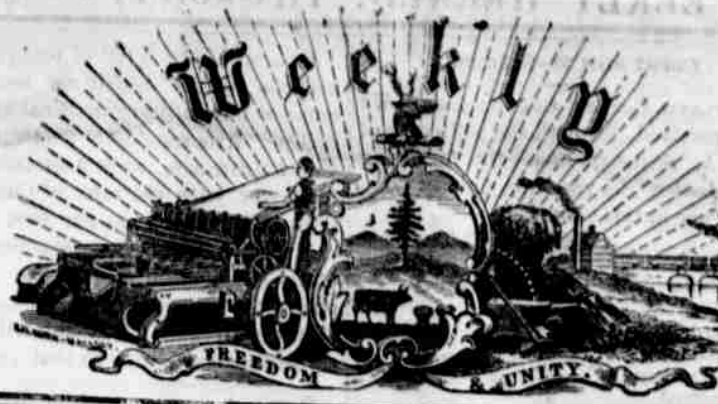


b. n. Millson

# Rutland



# Gerald.

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RUTLAND VT. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1864.

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## RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

From the Daily of March 9.

### Abolitionism and New England.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion, the causelessness, the iniquity, the unparalleled wickedness of the Southern treason, its ruinous results, if successful, to the Union and free government, and the paramount duty of all men to aid in its overthrow, have been the themes of loyal speakers and writers. During all this time, the despotism and corruption of our own government under Abraham Lincoln, the comparative innocence of rebels, threatened bankruptcy and ruin of the north, impossibility of overcoming the rebel armies, denunciation of loyal men, but above all the horrors of "Abolitionism" and the supreme guilt of New England, have furnished the never failing material for copperhead disquisitions.

Among those who have been most violently denunciatory upon the last two subjects is James Brooks of New York. Now when this Brooks was younger and we trust honest than he now is, and while he was editing a paper in Portland, Maine, he made a southern tour, and wrote to his paper a series of letters, from which the following are extracts:

"I cannot understand it—I cannot understand how a man can talk of liberty and hold another in slavery."

"For one, I believe in the ability of the nation, under an amendment of the Constitution or without, with the sanction of the constitutional metaphysicians, to rid itself of this overhanging misfortune."

"I do not agree with many whom I meet with here," he writes, "and who say, judging from what they see, that the negroes are an inferior race of men, and therefore we have a right to make them subservient to us. That is not my creed. I deny the premises, or, granting them, deny the inference. I can find negroes, very many here, who are active and bright, and who, if educated, would make a figure in the world."

"It is ignorance, want of education or association with educated men, that brutifies them."

"I am also convinced that the intellect of the black man is as bright as that of the white man, that the lamp which God has given him can, after long and patient trimming and proper refinement, burn as bright as the lamp which God has given the white man."

He then defended New England in such terms as these:

"Talk of Northern fanatics, Northern madmen, Northern meanness, Northern cupidity! How little you know of the people whom so many abuse. How little you know of that self-sacrificing spirit which will do everything and suffer everything for the Union, for liberty, for the common good of the whole country. New England in the counting-room," at the money-box, and in business hours, may not be all one could wish, but New England at the fireside, in the social circle, in her schools, her public spirit and her institutions, is a land to be proud of."

### Statement of Mr. Gray.

Mr. William Gray, formerly of West Rutland, whose recent escape with his family from Rebeldom and arrival here we announced a few days ago, was residing at the time the rebellion broke out in one of the Gulf States. It was then believed by him and his friends that the rebellion would be of short duration, and it was hardly deemed necessary to make any effort to get out of the new and short-lived "Confederacy." Being over forty years of age, Mr. G. was exempt from the first conscription made by the rebel authorities. He managed to keep out of the rebel ranks by becoming a member of a fire company, of a home guard, by application to the British Consul, etc., until the later sweeping conscriptions threatened to engulf him, when he came to the conclusion to depart from the kingdom of Jeff. as speedily as possible. Although "a subject of Queen Victoria" this was no easy matter. He passed through by railroad to Wilmington, North Carolina, where his progress was stopped. He afterwards made his way, however, north by rail to Warsaw, N. C., and from there traveled on foot southeastwardly to Onslow, where he was arrested and taken back to Warsaw. No proof appearing

against him he was released, and again made his way to Onslow and thence to Swansboro. Here he had great difficulty in getting across the river or inlet, into a sort of neutral ground between the rebel and federal outposts. One or two "dug out" boats at midnight figured, were frustrated by suspicious and watchful landladies. But Mr. G. finally succeeded in getting across with his family, and at once, to his great surprise and gratification, fell into the hands of friends and old acquaintances, in the shape of Col. Ripley, Capt. Kelley, and others of the Ninth Vermont, of whose kindness and attention Mr. G. speaks in grateful terms. All this occupied months of labor and trial from the time of leaving his residence in the South till he reached the hands of welcoming Vermonters and Rutland County men.

Mr. Gray confirms the accounts we have had of the great destitution prevailing among the masses of the Southern people. He illustrates the difficulty of procuring some articles of clothing by his own case. He reached the Union lines with plenty of money, (such as it was) in his pockets and—his toes through his boots.

Upon the subject of the rebel armed forces, Mr. Gray is confident that we have never estimated their strength high enough. All the railroads were constantly thronged with rebel soldiers moving on to their destinations. He is certain that at Chattanooga, for instance, Rosecrans was opposed to no less than 125,000 men, and that we have been constantly outnumbered in battle elsewhere. In the last rebel conscription no one was spared. Every male able to bear a musket was swept into the ranks. A wooden leg was hardly sufficient to save one. Their present armies are large, much larger than is generally supposed, but they are their last ones. No material is left for them. With their present armies, or with none, the independence of Rebeldom must be established.

Mr. G. was with our troops in North Carolina during the late rebel attack, and speaks with warm admiration of the manner in which our men, numbering about 600, so well held their own against a rebel force of not less than 3000. He speaks of a large octagon house on the "neutral ground" opposite Swansboro, from which, as it was ascertained, the rebels were notified by preconcerted signals, of the advance of any federal troops, their numbers and direction. Information was given to the proper authorities concerning it and the matter has probably been attended to.

Mr. Gray showed us a letter received by him, while on his travels, from his old place of residence, dated Dec. 29th, 1863, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

"A Happy Christmas" and a "Merry New Year" to you and yours. The world here was along in much the usual way, with little variety, except an occasional interlude of a street fight or night rowdism."

After speaking of one of Mr. G.'s acquaintances, the writer continues: "Others of your associates (voluntary) are now watching the heavens of military legislation to see whether the sky will fall and all the larks be caught this time. There is an immense twittering among the birds proposed to be taken to the national capital and spit. Oh, that all had wings who wish for that locomotion. What a heginia of wings would cloud the sun. There is a consolation in the assurance, however, that wings are not the only means of propulsion on earth. Perhaps some of those known to you here and elsewhere will not long cast shadows on confederate soil. As for myself, there is some hope that the remaining moderation of Solons will enable the high school to continue operations another year. This hope may prove groundless. In that event I take the goose-step of course. Substitute men are tinged with a color, deeply, darkly, dreadfully blue. I send you two papers printed in Atlanta, and will try to send you another containing the speech of that agrarian Cobden, that you may see how far gone old England is in her mania. My family, not liking the expense of a life, are now in the country—I am trying to sell the house we lived in, when I, a kind of hermit, with and keep a military pass, to visit my family and walk these streets. A thing of like suspected Pariah and aristocratic presence among the aristocratic brass buttons. The civic life of this country is nearly buried and a Mo'loch is lord of all he surveys."

**NEW YORK TOWN ELECTION.**—The Tribune has complete returns from thirty counties of the State of New York. As compared with last year, the figures show a Union gain of 59 towns, and a loss of only 6, making the net gain thus far 53. Incomplete returns from other counties show corresponding Union gains. Where are those "sweeping victories in the Empire State" over which the copperheads were so lately crowing?

**A PRIVATE SOLDIER PROMOTED TO A COLONEL.**—A private of the Invalid Corps was last week passed by the Casey Examining Board for the rank of Colonel of a colored regiment.

### Local and State Items.

**County Court.**  
The Court commenced its session yesterday.

Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, presiding.  
Hon. Barnes Frisbie, Assistant.  
Hon. Joel W. Ainsworth, Judge.  
No. 62—John H. Bowman v. Ferrand Parker—the first case for trial. Prout & Dunton and E. J. Phelps Att'ys for plaintiff. E. Edgerton and Daniel Roberts for defendant. Action on the case for fraudulent representations in sale of stock of Vermont Marble Company. Trial commenced.

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**—The Sons of Temperance in this village, in Division Meeting, March 1st, 1864, unanimously offered a vote of thanks to the Selectmen and other officers of this town for their efficient and earnest labor in behalf of temperance, and the prompt and energetic discharge of their duties, in executing the Prohibitory Law.

By order of Friendship Division, No. 87, S. of T.  
GEORGE DUTTON, M. D.,  
Chairman of Committee.

**TOWN HALL.**—REV. B. HAWLEY, D. D., of Castleton, delivered a very instructive lecture last night on the poisonous effects of alcoholic beverages on the human system.

The lecturer and the audience were greatly annoyed by the constant noise kept up by boys large enough to know what common decency means, and the value of practicing it. We hope this nuisance will be abated in future.

**VERMONTERS IN CALIFORNIA.**—The following Vermonters hold positions in the State government of California, as appears from correspondence of the Calendonian:

Judges of Supreme Court—Oscar L. Shafter and S. W. Sanderson.  
Clerk of Supreme Court—W. D. Harriman.

Members of the Senate—J. McM. Shafter, H. L. Dodge, H. C. Gaskill, C. S. Haswell.

Members of Assembly—J. H. Beaman, J. G. Brooks, Robert A. Clark, A. F. Green, F. H. Snyder, M. G. Winchester.

Out of 145 members of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the State government, 44 are natives of New England.

(We are indebted to Mr. Beaman of the Assembly for California public documents.)

**THEFT AND CONSCIENCE.**—Some weeks ago it was noticed by the newspapers that in the daytime, while the inmates of the house were all absent, some person entered the dwelling of Mr. Warren Groat, of Weathersfield, and from his sleeping room took about \$200; went up stairs to the room of his wife's sister, Miss Hosley, and from her trunk took about \$400 more. No trace of the money had been found. In the mean time, says the Bellows Falls Times, the neighbors were getting up a present for the young lady, who was about to be married, (and this lost money was all her fortune,) when a short time since the money was returned (all but about \$80) done up in a brown paper and stuck into the fence, or gate post near Groat's front door, evidently placed there by the thief for the family to find and restore to the young woman. Miss Hosley has thus got her money back, and as we believe is happily married.

**FIRE.**—The Freeman building, Montpelier, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire Sunday. About half past four in the afternoon, Mr. Bailey, who occupies the basement, discovered a fire in the room above, in the partition between the press room of the Freeman and Mr. Courser's store. By the vigorous and immediate action of Mr. Bailey and some young gentlemen who came at once to his assistance, the fire was overcome in a few minutes by the prompt application of a few pails of water. The origin of the fire is not known.

On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the saw-mill owned by David S. Abbott, situated on Barton river, about two miles from Barton village, which, with its contents, was entirely consumed.—Loss about \$2,000. Insured for \$800.

**PERSONAL.**—In the absence of Gen. Ingalls, Capt. Pitkin has been for some time past discharging the duties of Quartermaster General of the Army of the Potomac. Lieut. John W. Clark 6th Vt. Volunteers is now Acting Depot Quartermaster at Brandy Station.

Col. W. C. Holbrook of the 7th Regiment is in command of the brigade at Barrancas, Florida; surgeon Enoch Blanchard, formerly of Lyndon, but of the 7th, is on the staff of the general commanding district of West Florida, as medical director.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Hon. Obadiah Noble of Timbouth died suddenly on Sunday morning last, at the age of 87 years.—Not coming to his breakfast as usual on that morning, his chamber was entered and he was found dead upon the floor, partially dressed. It is supposed he arose as usual in the morning and died while in the act of dressing.

Judge Noble was a prominent man in Rutland County, and his name is closely identified with its early history. He was Justice of the Peace in Timbouth for 38 years; was Register of Probate in 1799; was Judge of Probate from 1814 to 1828; and Assistant Judge of the County Court from 1839 to 1842 inclusive. He represented the town of Timbouth in the years 1811, 1812, 1815, 1816, 1820 and 1830 was Senator from this County in 1838 and 1839; was member of the Council of Censors in 1827 and member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1828 and 1836.

Judge Noble was a man of eminent good sense and practical judgment, of retentive memory, of genial and kindly feelings, and spotless character. He possessed a rich fund of anecdote and information regarding events which transpired in the time of his youth and vigorous manhood which will make his loss all the more seriously felt by those interested in the early history of the State, and especially of Rutland County.

**GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.**—The following is a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors of this town:

**GRAND JURORS.**  
B. F. Blanchard, B. F. French, B. K. Chase, T. O. Gibson, Lorenzo Sheldon, John Cain, Nahum Johnson, W. H. B. Owen, S. J. Griggs, John Proctor, J. L. Patch, H. G. Clark, B. R. Greeno, R. C. Thrall, Sam. Hayward, R. R. Mead, W. C. Landon, J. L. Billings.

**PETIT JURORS.**  
R. R. Thrall, 2d, Gershom Cheney, W. H. Field, A. F. Johnson, Richard Watkins, Frederick Freeman, E. S. Mead, H. H. Paine, J. S. Hall, Benj. B. Thrall, Norman Clark, A. W. Clark, S. G. Staley, J. E. Manley, E. G. Chatterton, H. D. Tuttle, Robert Moulthrop, W. T. Capron, S. W. Proctor, Jas. M. Gilmore, E. C. Lewis, S. W. Curtis, Cyrus L. Johnson, T. J. Lyon, D. Smith, N. Pierce, H. G. Graham.

**TOWN OFFICERS OF TIMBOUTH.**—Moderator, Harvey M. Dickerman; Clerk and Treasurer, A. Cole; Selectmen, Alfred Crowley, Phillip Lover, H. M. Dickerman; Constable, Merritt H. Dickerman; Listers, J. C. Andrews, F. L. Frost, Jesse Sawyer; Auditors, A. C. Randall, John P. Hoskinson, William Billings; Fence Viewers, D. L. Dawley, M. D. Harrington, W. B. Hoskinson; Town Grand Jurors, Nelson A. Holton, Martin Dodge; Trustee of Surplus Fund, Cyrus Buswell; Town Agent, Benjamin Billings; Superintendent, T. H. Archibald; Overseers of the Poor, Selectmen; Sealer of Weights and Measures, A. Cole; Inspector of Leather, Elijah Chase; Pound Keepers, Milton Dickerman, Hiram Simonds, Henry C. Pingrey, John Archer. Voted to raise 150 cents on the dollar to pay the indebtedness of the town for bounties and incidental expenses, and 30 cents on the dollar for highways.

**TOWN OFFICERS OF TOWN.**—Moderator, H. Hopkins; Town Clerk, L. Rice, Jr.; Treasurer, L. Rice, Jr.; Selectmen, Cyrus Cramton, Lyman Cobb, Clark Norton; Listers, J. H. Round, H. Hopkins, F. Eddy; Overseer of the Poor, Ira Phillips; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. M. A. Gates; Town Agent, G. Capron; Trustee of Surplus Fund, H. Kelley; Grand Jurors, J. H. Round, H. D. Noble.

**LEWIS.**—It commenced snowing Sunday night, and at twelve o'clock Monday noon there was at least fifteen inches of damp snow on the ground. On Saturday last, as the Rev. W. S. Balch was descending from the mountain with a load of wood, the chain on the runner gave way, and the load pressed upon the horses with such force as to throw them out of the road against a stump. Mr. Balch jumped from the load and struck upon a stump, injuring his feet and ankles pretty badly. At the time of writing, (Monday noon,) he is comfortable, and it is believed that no bones are broken.

**INSCRIPTION OF COLORS.**—Gen. Banks has issued an order directing the regiments and batteries of the 19th army corps to inscribe on their colors the names of various actions in which they have borne a distinguished part. Among the number are the following:  
8th Vermont Volunteers—Cotton, Bismarck, Port Hudson.  
1st Vermont Battery—Port Hudson.  
2d Vermont Battery—Plains Store, Port Hudson.

**FREE CONCERT.**—Mr. H. A. Scott's Adult and Juvenile Singing Class, in Pittsford, will give, under his direction, a free Public Concert at the Congregational Church, on Thursday evening, March 10, 1864.

**SHREWSBURY TOWN OFFICERS.**—Town Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. F. Morse; Constable, Allen Sanderson; Selectmen, Willard Johnson, John Kinsman, James Huntton; Overseer of the Poor, E. W. Aldrich; Listers, A. S. Adams, C. C. Holden, L. G. Fish; Superintendent of Common Schools, Rev. Hubbard Eastman; Town Grand Juror, James Huntton; Town Agent, James Huntton.

**BROKEN DOWN.**—We learn that the roofs of several barns and wood-sheds were broken through by the weight of the snow which fell on Sunday night and Monday. Covered piazzas of dwelling houses also suffered. The woodshed of the Cuttingsville Depot, among others, was crushed in.

**THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Four companies have been mustered in for this regiment. The fourth Company (D) is commanded by Henry A. Eaton, Bethel, Captain. These Companies with two skeleton Companies, make between 400 and 500 men thus far mustered in for the Regiment. Exertions should be made in every county to fill it up at the earliest possible moment.

**OFF THE TRACK.**—The mail train on the Vermont Central railroad which arrives at Burlington at 7.55 P. M., ran off the track just after leaving Essex Junction, Saturday evening, through the misplacing of a switch. There were but few passengers aboard and nobody was injured.

**PERSONAL.**—We understand that E. A. Chapin, Esq., Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad is soon to retire from that road to assume the position of Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, New York.

### Gen. Kilpatrick's Movements in Detail.

#### Why he didn't take Richmond

Correspondents, who accompanied Kilpatrick, give the following account of the recent movements towards Richmond:

The much talked of raid by Gen. Kilpatrick has ended with failure as to the main result intended to be accomplished, but with success in cutting the railroad connections between Lee's army and Richmond, and the destruction of much property, stores, &c., and the actual shelling of Richmond. Starting on Sunday at 3 a. m. from camp, with five thousand cavalry picked from his own and General Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, he proceeded to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania Court House, which place was reached without encountering any of the enemy. From that place to the end of this daring journey he was more or less harassed by rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places.

At Spottsylvania his command was divided into different parties, who were to scour the country as they proceeded toward the common center, Richmond. Every road was to be carefully scouted, that no concealed foes even in small numbers should be left behind so as to concentrate and worry him. The expedition was a warlike tour when all the few chickens, turkeys, geese, hogs, corals, hay, horses, mules, negroes and graybacks, whether made of flesh or paper, that could be had, were taken possession of. They carried with them only two or three feeds each for their horses, and about as many days' rations for the men, the General being determined that for once the celebrated order, "subsist on the enemy's country" should be faithfully executed. On Monday they reached the Virginia Railroad and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property would render the road useless. At Frederick's Hall on the Central Railroad, they came upon a court martial peacefully holding its session, and captured a Colonel and a Captain and two Lieutenants. General Lee had passed over the railroad on his way to his army but an hour before our men reached it. As they passed through the country in a most good-natured way, questioning many as to whether any "Yanks" had been seen lately, the inhabitants could not believe it was Lincoln's cavalry who were paying them a visit. The negroes generally were delighted and many, in the presence of their owners, asked to be allowed to go along. A large number were thus gathered together, who trudged cheerfully along with the cavalry, delighted at gaining their freedom. Occasionally Union families were encountered who gave valuable information and freely offered what they had to eat and drink. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday, they pushed on for Richmond, a detachment of 500 men under Col. Dahlgren, keeping well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick with the main body moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly and doing all possible damage.

As the forces neared Richmond the two parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James river canal as possible, and then taking the river road, was to cross if possible and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of prisoners on Belle Isle. Gen. Kilpatrick with the main body was to attack the city by Brooks' turnpike, simultaneously if possible with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city

on Monday night or early the following morning, when a partial if not a total surprise could be effected. Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who by their valor and daring have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed and prevented the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war. Col. Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. His detachment had moved rapidly across the country, destroying barns and every thing which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on to reach Richmond as soon as possible, Col. Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him and led him towards Goodland instead of to Richmond, and Tuesday, at midnight found himself miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hung for his baseness.—Exasperated by this treachery, the men burned the barns and out buildings of John A. Seddons, the rebel secretary of war, and it is perhaps fortunate that that gentleman that he was not present.—Retracing his steps, Col. Dahlgren marched down the river road, destroying the Dover flour mills, several private flouring establishments and saw mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James river canal, burning canal boats and seriously damaging one or two locks. They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till afternoon when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack. The detachment was divided into several parties for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together, however. One party attempted to cross the river but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and finding the enemy in superior numbers and confronting them on every road, the force was compelled to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out, Col. Dahlgren and Maj. Cook of the 2d New York cavalry, with about 150 men got separated from the rest. The other detachments succeeded in rejoining Gen. Kilpatrick, but nothing has been heard of this one. The people on the road and some of the prisoners aver that a colonel who had but one leg was captured by the rebels. If so, it is feared that Col. Dahlgren was wounded, but strong hopes are entertained that with his usual determination he has cut his way through with at least part of his hundred and fifty men. Meanwhile Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brooks turnpike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the telegraph as he marched.

At one of the stations, however, the telegraph operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond announcing that the Yankees were coming. He was a prisoner in less than 25 minutes, but that short time put Richmond on the qui vive, and it has since been ascertained that about a dozen field pieces were put in battery and a new entrenchment thrown up while awaiting Kilpatrick's arrival. The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and as the spies and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Hiding rapidly toward the city, the outer line of works was entered. The rebels then in threw down their arms, many of them surrendering and others taking to their heels. A fight ensued for the next line of works, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery Gen. Kilpatrick opened upon them and the city. There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over everything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become; but Gen. Kilpatrick acted the wiser part, and, as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of the bringing up of reinforcements from Pickett's brigade at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move towards Mechanicsville.

**WHO FIRED COLT'S ARMORY?**—That the supposition that an emissary coming from the rebels to fire the building is not preposterous, is shown by the fact that not long ago, a workman did come there with the pious story that he was a deserter from the rebels, and was employed. But notice how and when the fire broke out. It was during the only half hour in the twenty-four when a watchman was not present; there being an interval of half an hour in the morning between the going away of the night watchman for that floor and the one below it, and the coming of the day watchman. It could not have been fired in the night, because then the watchmen are all about, and no one could have got into the building. It was kindled in the wing connecting the two main buildings, so that it was likely to take both and destroy the rifle as well as the pistol shops. It started where the patterns and much choice dry wood were stored, which would easily kindle. It is a great mystery how it could have caught fire itself, and no one but a rebel sympathizer could have desired its destruction.—Hartford Press.

—Mr. Home, the spiritualist, who was expelled from Rome by the Pope, denies that he ever contracted not to communicate with spirits during his stay there, but only to refrain from giving public exhibitions. He took the following oath to appease the Holy Father, but without avail, it seems: "I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognizant of holding communication with the Evil One."

At Paris in Edgar Couvill, III., on the 20th ult., a party of fifty copperheads took possession of an old stable and from it fired on passing soldiers, one of whom was instantly killed. In retaliation the soldiers killed the assassin, putting thirteen balls through him.