The Burlington Free Press

VOL. XXIX-NEW SERIES VOL. IX. BURLINGTON FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 8, 1862. NUMBER SIX.

The Free Press

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1862.

WAR MEETING NO. 2.

The second War Meeting, called by the [illegible] of twenty citizens appointed on [illegible] evening, was held in Town Hall, on [the] 30th ult. The Hall was again filled to [illegible] and many stood throughout the [evening] for lack of seats. The officers of the [first meeting] were re-appointed for this.

[illegible] Adams, Esq., Chairman of the committee of twenty, explained the action of the [committee]. They had found on meeting [illegible] views, that no one favored the [paying] of bounties to volunteers, as a general system. They were not however by the [illegible] of the urgent need of an immediate [compliance] with the requisition from this county, that other towns and counties in the State are now offering bounties, and that men are actually leaving this county to enlist where [bounties] are offered. They therefore [illegible] that for this emergency, and [not] as a precedent for the future, it would be best to offer bounties, and drew up a paper for subscriptions to a fund, to [illegible] in order to pay a bounty of [illegible] to each man, to the number of [illegible], enlisting in the town of Burlington within the next ten days. They had signed the paper themselves, and presented it to [several] of our citizens. The subscriptions so far received amounted to $2,840, and the paper was open for further subscription, for which opportunity was now offered.

The committee were agreed that for the future regiments, a different plan should be adopted, and they reported as expressive of their views, the following resolution:

[illegible] a system of drafting for the purpose of [filling] regiments commends itself [to us] as not only fair and equal, and [accordant] with the highest patriotism of the people, [illegible] that it is specially demanded at the present [illegible]; and that we recommend its adoption by the Governor of the State.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and with the exception of the resolution, which was left open for discussion, was adopted.

Henry Rolfe, Esq., moved an amendment [to the resolution], by striking out the words "[illegible] with the highest patriotism of the people."

Mr. Dudley Roberts advocated the passage of the resolution unaltered. The system of volunteering had been made a portion of the [illegible], and he defended it as [illegible]. The system of volunteering was an [occasional] and spasmodic one, [illegible] and proper in its time, but which, from the constitution of the human mind, could not be continued indefinitely. They were patriots who had volunteered and gone; [but] patriots still remained—as [illegible] that the war should be [illegible], [illegible] in the sentiment that to our Government we owe our best efforts, our property and our lives; and who are now ready to say to the authorities "call on our towns for their proportion of men, let the [illegible], and if it falls on us, each man will go cheerfully and manfully to the contest." Who shall say that this is inconsistent with the highest patriotism?

The system of volunteering had had its day. It was now flagging, and was not to be kept up by bounties and appeals to sordid motives. There were, also, some other reasons for the abatement of enthusiasm. The people had not been satisfied with the management of the war. We had been trying to put down the rebellion with one hand while guarding the roots of the rebellion with the other, and had turned the cold shoulder to the only loyal men of the South.

Mr. Rolfe here called the speaker to order, saying that he did not wish to remain and hear the administration stigmatized.

Mr. Roberts continued, saying that he sustained the administration. The President was a just man, whose heart, he doubted not, throbbed in unison with his, rather than with the gentleman who had interrupted him and left the hall. The President is coming up to the work. He would not be a croaker. But it is the time of the country's greatest need, and nothing is gained by smoothing over a bad state of things. He further argued that to adopt the resolution and the plan it recommends would be no impeachment of the honor of the state; but that it would on the other hand be an honor to the State to initiate the system, at the instance and with the full consent of the people.

Henry R. Campbell, Esq., opposed Mr. Rolfe's amendment. The system of drafting was that of every civilized war power. Volunteering had already been maintained in this war to an extent never known before.—It was time it was succeeded by a more reliable and equal system. It would be as reasonable to object to assessments on our property for the support of Government, and to propose to raise our taxes by voluntary subscription, as to object to drafting and rely on volunteering for a continuous supply of men. He went for a draft as consistent with the highest patriotism of the people, and as the best plan, because it is the speediest, will furnish a better class of men, and will draw them from all parts of the State in the most just and equal manner. He also favored filling up the old regiments without delay.

G. W. Benedict, Esq., favored the resolution in its original form. He recalled the war of 1812, when the troops were mainly raised by drafting, and when in the town in which he lived *two-thirds* of the able bodied men, himself included, were drafted, and marched cheerfully at the order of the Government. The draft would call out men of all professions and all suitable ages, and a regiment so composed would be more reliable and firm than one of young volunteers.

Mr. Henry Rolfe said he had supposed it was more patriotic to volunteer than to be impressed. He had nothing to say against the plan of drafting. It was the resort of a strong government, and he believed ours to be as strong a government as any on the globe. Perhaps he had not fully understood the language of the resolution, but as he regarded it the sentence he objected to seemed to disparage the patriotism of our volunteers. He believed the question to be whether we should live under our constitutional president or under Jeff. Davis, and he would tell gentlemen that if they wanted volunteers they must stop talking against the administration.

Mr. Campbell said he had heard no attacks upon the Administration. He did not vote for Mr. Lincoln but he claimed that he was as loyal as any one who did. He was for president as much as them, and he would go as far as any man in his support.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution, as presented was adopted.

Mr. G. W. Benedict introduced the following resolutions with some brief remarks:

Resolved, That the practice so widely resorted to within a few weeks past in this and other states, of offering special bounties by municipalities and individuals, as inducements to volunteers, is demoralizing in its influence, and is rapidly tending to defeat the very object which it is intended to promote.

Resolved, That the ranks of our gallant regiments, now in the service, ought to be filled up with able bodied recruits as speedily as possible; if additional regiments are needed for the public service, let them be raised, but by all means, let the existing regiments be filled up to their full number without delay.

Capt. Lonergan moved that the first of the two resolutions be laid on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. G. B. Bigelow said we had the opinion of Generals McClellan and Burnside that the old regiments should be filled at once. He hoped the resolutions would be adopted. The resolutions were adopted.

L. B. Englesby, Esq., moved that the Committee circulate the subscription paper in the Hall for additional subscriptions, which was done, and additional subscriptions raising the total amount to over $3000, were put down.

J. S. Adams, Esq., in some eloquent and animated remarks introduced the following resolutions. His speech was mainly an exposition of the ideas of the resolutions, which he supported with earnestness and effect.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the greatest hindrance to enlistments in Vermont at present, is a lack of faith in the character and efficiency of the conciliatory and tender footed policy hitherto adopted by the National Government, in its treatment of a rebellion whose gigantic proportions and malignant and determined [illegible] are now just beginning to be appreciated.

Resolved, That the present contest is [illegible] war between constitutional government and anarchy; between democracy and oligarchy; between liberty and slavery; a war carried on by rebels, arrayed in arms for the destruction of Government, and the disruption of a Union which every freeman has sworn to protect. It is a struggle for *National Life*; and we believe that a contemptuous disgust at the attempt to prosecute such a war upon peaceful principles and with a respectful regard for the susceptibilities of unblushing traitors, is widely prevalent in our State and sufficiently accounts for any apparent reluctance in responding to the call of the General Government for additional men.

Resolved, That the time has fully come for invoking every possible resource within the reach of the Government, for indicating a policy that shall inspire every loyal heart, and for arming and employing in the field every arm of [illegible] whose heart burns with an earnest love of liberty and of country, and who is willing to peril his life for the salvation of the Government of our Fathers, without regard to his condition of circumstances, or color. To reject the proffered aid of loyal black men is national suicide, when national life is at stake. It has ceased to be a question of policy; self preservation imposes the duty to adopt every measure that will weaken the enemy or strengthen ourselves. Armed rebels, in the language of the Declaration, are to be held "enemies of war;" they are to be reduced to subjection by vigorous compulsion, and not by mealy mouthed conciliation and an [illegible] activity.

Resolved, that more than all else the country needs a clear and decided policy, and a bold and confident leadership.

If the President will proclaim a policy that shall be efficient for weakening and overcoming armed rebels rather than for defending their pretended rights, with an earnest appeal, not to slaveholders, but to Northern Freemen, to rally for the defence of Constitutional Government, free labor and free speech, his words will stir the hearts of the loyal North like the blast of a trumpet, and thousands, aye millions of Freemen will rush to its execution.

H. E. Campbell seconded the resolutions, amid loud and hearty applause. They were adopted unanimously and the meeting adjourned.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Debate in the British Parliament on the 10th ult., on Mr. Lindsey's motion concerning American affairs, was an important one. We can only give a few points of it. Mr. Lindsey's resolution was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House, the states which have seceded from the Union of the republic of the United States, have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established government, and have given such proofs of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her majesty's government."

His reasons for it were, that the war must end in a separation, and a regard for suffering humanity and English interests made it desirable to end it as soon as possible. He considered the cause of the secession movement to be severe and unjust taxation—owing to the selfish policy of the North. Re-union he considered hopeless, and it would behoove England to offer her mediation, and to ask the northern states to consider how much distress the war was causing in England.

Others supported the resolution.

Lord Palmerston spoke against it strongly, earnestly advising that the question should be left in the hands of the government. He did not deny the right of the government to acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy if they saw fit, and were satisfied that that independence was firm and established. This in his view was far from being the case. Acknowledgment without active interference would do no good. As to the sufferings and privation accruing to the English people from the war, no one could be insensible to them; but an interference would only make the matter worse. The war was one of great proportions. The thirty years war in Germany was but a joke to it. As to its condition it had been so contrary to experience that he would be a bold man who would venture to prophecy what the state of affairs would be a month hence. He would not discuss the question of right between the parties; the government would be happy to aid in bringing such a desolating and afflicting war to an end whenever it saw a reasonable prospect of success. It ought to be left to the government to judge on that point, and he hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Lindsay's motion was also opposed with great ability by Mr. Foster and Mr. Taylor, and was withdrawn.

Mr. Foster, with his usual [illegible] sightedness and sobriety of judgment, discerned the growing danger of such vexatious resolutions. Declining to give utterance, as an English member of Parliament, to [his] opinions on the policy of the American government, he asked how peace between the North, fighting for union, and the South for disunion, was attainable through a friendly mediation, of which the sole object was separation. And he warned the supporters of the resolution that if they wished the war to be prosecuted in a vigorous manner, they could not attain their end in a more [illegible] way than by an offer of mediation such as that contemplated by the motion." "No less than 300,000 men," he added, "are wanted by President Lincoln; and if we want 300,000 men to be found, all we have to do is to send out intelligence by the next mail that England, in concert with other powers, threatens the North with interference. If we wish to work up the North to the same pitch of [illegible] as the South, let us offer them foreign interference."

The prevailing sentiment of the House of Commons was strongly against committing itself in favor of a course which might lead to a war between the United States and Great Britain.

A TRIP TO MAGOG LAKE.

[illegible] to get away for a few days from the heats and care of every-day life; to escape the omnipresent newspaper and the latest news from Richmond, avoid the perpetual discussion as to the abilities of Gen. McClellan, and cease to wonder where Burnside is just at present. If any one asks where such a resting place, within reasonable distance, can be found, we can give him the information. Go to Lake Memphremagog and take up your abode at Spooner's "Mountain House," under the shadow of Owl's Head Mountain. [illegible], there are plenty of cool rooms to sit in—the shade of forest trees is delightful. The air and water [illegible], the house is [illegible] and clean, and the table excellently furnished. If you want latest news you can get only a Montreal paper, two or three days old, as the [illegible] may be—and you won't ask for more than one of those. The mountain towering behind you, and the deep, quiet lake, with its islands and bays before you, [illegible] all sounds of the [illegible] and the [illegible] of contending arms" [illegible]. There you can rest body and mind, eat of the delicious "lunge" to your heart's content—catch some if you like "[illegible]" fishing,—go off after tired, scale the mountain and feast your eyes with the beautiful views from its summit, row on the beautiful lake—by moonlight if you are romantic—study the beauties of Nature in one of her latest [illegible] upon her shores, and be happy.

To reach this [illegible] spot, several routes are at command. The different stage routes across the State [illegible] Newport at the head of the lake, carry the traveller through a [illegible] and beautiful country. By taking the early [illegible] St. Johns [illegible] train east on the Grand Trunk road to Waterloo, [illegible] the lake, we understand that [illegible] from here can reach the "Mountain House" the same night. Here a pleasant way to go, though not so convenient, [illegible] the route via White River Junction, Barton and Newport. By this route the traveller spends a night at Newport, and takes the boat for an hour's sail to the "Mountain House." We [illegible] the different points of beautiful scenery on this route, or on the lake, [illegible] any of our readers who are fond of a pleasant trip, you cannot find a place of the kind, where you will enjoy yourself more or be better taken care of than at the Mountain House, beneath Owl's Head, on Lake Memphremagog.

NEW GRADES IN THE NAVY.

Among the important acts passed during the late session was one establishing additional grades in the Navy. It has been inexplicable [illegible] many years why the highest commissioned officer in the navy was captain, while in the army there were no less than five grades above that of captain. Saying nothing of the injustice done to our gallant naval officers by such a discrimination to their detriment, the public service must have been a sufferer from it. We are glad to see it done away with. It sounds queerly, though, that the highest grade under the new law should be that of a rear-admiral. How can one be in the rear if there is no one in front? Other maritime nations have Admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals. If only one of those titles was to be given, it should have been that of admiral.

The law provides that rear-admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

The following named captains have been commissioned to be rear-admirals on the retired list:

Chas Stewart, Geo C Read, Wm B Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W Storer, Francis H Gregory, Elie E Lavalette, Silas H Stringham, Hiram Paulding.

The rear admirals on the active list are:

David G Farragut, L M Goldsborough, Samuel F Dupont, A H Foote.

VERMONT BRIGADE.—We hear that Col. Whiting, of the 2d Vt. Regiment, is acting Brigadier General of the Vermont brigade in place of Gen Brooks who was wounded in the late battles before Richmond. Lieut. Col Joyce is in command of the 2d Vermont. Adjutant Ladd, Lieut. Hoyt, and chaplain Smith, of the 2d, have resigned.

THE RALLYING.—At the close of an enthusiastic War Meeting in Montpelier, on the 30th, 27 persons enrolled their names as new recruits. Seven others had previously enlisted—making 34 in all. Liberal offers in the way of bounties were made by Messrs. James R. Langdon, S M Walton, G W Collamer, Levi Boutwell, C W Willard, J A Page, and others.

The appeal of Mr. Davis, to the young men of Burlington, and members of the First Regiment, below, is a stirring one. It is a cheering sign when such men volunteer and say to their comrades: 'come on.'

YOUNG MEN OF BURLINGTON, AND MEMBERS OF THE CO. 1st VERMONT VOLUNTEERS!!

Our Country calls for our services, and wants us Now. Do not wait to be drafted.

Voluntary patriotism saved Washington last year, and will save our country, if saved at all.

The Swords may all be engaged, but the Muskets are not.

COME ON!

GEO. E. DAVIS.

AID FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

By recent communications from the Sanitary Associations of Boston and New York, to Ladies connected with the Ladies' Relief Association in this place, acknowledging the receipt of boxes of articles forwarded to them, and specifying the more pressing wants of the present time we learn that sheets, pillow-cases and towels, are sufficiently supplied by Government Agents; but shirts, drawers, slippers, and such articles as are adapted for the change or wear of the sick and wounded—some of whom are received in charge little better off than if naked—(if second-hand, but clean and sufficiently strong for use, they are quite as desirable as if new), are always wanting to a great extent.

The Ladies' Relief Association of this place intend to have a meeting the second week in August—next week, of which special notice will be given. At their request we draw the attention of the ladies of the vicinity to this matter, that they may, in the mean time, look up at their leisure from among their household stores, such articles of the above description as they are willing to contribute to this important and patriotic object, at that time.

To some it may be more convenient to make contribution in money, and there is great need of money to purchase, for the use of the floating and other hospitals, articles of various kinds which cannot be enumerated, but which are most important for the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded. Though Government aims to do all that it possibly can, to meet the wants of the soldiers, every one knows that, to a great extent its aid must be given under general rules and regulations, which cannot meet all peculiar wants as they arise. The supply of these must depend upon the charitable organizations,—the assistants, physicians and nurses of which, are at liberty to act more freely according to the circumstances of particular cases—and to meet of these cases money is continually wanting. We have abundant reason to believe that all these trusts are kindly and faithfully administered for the good of the sufferers, and the generous and charitable need have no fear that their [illegible] will be abused.

PROMOTIONS.

FIRST BATTERY.

Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas Reade to be Junior 2d Lieut., vice Salmon Hibbard, resigned.

CAVALRY.

Company A.—1st Lieut. [illegible] B. Erhardt to be Captain, vice Platt, resigned; 2d Lieut. John B. Edwards to be 1st Lieut., vice Erhardt, promoted; Sergt. Cornelius W. Mayo to be 2d Lieut., vice Edwards, promoted.

Company K.—1st Lieut. John S. Ward to be Captain, vice Moore, resigned; 2d Lieut. John Williamson to be 1st Lieut., vice Ward, promoted; Sergt. Edwin H. Higley, to be 2d Lieut., vice Williamson, promoted.

Company I.—Private Clark P. Stone, to be 2d Lieut., vice Nathaniel Hayward, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Captain John R. Lewis, Co. I, to be Major, vice Redfield Proctor, resigned.

Company E.—2d Lieut. Samuel E. Burnham to be 1st Lieut., vice Peck promoted; private James A. Sayles to be 2d Lieut., vice Burnham, promoted.

Company I.—1st Lieut. W. H. H. Peck of Co. E to be Captain of Co. I, vice Lewis, promoted.

[illegible] REGIMENT.

Company K—Sergt. Henry Carr [illegible] to be 2d Lieut., vice Hoyt resigned.

Capt. Nelson Eaton, of Co K, 2d Reg't, to be Major of the 10th Regiment.

We copy the above list from the Woodstock Standard which has access to the Records in the Adjutant General's Office. It is with pleasure that we notice frequently the names of Burlington boys, and graduates or former members of our University, among the promotions for meritorious service.

Captain (now Major) Lewis, was Sergt. of the Burlington company in the 1st Regiment. He recruited the Burlington portion of Co. I, of the 5th Regiment, was chosen its Captain, and has vindicated the wisdom of his choice every day since. He is a good officer,—there are none better [illegible].

The Tenth Regiment will have a capital Major in Capt. Nelson Eaton. He is one of the best of the veteran captains of the old Second, and has distinguished himself on every field in which he has been engaged. He is a graduate of the University of the Class of 1860.

Lieut. W. H. H. Peck, who succeeds Maj Lewis in command of Co. I of the 5th—a Burlington boy, and a member of the 1st Reg't—has earned his promotion by capable and faithful conduct as 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, of the 5th; and by good conduct at the battle of Savage Station. He was wounded in that battle while fighting bravely, the ball striking him in the cheek and passing out under his ear. He fell, but regained strength enough to rise and follow our retreating army, and after staggering along through the night in a half-unconscious state, found assistance and was placed in hospital. He has suffered greatly, and been delirious a good portion of the time since he was wounded. He is now in hospital at Annapolis, and improving slowly, under the care of his older brother. We trust he will soon be able to take his new command.

Lieut. Erhardt, who succeeds to the captaincy of Co. A, 1st Vermont Cavalry, is a nephew of G. W. Benedict, of this place, and known to many of our citizens. He was a member of the University at the opening of the war; but left to join the famous New York 7th, and was afterwards chosen 1st. Lieutenant of the Burlington Company of the Cavalry. He distinguished himself at the famous capture of the bridge over the Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, and has proved himself a capable officer.

Sergeant (now 2d Lieut.) C. W. Mayo of Co. A of the Cavalry regiment is also a Burlington boy, and a graduate of the University. He has been acting orderly of his company, since the capture of Sergeant Gibbs, and has served acceptably and capably.

We are pleased also to notice the promotion to the 2d Lieutenancy, Co. G, 2d Regt., of Orderly Sergeant John J. Bain, of this place. "John" has never lost a day as we are informed, since he entered the service, and in addition to the responsible duties of orderly Sergeant, has been for a good portion of the time in command of the company, owing to the absence of his superior officers.

PERSONAL.

Our young friend, Dr. B. W. Carpenter, Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Regiment, whose promotion to the Surgeoncy of the 9th we have noticed, has at last been relieved from his duties with the 2d, and taken his new position. He had never left his duties for a day, and his services are so highly appreciated by his superiors, that they declined, until quite recently, to release him. The following extract from a private letter from Dr. E. M. Curtis, Hospital Steward of the 4th, tells how the "young doctor" behaves under fire:

Walter Carpenter again distinguished himself at White Oak Swamp on the morning of the 30th ult. While the men were most of them lying asleep, after their long night's march, the enemy suddenly opened on us the most terrific cannonade, and then when every cheek was for the moment pale with fear, Dr. Carpenter rode coolly back and forth among the men, encouraging them to stand their ground; while, I regret to say, some who should have been in his place, were seeking places of safety. He has since been complimented by Gen. Brooks.

For the Free Press.

MUSICAL.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, [illegible] the oldest and finest in the country, and for years has been considered the most perfect combination of artists to whom the interpretations of classical chamber music could be intrusted. This Quintette have given series of concerts every season in Boston for a long time, which are esteemed and looked forward to in the same manner that the famous Philharmonics are in New York, and at which the finest auxiliary talent is always to be heard. The only other clubs of the kind which have won any reputation, have been Theo Eisfeld's Quintette and the Mason & Thomas Matinee club, of New York. Of these, Eisfeld's continued five years, if we are remembering right, but has now for several years been "among the things that were," while as to the other, it never was equal to the Bostonian "Mendelssohn," and is a much younger institution.

It is rarely that so fine an opportunity is offered [illegible] as is now presented by the visit of the [illegible] of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, each member of which is a [illegible] performer on his instrument, besides [being] most excellent in concerted music (a very rare combination of ability in an individual).

Mr. Ryan, the able and energetic back-bone of the Club, is a fine Clarinet player besides holding an enviable position as a violinist. Mr. Wulf Fries, is only rivalled as Violoncellist, by such men as Heinrich Mollenhauer & F. Bergner, while the name of the distinguished leader, Mr. Schultze, has become a by word in the artistic world as that of one of the most fascinating [illegible] on his favorite instrument the violin.

Our fellow citizens sustained the musical reputation of Burlington nobly at Mr. [illegible]'s late concert, [illegible] so charmed as to forget to go away when it was over, that we hope they may not fail equally to honor the musicians now provided for them, although of a different, but to many much more enjoyable, description.

In conclusion we cannot omit remarking upon the beautiful appropriateness of this intellectual musical treat having been provided by an educational institution, our grand old University, since the kind of music for which this Club is famous, is the most intellectual in the whole range of musical literature, and has been well cherished under the classic shades of Harvard. [illegible]

[illegible]

(For the Free Press.)

[illegible], July 31, 1862.

Mr. Editor,

A [illegible] illustration of the [illegible] was [illegible] the people of this town to-day. No more revolting sight can be conceived of than was witnessed on the shore of [illegible] Pond, this afternoon. The bodies of two men, who had been killed by liquor, lay there. The circumstances connected with this sad event, so far as I have been able to learn them, are these:—Stephen Austin, and Alanson Gilson, the former [illegible] years of age, and the latter 59, left their homes in [illegible] last Friday morning for a fishing excursion. They went from home, as their friends say, partially intoxicated; in this condition they stopped at the [illegible], and purchased of him a quart of liquor. Their character was known, [illegible] yet they obtained the liquor. Thus prepared, they went to the Pond, and in a leaky boat started out to fish. They were seen that afternoon playing with the boat, but were not particularly noticed. On Saturday, one of our townsmen, while fishing upon the Pond, picked up a hat on the water; as there were no other signs of any accident, nothing was thought of it—no search was made. To-day (Wednesday) the father of Gilson and the son of Austin came over to the Pond to make inquiries about and search after them. They were fearful something might be wrong, as the "spree" was lasting longer than usual. A party went down to the water and soon discovered the body of Gilson floating near the shore. On further search the body of Austin was found at the extreme end of the Pond, from where the first lay. The feet were firmly embedded in the mud, in which the man probably sank on jumping from the boat. The water here was quite shallow. The bodies were laid upon the beach. Would that every man who uses ardent spirits as a beverage could have seen them! For five days had life been extinct, and so long had these bodies been exposed to the sun and water! Bloated, black, and hideous in the expression of the features, there they lay. The hair and flowing beard, grey with age, and the clothes, were almost the only things by which the elder could be recognized. The other could only be identified by the dress. In the pocket of one was a bottle, nearly empty of its contents—*alcohol*; and another bottle was found floating, partially filled with the same poison. There they lay—two loathsome, offensive objects, once the dwelling places of two immortal souls! Alcohol was the murderer—the author of this hideousness. These men [illegible] were launched into eternity. Is there no lesson here of the utter ruin to which alcohol brings its victims? God forbid that we have any more such exhibitions of the wretchedness which it produces!

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Dorset on Monday July 28, Hon. Heman Morse was killed almost in an instant of time by a mowing machine. It appears that the horses became unmanageable and ran, by which means, Mr. M. was thrown from his seat upon the machine, and awfully mangled. Both arms were cut off—one of which was found 20 rods from the body. Mr. M. was very much respected, and this sad event has thrown the whole town into mourning. His age was 60.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

By direction of F. Holbrook, Governor of Vermont, there will be a meeting of the State Board of Medical Examiners at Rutland, on Thursday the 14th of August, for the purpose of examining Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for the Vermont Volunteer Service.

SAM'L W. THAYER, } Board of
ED. E. PHELPS, } Medical
H. F. STEVENS, } Examiners.

Burlington, July 31st, 1862.

The following article from the New York *World* contains a great deal of good sense, sharply spoken:

CONSCRIPTION NOT AN EVIL.

Many men dread a resort to drafting as a direful evil. They would almost rather let the old flag go by the board than save it so. The men who talk thus are of two sorts—the weak-headed who shun reflection, and the weak-hearted who shirk danger. We have something to say to both classes.

You people who have caught the notion that there is something oppressive and shameful in substituting compulsory for voluntary service—why do you not honestly ask yourselves what distinction there can be between compulsory conscription and compulsory taxation? How is a government more discredited in obliging you to shoulder your musket in defense, than in obliging you to surrender your dollars for the same end? Why not apply the volunteer principle to the raising of money as well as to the raising of soldiers? Unquestionably a great deal of cash might be so raised. There are multitudes of noble-hearted patriots who would contribute all in their power to carry on this war. Millions might be so realized. But shall government therefore burn up the tax bill and trust to the subscription paper? Of course you say, No! The government which would thus forego its authority to tax, and trust its existence to the disposition of this that and the other man to volunteer as money-furnishers, you would despise; and yet you think it unreasonable and discreditable that the same government, in the same straits, should not forego its authority to draft, and trust its existence to the disposition of Tom, Dick, and Harry to volunteer as musket-bearers. Do you say that the latter compulsion is not necessary? What prophet informed you? Where do you get your assurance that the three hundred thousand men called for will be seasonably forthcoming, on the voluntary principle? We say *seasonably* forthcoming. Not six months hence, nor three months hence, but in time to confront the armed hosts which Confederate conscription has raised, and, for aught yet known, is about to hurl against us.—The man outside of Richmond does not live who can guarantee that a hostile army may not be thrown upon Washington within four weeks; and an army not to be resisted by any force we shall then have at command. Who believed that three to one would be precipitated upon McClellan a month ago? It did happen, and Richmond was not taken. Who can say that three to one may not be precipitated upon Pope a month hence? It may happen, and Washington be lost. Our only security lies in greatly reinforcing our armies at once. Every day's delay increases the danger. There is no assurance that volunteers enough will be ready in time. Government is left to its chances; and all because it holds back from exercising a power given to it by the express letter of the Constitution, as well as by natural right, and which no Government on the face of the earth ever before shrunk from, on any occasion, even though it were only a tenth part so urgent. This idea that the Federal Government will lose credit by imposing a draft is an absurdity. Such an act would have just the contrary effect. It would impress the world with a new sense of republican strength. It would show that the Republic is not at the mercy of the popular feeling of the hour, but has reserved powers for its preservation, equal to those of the proudest empire among the nations. It would prove that the American people are something more than a mere "organized mob;" that they are members of a mighty Commonwealth, having its own national life to live, its own responsibilities to meet, its own sovereign powers to exercise, before which, when all is at stake, the mere convenience or pleasure of individual men is of no account whatever.

To the other class, who object to drafting, because it will expose them to bullets, we have precious little to say. If any new reason were needed for this measure, we should find it in the prospect it would open that such pitiful sneaks as you should be made, in spite of yourselves, to play the man. What right have you to run clear of the common lot? Has the Government failed to protect your paltry skin and pusillanimous soul? Mean as you are, have not the same priceless blessings descended upon you, as upon the noblest soldier now imperilled on the peninsula? Nay, you are the very men that are, of all others, the most indebted to good government. Brave men can take care of themselves, in any circumstances, by their own good right arms; but, without law and order, you would not be safe for a moment. There is a natural indignation—an intense contempt, in the human breast toward all caitiffs and poltroons. The Pawnees or the Camanches would have your scalp within two minutes after they had found you out. Lawlessness is sure death to you. Turn in then, and help sustain the law. It is your special duty. If you haven't the spirit to do it, the government should lend its strong arm to help you. The conscription that would sweep in this entire white-livered brood would be, for that very thing if no other, a great blessing. At home they are worthless. In camp they can be put to many uses.—Here, they can but grow scurvier until they rot. There, saltpeter might save them. Whether there be a general conscription or not, these fellows by all means should be drafted.

But a general draft—one which should take a half a million instead of three hundred thousand—would be a great benefit. It is the only means which can insure the putting down of the rebellion.—This result may, by a fortunate train of circumstances, be attained by the numbers that can be secured by volunteering. Yet it is all uncertain. The only safe reliance is in the supply which only drafting can yield. The rebellion confessedly, though it styles itself a popular revolution, has no other resort. It has imposed a draft of a rigor never before heard of. No such universal conscription is necessary in our case. But a conscription to some extent is dictated by every consideration of prudence. The republic may possibly be saved without it; but if the republic is not saved, the omission to draft the necessary men will be the only cause. Not only prudence, but justice also urges it. Said Napoleon one day in the Council of State, "I am inexorable on the subject of exemption from conscription—it would be criminal! How could I reconcile it to my conscience to expose the life of one man for the advantage of another? I do not think I would exempt my own son." Has an American citizen in the life or death struggle of his country less "conscience" than Napoleon in the road to personal domination? Napoleon was right. We must all take our chances. With such a cause appealing to us—the most momentous that ever appealed to humanity—it is a disgrace for any man to expect that his neighbor rather than himself should respond to it. All have an equal interest in the stake; and all should be brought up to the same line of duty.

Absent Officers and Privates.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following order respecting absent officers and privates has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty, under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments under a penalty of dismissal from the service or such penalty as a Court Martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th day of August, are first, the order or leave of the War Department; second, disabilities from wounds received in service; third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty—but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or the ranks.

Third—On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within 48 hours of the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army and one to the Commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates, fit for duty, absent at that time will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank, unless by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish his absence was without cause.

Fourth—Commanders of Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Detached Posts are strictly enjoined to enforce the muster and return of aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

Fifth—A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals in their respective districts; the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city; the sheriff of the respective counties in each state, and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as special Provost Marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot.

The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars will be paid for each officer and private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STATE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, July 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

1. By General Order No. 74, current series, from the War Department, the premium of two dollars may be paid by the Recruiting Officer to any recruit for the volunteer service, who presents himself for enlistment,—payment to be made after the recruit has been inspected, and has taken the oath, and vouchers for the payment to be taken in the form heretofore prescribed.

2. The public service requires, not only that men should be enlisted with rapidity for the new regiments now ordered, but also, that such men of the regiments now in service, as are absent from their regiments without leave, and are in fact deserters, disregarding the obligations of their enlistment, and yet drawing pay, or hoping to draw pay, for service not performed, should be sought out, and compelled to return to their duty. The presence within the State of such men, and their evil example, is of more injury to the recruiting service, than the open hostility of avowed traitors. It is therefore made the duty of every Recruiting Officer, within this State, to ascertain whether every soldier, within his district, is absent from his regiment with leave. If he is so, he has documents in his possession which will prove it. If he has not, report the name of the man, with all the facts known respecting him, without delay, to Major William Austine, U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Officer, at Burlington, Vermont, whose duty it is to cause such men to be arrested and returned to their regiments.

3. It is requested, that the selectmen of each town will, immediately, report to Major Austine the names of all soldiers, within their respective towns, who are absent from their regiments without leave. The State should afford no retreat for such recreants. Let them either return to their duty, or leave its borders. The selectmen, who are presumed to be loyal men, willing to do their duty, are earnestly enjoined to devote so much of their time as is necessary, to the thorough accomplishment of this labor. And it is hoped, that all good citizens will co-operate with them, and aid in returning all deserters, by giving all necessary information.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

STATE OF VERMONT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Rutland, July [illegible], 1862.

Assignees and others holding orders for allotted pay of Vermont Volunteers, are hereby notified that returns for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments, and the companies of Sharp Shooters, for the months of March and April have been received at this office.

I also have returns of allotted pay of part of Co. H, of the Cavalry Regiment for March, April, May and June, and full returns for these months for all the Cavalry are expected within two weeks.

J. B. PAGE,
State Treasurer.

SENATOR FOOT ON THE WAR.

At the great War Meeting in Rutland on the 29th, Senator Foot presided and made a noble speech, of which the *Herald* gives the following abstract:

He commenced by saying that though worn and weary from the toil and labor of a lengthy session of Congress, he cheerfully obeyed the summons which was made upon him on the first day of his arrival home, to meet with and address his fellow citizens of old Rutland. We were in the midst of a desolating war, protracted beyond our expectations. We had not correctly measured the power of the resistance offered to the government, and for that reason not all our efforts had been crowned with the success hoped for.—Still it was no time for doubt—no time for despondency—no time for distrust. He was still confident as ever, and had no doubt of our final and complete success. But there must be renewed effort, and strong determination, to put down the rebellion and uphold the Union. It was to be put down by the hand of power alone. Errors, doubtless, there had been in the field, in the cabinet, and in Congress. Mistakes in government were unavoidable, and most of all when we are in a condition of war. Mistakes must ever prevail in mere human councils. To repair and profit by the errors of the past is the privilege and duty of all good and wise men. He repeated, that he looked with hope and confidence to the future of his country's destiny. He pledged all the responsibility that belonged to his official position and relations, that this war for the preservation of the government is henceforth to be carried on with vigor, more efficiency, and greater unity of counsel by the use of all the means and all the agencies within the recognized rules of civilized warfare. The administration is fully alive to the nature of the issue, and to the necessity for instant action. That issue is national existence or national extermination—national life, or national death.—*Kid-glove warfare*, said Mr. Foot, is to cease. *There is to be no more playing at war.* The policy of conciliation must give place to hard blows and no quarter. The rebels reject all terms of conciliation or compromise. They are no longer to be tampered, trifled and played with. Our enemies treat with contempt all our acts of mercy and kindness and magnanimity. We must now, and hereafter wage earnest, relentless and remorseless war against rebels in arms. Silk gloves must give place to the bare, brawny fist.

We must, continued Mr. Foot, deal direct, hard blows at the seat of the rebellion. *Kindness to traitors is death to loyal men.* It must be stopped right here, and it will stop right here. There will be no more gentle blows. The property of the rebels will be seized everywhere, and confiscated to the use of the government. The slaves of rebels are to be employed by the government in whatever manner, and in whatever relation they shall be of the most service to us, *and their freedom will be granted to them as the reward of their loyalty.* Does some one ask: "Will you put arms into the hands of the slaves?" He was ready to answer to his conscience and to the enlightened judgment of mankind, to the loyal people especially of these States, that he would not hesitate to put arms into the hands of every loyal man, be he black or white, bond or free, whenever he deemed it necessary to the preservation of the government. If your house was on fire, would you, asked Mr. Foot, reject the services of a man who offers to assist in passing the buckets because his skin was black?

Our beautiful temple of Liberty, said Mr. Foot, which was reared by the patriotic labors of our forefathers, is on fire. The incendiary has rushed into its inner sanctuary and profaned its sacred altars. More than seven hundred millions of dollars have already been expended,—more than one hundred thousand loyal lives have been sacrificed. There are millions of men standing ready, willing and anxious to come to our aid and assist in the suppression of the raging conflagration and save the temple. Shall we refuse and spurn this proffered aid? We ought long ago to have accepted it. This has come to be the sentiment of loyal men of all political parties in the loyal States, and of the majority of loyal men in the rebellious States. This is the belief of Senator Wright, a Douglas Democrat, and of Senator Rice, a former Breckinridge Democrat, as openly declared by them upon the floor of the Senate. The rebels themselves make use of their slaves against the Government in large numbers, and we should have no hesitancy in making use of them ourselves. Better they should be for us than against us. Talk not to me, said Mr. Foot, of the constitutional rights of traitors. They have no constitutional rights except to be hung by the neck until they are dead; and the sooner they reap the full fruition of that right, the better it will be for the country and mankind.

Mr. Foot expected Vermont to do her duty. He was proud that she had sent the first regiment of the new levy into the field.

He appealed with impressive eloquence to young men to come forward and fill up the broken ranks of our army. The country would shower upon them rich honors, and garlands of glory, and if die they must upon the battle field, their deeds would live in the memory of a grateful posterity.

In conclusion, Mr. Foot declared that if it should be found one more man was wanted to make up the complement of our regiments, although exempt by age and civil position, he would pledge here and now, before God and his country, that his name should conclude the list.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

ATTACK BY REBEL BATTERIES

FOUR KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

FEDERAL TROOPS MOVING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

REBEL TROOPS COLLECTING AT MOBILE.

About 12 o'clock P. M. July 31st, the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of James River with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mail boat landing, at the headquarters of Col. Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments at Westover. The rebel pieces were handled well and fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and some five or six wounded. Several horses were killed. The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack, but the thirty-two pounders stationed at Col. Ingall's headquarters soon silenced their guns after they opened. A few of our vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them. The rebels also attempted to capture another schooner at anchor above Harrison's Landing, but failed in the attempt. They came over in two boats, were fired into and beat a hasty retreat.

The "new Merrimac" is daily expected down the river.

The steamer Georgia has arrived from Washington with 200 rebel prisoners.

The mail steamers to Harrison's Landing daily carry up soldiers returning to duty.

The Granada Appeal of the 28th ult. contains Mobile despatches announcing that the steamer Cuba ran the blockade of that port on the 25th. She brought a full cargo of arms, ammunition, medicine and blankets. The same paper announces editorially the occupation of Grand Junction by the rebel forces on the 25th.

A despatch from Chattanooga says that the federals are evincing the greatest activity and are evidently preparing for some new movement. Trains of cars have arrived at Bridgeport, loaded with shells and ammunition.

The Jackson Mississippian says it is authorized to state that a sufficient force has been sent to the Mississippi river to protect the people of the river counties from the invaders.

The Columbus, Ga., Times learns that Gen. Toombs has resigned.

The Mobile News says that one division of the Tupelo army has been ordered eastward, and is expected at Mobile soon.

The statement about the arrival of ten iron-clad gunboats off Mobile is disbelieved in official quarters. It is presumed that the Government is not ignorant of the rebel movements in Europe.

A letter from General Sigel's command, dated at Sperryville, July 31st, says their supplies are now received from Warrenton, the road to Winchester and Front Royal being closed by guerillas.

Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, ex-member of Congress, recently arrested at home in Maryland, and brought to Washington, on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

On Wednesday July 30th between four and five hundred rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Louisiana Tigers seemed especially anxious to take the oath.

Capt. Dollin's cavalry attacked 80 rebels on the 29th near Brownsville, Tenn., and captured 40 prisoners. The rebels were afterwards reinforced and captured 29 men and 14 horses. Federal loss, four killed and six wounded; rebel loss is about the same.

It is stated that the N. Y. Committee will pay no bounties after the 18th of August, and if the State quota is not then filled, to instantly draft. The President assented to the proposition and gave the committee a letter to the War Department recommending the issue of orders to this effect, with the consent of Gov. Morgan.

All recruiting offices of N.Y. city are to be broken up and one rendezvous formed, and recruits to be given their choice of regiments.

Governor Tod of Ohio, has decided that after the 15th of August he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers then, it will be made up by draft without bounty. Other Governors propose the same thing, and the Secretary of War will probably adopt it.

The Governor of Iowa has already been authorized by Secretary Stanton to make a draft whenever he thinks proper.

The Louisville *Express* has been suppressed and its editor and publishers arrested by order of Gen. Boyle, on account of the general tone of the paper, which was calculated to aid the rebellion.

The rebel mail from Chattanooga has been captured by the Unionists. The letters contain valuable information. Beauregard has resigned and gone to the Springs in Alabama. Bragg is at Vicksburg with 20,000 men, but scarce of horses. An artillery company from Georgia could not be supplied with guns and horses, and parties are out buying and stealing horses wherever they can be found. The rebel letters seized were from Tupello, Miss., 50 miles south of Corinth. The writers were anticipating the early re-occupation of Tennessee, and every rebel movement favors the supposition. The rebels are reported to have evacuated Lebanon, with the intention to mass their troops at a given point for a sudden dash on Nashville.

The steamer *Platte Valley* from Memphis, brings the news of the capture of the despatch boat Sally Wood by the rebels, 150 miles above Vicksburg. The rebels had a masked battery and succeeded in bursting her steam pipe. They took quite a number of prisoners and destroyed the boat. The Queen of the West was also fired into two or three killed and several wounded.

AN ANGELIC 'SLAVE CATCHER.'—In Genesis, forty-sixth chapter and ninth verse, we read:—

And the angel of the Lord said—Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds.—*Chicago Times.*

Ah, yes, Abraham, Hagar's master, was a loyal man and believed in the "enforcement of the laws." The book of Exodus, on the other hand, tells us that Moses, the servant of the Lord, abducted over 6,000,000 slaves from an obdurate stiffnecked old Rebel named Pharaoh, after he had polluted him with frogs, bit him with vermin, stung him with flies, covered him with boils and pelted him with hailstones; and when the old Secessionist tried to chase them, the Lord opened the Red Sea and told them to skedaddle.—*Nashville Union.*