

The Free Press

BURLINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

NUMBER THIRTY TWO

VOL. XXXII, NEW SERIES VOL. X.

Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.
The Last Charge.
BY HENRY WENDEL HOBBS.
The men of the North! will you join in the fight?
The men of the South! will you join in the fight?
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The men of the South! will you join in the fight?

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Push on the Volunteer!

The Government evidently intends that there shall be no prolongation of the war for the want of men. If the rebel leaders are in straits for forces, so much the more reason is there for the Union army to be in force to push them overboard. Granting the late draft and volunteering to have placed full 300,000 men into the ranks, the draft ordered for the 10th of March will give 200,000 more. If more than 300,000 men were furnished previous to that date, the required number will be reduced accordingly. In the mean time, the large Government bounty, of \$300 to new recruits and \$400 to veterans, is payable to those who enlist previous to March 1st. After that date, there is no provision for it, nor is it at all likely that one will be made. This makes a strong inducement for volunteering without delay. There were many instances where persons offered themselves as recruits after the quotas of towns were filled. The opportunity to secure the large U. S. bounty is still open to them—whenever they themselves drafted after March 1st will also find himself registering that he did not enlist before the 1st of March and secure the bounty.

The necessity for the institution of some active measures to stay the progress of intemperance has for some time pressed itself upon the attention of the citizens of this community. That the evil of former days was again breaking in upon us with an increasing force, had been seen with painful interest, and hence the Temperance League—composed not necessarily of those only who have long been in the ranks of total abstinence, but also of others who now are ready to join hand in hand to stop the pernicious sale and use of intoxicating drinks—under the fullest conviction that unless something is more effectively done, than has been done of late, the destruction of health and morals to individuals, of peace and prosperity to families, from intemperance bids fair soon to equal what was ever known in the history of the place. The intention, by public discussions and private influence, to awaken the public to a true sense of the danger that is before them, and thus to unite the powerful influence of moral sentiment and the force of law to bring about a better state of things on this subject. The meetings will be public, and all, male and female, temperate and intemperate, are cordially invited to attend. We are happy to see that a similar movement in the right direction is in progress pretty widely in the State.

Truly, of all the infamous men whom this city has "developed," we think no one is more deserving of contempt than a long-ago Mayor, who, in a drunken rage, shot and killed the honest and able John Anderson F. Barnard. —*Van Hampton Patriot*

The BURLINGTON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE held a meeting in the Baptist church Friday night, when was well attended by both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Henry Rolle presided, Mr. J. S. Adams introduced the following resolutions: Resolved, That the safety and welfare of this community demand the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Resolved, That a vigorous and energetic public sentiment, resulting from thorough discussions, will, if itself, do much to diminish the traffic, by inducing the most respectable of these engaged therein, to refrain from selling, and, at the same time, will facilitate the execution of the law. Resolved, That respectfully and earnestly requesting our fellow citizens, engaged in the unlawful sale of liquor, to refrain therefrom, we warn them that the traffic, should they, either through the voluntary action of the legislature, or by force of legal compulsion.

Resolved, That wherever intemperance and immorality are the cause of suffering and sorrow, the law should be enforced, on the one hand with caution and without passion, and on the other with an unremitting earnestness and power, that shall be effective. Mr. Adams proceeded to speak in support of the resolutions, showing how by force of public sentiment the trade in intoxicating liquors was much less eight years ago than it is now, and urging united and prompt action to carry out the purposes of the League. Rev. Edwin Whiskel of Cambridge, having called for, and made some statements of fact in regard to liquor traffic, and his own views upon the same, which had lately occurred in his own town, and engaged with Mr. Adams in the statement that the sentiment of the people was decidedly in favor of the full enforcement of the prohibitory law. The constitution of the League was read and opportunity given to sign it. Mr. Adams moved that a committee of five be appointed to make measures for forming a Total Abstinence Society, an organization much needed, but not existing except within the precinct of the League. Upon this motion, Messrs. M. B. Adams, James Spaulding, G. B. Nelson, J. B. McManis and J. M. Cox were appointed as said committee.

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Miscellaneous.

Peace or Progress.
[From the Boston (N. Y.) Star, Dec. 22.]
Peace or progress, international. It is fully to be expected that there will be some who adhere to such a proposition will find out when it is too late, that they have been mistaken. Confidently money is paid enough to know that the market is not a market of confidence in the currency, but because the producers have nothing to bring to market, except bank notes and Treasury notes, which to lay out in exchanging, and for the bare subsistence offered. How then will it be with those who have nothing but the paper in confidence money, earned in sewing or other work? When the currency of the government ceases to serve as a medium of trade, and no longer pays what we call the value of the people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those who have created and raised such a mob will have to fly for their lives. Do not suppose that I, as a capitalist, care to see things like this, but yet any nation take a small sum of money and visit the city market some evening.

Peace or Progress.
The mass of the honest, hard working people have been deceived and misled. They will have, if not upon each term, as the leaders who have betrayed them desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. The job may be done, their meat and bread, but we will have to do with those who have nothing but the paper in confidence money, earned in sewing or other work? When the currency of the government ceases to serve as a medium of trade, and no longer pays what we call the value of the people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those who have created and raised such a mob will have to fly for their lives. Do not suppose that I, as a capitalist, care to see things like this, but yet any nation take a small sum of money and visit the city market some evening.

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The Two Streams.
Every day the papers chronicle the passage through New York city of bodies of veteran troops on their way home for their month's furlough, and other bodies of recruits on their way towards the seat of war. By this exchange the ranks of the army in the field must be kept quite as full as they were before the process of furloughing re-enslaved veterans began. Within less than a month these men, so recently by their short visits to home and friends, will be on their return. The stream now eddying to the North, will flow again Southward. The two streams will be concurrent, and their united power, stronger than ever to overcome all obstacles which the hosts of rebellion can place in their triumphant way.

The Expulsion Resolution withdrawn.
It seems surprising that so much time was spent in the U. S. Senate over the resolution of Mr. Wilson for the expulsion of Mr. Davis of Kentucky. The ground of Mr. Wilson's resolution was that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Davis, were treasonable in their character. That some phrases in them had a very strange sound in them, to come from a loyal man, cannot be denied. Yet the intent of their mover ought to be interpreted by the general character of his conduct and language as a Senator. After days of fruitless debate, Mr. Davis said distinctly that he did not intend any such meaning in his language as Mr. Wilson's resolution implied to him, that the thought of seceding from the Union was not in his mind. A constitutional settlement of difficulties and a reconstruction of the Union was all he aimed at. The explanation is rather lame, to be sure, and it would have come with better grace if made when the expulsion resolution first made its appearance, but at any rate it was a clear repudiation of any treasonable or disorganizing purpose.

The speech of Senator Fessenden on Wednesday, as reported, seems to us very much to the purpose.
Mr. Fessenden announced his intention to vote against the expulsion or censure. He regretted that the attempt had been made to do either. Senators did not understand him, he believed, as he was in favor of an effort on the part of our authorities to make some peace, and the trucking miscevous who objects to this in a word if he do not at once shoulder his arms and march to the front.

The Oath in the Senate.—Mr. Sumner's resolution, about which there was so much debate, was as follows:
Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate. The oath of affirmation prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1794, shall be taken by every Senator before entering upon the duties of his office, and shall be subscribed by every Senator in open Senate, and subscribed to in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate, but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the office of the Secretary.

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New Publications.
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LATE FROM EUROPE.—The steamship City of New York, Jan 29th, 1864, arrived at New York Jan 30th. The hearing of the case of the Alexandria, before the Court of Exchequer, resulted in a discharge of the rule for a new trial. The Court were equally divided, two arguing in substance that by the strict letter of the foreign enlistment act, the sailing of a vessel for a foreign port, though the vessel was not armed and equipped, was a violation of the law, and the sailing of a vessel for a foreign port, though the vessel was not armed and equipped, was a violation of the law.

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