. Miller, formerly of that place, and afterwards of Charleston, S. C., has let that disturbed region. He lectured in Swanton last week, and said that the condition of the entire State of South Carolina was a state of anarchy and confusion without any law or order, and that while his own patriotic feelings burned for interference, he was compelled to suppress every word. He left on the 14th of April, the night after the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Wood of this place was cured of an annoying discharge from the ear, of long standing, by Dr. LISTON, of the "Albany General Dispensary." On the Doctor's last visit to Rutland, Mr. Wood called to express his great satisfaction at the cure, as he had been treated much better by such a class of men, and all in vain.