The Rutland Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861.

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.—Upon the last page will be found the terms of subscription to the Herald.—These are the only terms upon which the Herald can be procured of us, and no deviation in any case will be made therefrom. We have no friends to whom special rates will be given, and no agent is authorized to make conflicting contracts. tf

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
LEVI UNDERWOOD, of Burlington.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention of the Republican party of the County of Rutland, will be held at the Court House, in Rutland, on Tuesday, the 16TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. In accordance with the vote of a former Convention, the freemen of the different towns in the County, are requested to meet in their several towns, at some time previous to the said 16th day of July, and appoint three delegates to represent them in the County Convention. The officers of the several town Conventions are also requested to prepare and forward by their delegates proper certificates of election.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Rutland, June 28, 1861.

RUTLAND COUNTY MASS CONVENTION.

The following call for a Mass Convention of all those in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of rebellion, and who support the present administrasion in its efforts to preserve the dignity of the government and the honor of its flag, we cheerfully give a place in our columns. It is not singular in the present state of affairs that many, very many of our people of all political creeds and parties should feel that a dominant party like that of the Republican in Vermont should at least for the time being sink mere party considerations, and in their primary meetings for the nomination of candidates for office waive all regard for party predilections. We are quite sure that they are right and we shall give the movement our support. It will be observed that the names upon the call are mostly from the towns of Brandon and Rutland. This arises from the fact that no time was left for a general circulation of the paper to obtain them. Our friends however we think may rest assured that the sentiment of the call will be most heartily responded to by the entire County. The following is the call.

RUTLAND COUNTY MASS CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Republicans of the County of Rutland, believing that the *People* should come together to make their nominations in this hour of our country's peril, would respectfully invite all who are in favor of sustaining the present Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until armed rebellion shall be put down, to meet in Mass Convention at the Town Hall in Rutland on the 16th day of July inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of acting in concert with the Convention already called, in making the customary County nominations.

A full attendance of the Union-loving and law-abiding freemen is desired.

A. G. DANA,	HENRY HALL,
JOHN A. CONANT,	M. G. EVERTS,
J. E. HIGGINS,	F. CHAFFEE,
L. BIXBY,	C. CARPENTER,
E. N. BRIGGS,	C. M. DAVEY,
A. A. NICHOLSON,	S. WILLIAMS,
C. W. CONANT,	CYRUS EDSON, Jr.,
S. D. WING,	H. G. CLARK,
WESLEY MORRILL,	E. C. LEWIS,
G. N. BRIGGS,	A. F. SPENCER,
E. D. SELDEN,	W. B. MUSSEY,
LEVI BRIGGS,	H. H. PAINE,
BARNES FRISBIE,	D. VERDER,
R. TIERNEY,	O. L. ROBBINS,
JACOB EDGERTON,	W. H. SMITH,
HORACE ALLEN,	J. M. PUTNAM,
C. E. GRAVES,	GEO. GRAVES.

☞ In our present issue will be found the speech of Senator Foot, delivered in New York city, on the occasion of the departure of the 2d Vermont Regiment from that city for the seat of war. We published some time ago, his remarks on that occasion, as reported at the time in one of the New York city papers. That report, however, proved to have been so very imperfect and meagre—doing such gross injustice we were about to say—to Mr. Foot, that we resolved to publish the speech as soon (and not before) as we could obtain a copy which could be relied on as correct. This, we think, we have at length obtained. The speech as it appears in our colums this morning, is taken from the National Republican, and is doubtless fully and correctly given. We hope none of our readers will fail to peruse it attentively for it is one of the Senator's best efforts.

COMPROMISE.—There appears to have been talk of a compromise at Richmond, as well as at the North. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 26th of June, thus alludes to the matter:

"There are some yet, however, who affect to believe that we shall have a peace before we have a fight. The re-action so long predicted at the North having begun, the circulating petitions of merchants, bankers, clergymen, and other citizens of New York, which are pressing their peaceful influences upon Abraham Lincoln, are also operating here, and the question is discussed in its various bearings, and the suspicious event has even been assigned a place this side of Christmas.

We have no idea, however, of giving up the contest without at least one grand exhibition of the power, the prowess, and resources of the people who have been stigmatized as the 'ruffian rebels of the South.'—We went into the war on principle. Let us come out on principle, but not until we have left a mark upon our enemies that will secure for us for all time to come the respect of the world."

The Charleston Courier, in consideration of the mustering of such large numbers of Union forces, armed with the best weapons, and under the instruction of the most competent officers, is of opinion that the South "should prepare for defeat." That opinion is just now very popular at the North.

COMPROMISE AND CONGRESS.

We have of late heard a great deal in regard to a new and secret compromise measure that was said to be in agitation somewhere, and somehow, between somebody on one side—and somebody else on the other—and we are sorry to say that some milk and water patriots have taken hope, and that some really true men—though perhaps of too little faith—have had their fears unduly excited by these vague rumors. We have never given credit, for a moment, to the various sensation articles, which for the past few days have been in circulation in regard to this matter, and we give quite as little to the vague reports and shrewd guesses with reference to the late passage of the Hon. Mr. May to Richmond under the protection of the President, and the return of Col. Taylor, with a flag of truce from Jeff Davis to Washington. Nevertheless, as "straws," it is said, invariably show the "course of the wind," so have these rumors indicated with sufficient plainness the "tendencies" of those around us. The true man, and the inflexible patriot, has expressed his *fear*, and the temporizing half-and-half patriot has given in his *hope*, that "something would be done to give us a peace"—at whatever cost and however temporary such a peace might prove.

Now, in regard to all this we have but little to say. We have never thirsted for the blood of our Southern brethren, nor do we believe that the people of New England—with all the puritanism that still hangs around them—desire to force the South into a surrender of any just right in order to place them in accord with themselves in any matter of mere opinion. All the North now ask of the South is a recognition of their own rights; and having waited through long years, with most exemplary patience, for the restoration of such rights as they have long since been robbed of—and seeing the determination manifested on the part of the South to waive all conformity to law, and by destroying the government, to overwhelm us all in one common ruin—they have at the call of the President placed themselves in a position to settle all the vexed questions of the Nation—past, present and future. There is but one way in which these questions can be settled satisfactorily to the North. It cannot be done by a temporizing course of policy on the part of the Executive, or of Congress. It cannot be done by any compromise entered upon, or determined, with traitors in arms. The people of the free-labor States cannot afford to put themselves upon a war footing in every decade of years, either to contend for their just rights, or to please the chivalry of South Carolina and her sister Confederate States. If by "fighting people" are meant those who are always ready and anxious for a passage of arms, then are the people of the North *not* a fighting nation. They prefer the rude implements of agriculture and the Machine Shop to those of warfare—and the rattle of the Steam mills, and the buzzing of machinery, to the roar of cannon and the whizzing of balls. The arts of peace are those which they prefer to cultivate—and it is for this very reason that any half-way settlement of the vexed question now before them would be not only distasteful, but entirely unsatisfactory. It is the boast of Davis, and Toombs, and Yancey, and their associates that they have been thirty years in perfecting their system of rebellion, and it is now with our people the universal wish to throw off entirely and effectually the web which they have so long been weaving around them.

We are pleased to see that the President, his Cabinet and Congress are with the people on this question. The clear and concise plans of Secretary Chase for the ways and means of carrying on the campaign for the suppression of rebellion—and the determination expressed by President Lincoln in his Message to make good use of the men and money placed in his hands for this purpose has inspired a new confidence in our people, and we are happy to add—for the benefit of those who hoped or feared that a patched up peace was about to be made—that Congress by resolution on the first business day of the session, declared that it would not during its present sitting receive or act upon any bills or resolutions which did not concern military and naval appropriations for the government and financial affairs connected therewith—and that all bills not directly connected with this paramount and pressing business of the Nation, shall lie over till the regular session in December.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The directors of the Vermont State Agricultural Society met at the Bardwell House Tuesday, and made arrangements to hold their annual fair as usual.

The fair will be held at Rutland on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of September next. The grounds are being put in fine condition and efforts will be made to make this fair more attractive than any ever before held by the society.

A workman who was engaged in fixing the rope of M. Blondin at the Crystal Palace, was dangerously injured in imitating the skillful gymnast. The rope had been placed in position, but a piece of wood used in the operation, had been left suspended from it. The workman walked on the rope and secured it—but on returning lost his balance and fell, catching the rope in his hands, and being unable to retain his grasp but a few minutes, he fell to the ground a distance of one hundred feet, fracturing his spine.

From the National (Washington) Republican.

REMARKS OF SENATOR FOOT, OF VERMONT.

To the Second Vermont Regiment, on the occasion of their departure from the city of New York for the seat of war, on Tuesday the 25th ultimo.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT—FELLOW CITIZENS ALL:—You will accept my thanks for this kindly and generous salutation.—You will also accept my congratulations and my sincere and earnest commendation for the promptness and the spirit with which you have responded to your country's call in this hour of her trial. I hesitate not to say that history itself does not point us to the instance of an appeal to the spirit and the pride of loyalty and patriotism of any people, when such an appeal has been more promptly, more enthusiastically, or more unanimously met than upon the present occasion. This is, indeed, as it should be. It is an encouraging and most gratifying omen. In my judgment, it is significant and decisive of the ultimate issue of the present controversy. It is full of promise, of hope, and of confidence in respect to the yet unrevealed future of our beloved country. This popular demonstration furnishes us the best, the surest, the most reliable pledge which ever has been or ever can be given of the preservation and of the perpetuity of the Republic. The fiat of the American people has gone forth, that this Republic shall stand. The voice of the American people hath spoken it, and this Republic *shall stand* against all conspiracy, against all treason, against all rebellion.—God himself has this Republic in keeping in His own right hand, and it *shall stand* against all the powers of darkness and of evil. This is our confidence. This is our reliance. This is our abiding faith.

Soldiers and fellow-citizens: Novel and strange events are passing before our eyes. A new and a strange spectacle is now being presented to the eyes of the American people, and to the eyes of the civilized world.—This country of ours, but lately, and for many years, so peaceful, so quiet, so prosperous in all the departments of industry and of enterprise, presents to-day the appearance, and to us, the singular and startling appearance, of a grand, national, military encampment. The busy and bustling preparations of war are right before us. Martial strains salute the air all around us. Troops of armed men are marching to and fro through our streets. Weapons of war, everywhere, glitter in the sunlight. The very earth beneath us trembles under the tread of mighty armies gathering to the field of conflict.

And wherefore is all this martial array?—Wherefore is all this hurried mustering of armed legions of our fellow citizens? The answer bounds from the beating heart of every loyal son of the Republic. That answer is, that this glorious Union of ours is in danger—a rebel foe is at work to undermine the foundations of the Republic—the slave power of the country, no longer able to rule it, has risen in its might and in its madness, in open and armed rebellion against the Government. After having ruled the country for sixty years, when at last defeated at the ballot-box, it raises the standard of revolt and of ruin. This Government of ours, the freest and the most beneficent the light of heaven has ever beamed upon, and hitherto the most favored the God of Heaven has ever smiled upon—this Government of ours, so long fixed and so deeply consecrated in the hearts of the American people, is now menaced with disruption, and overthrow at the hands of a rebel domestic foe—at the hands of men born and nurtured in its bosom and who have drawn its life-blood in their support, and who are indebted for the very power of doing it harm, to its abused patronage and its misplaced confidence. The spoiled and petted child of fortune turns and strikes the dagger of death at the heart of its own nursing mother. Treachery and treason, foul, and "black as the damning drop that falls from the denouncing angel's pen," are plotting the arrest, the disaster, and disgrace of the sublimest and the most hopeful experiment of free constitutional government the world has ever witnessed. In short, we are now called to meet and to deal with the great public crime of the age.

Soldiers and citizens, need I excite your indignation—need I stir your blood and nerve your arm by a recital of the long and revolting catalogue of injuries and insults which have been perpetrated upon the loyal States and upon loyal citizens of this Government by the instigators and leaders of this rebellion? Need I remind you of the seizure of the forts' and arsenals, and navy yards of the Government by its armed rebels and traitors? Have they not stolen the public property, whatever and wherever they could lay their hands upon it? Have not plunder and robbery, grand larceny and petit larceny in high places and in low places, been the order of the day? Has not the most shameless betrayal of high and solemn public trusts been connived at, yea, and countenanced and practiced, too, by men sitting in the high places of power? Need I remind you that arms and munitions of war had for months been secretly transferred from the Northern to the Southern States, under the orders of a late Secretary of War, himself the reputed prince of traitors?—Need you be reminded of the gross indignities, the insults and personal violence inflicted upon quiet and peaceable citizens, guilty of no offence and chargeable with no offence other than that they were of Northern origin? Shall I remind you, that, in this spirit, repudiation of the most confidential pecuniary obligations to the people of the North, amounting, in the aggregate, to no less than $300,000,000, rules the hour, and by solemn proclamation, Governors of Southern States declare it an act of treason to pay a Northern debt? Like Cæsar's ghost, roaming o'er all the land, crying "*havoc, havoc*, they let slip the dogs of war," to prey and to pirate upon Northern commerce wherever it may float upon the great "highway of nations." Need I call to your recollection the bombardment of Fort Sumter, where, with an army full ten thousand strong, they actually overcome a little garrison of some seventy famishing soldiers, under the gallant Anderson? Great and magnificent achievement, whereof the chivalry do boast themselves in most magniloquent praise?

Do you not remember but too well how their phrenzied mobs, instigated by rebels of higher rank, fired upon your troops, and murdered numbers of your gallant soldiery in the streets of Baltimore, while marching under the American flag to the defence of the American Capital? Do I need to remind you of their threatened seizure of the national metropolis bearing the immortal name of Washington; of their seizure of the public archives; and of the expulsion of the constituted authorities of the Government.

Do you need to be told how often they have fired upon your unarmed vessels and upon unarmed citizens, from ambuscades, and from masked batteries? Do you need to be reminded of the assassination of the youthful and gallant Ellsworth? Do you need to be told how often and how insultingly they have fired upon your national flag?—That beautiful and honored flag of ours, emblem, at once of a nation's liberty, of a nation's Union, and of a nation's loyalty—that national flag of ours, under which you and I were born, and under whose ample folds, by the blessing of God, we mean to die—that flag of ours which has floated over a nation of freemen, and which has commanded the respect and the admiration of the nations of the earth for more than seventy years; that flag of ours, I say, has been dragged in the dust—has been insulted and outraged and betrayed; and, in one section of the country, has been supplanted by a rebel flag, representing a rebel Government, not inappropriately symbolized by a crawling, hissing snake.

Such are the men and such are their acts, who, at this day of our nation's history, have proved themselves traitors to their country—traitors to the cause of free government—traitors alike to the cause of humanity and of Christian civilization—traitors, in short, to the best interests and the fondest hopes of mankind. No wonder they now supplicate us to "let them alone!" Was there ever an assassin, a public robber, a traitor, or a common felon, who did not desire, most of all things, to be let alone? Others, with more audacious affrontery, beseech us to *compromise* with them! You are commissioned to give our answer. You are commissioned to show them how we shall "let them alone."—Two hundred and fifty thousand armed men in the field are commissioned to dictate the terms of *compromise* with them.

These, fellow citizens—citizen soldiers—are some of the causes—these are some of the threats and some of the acts—these are some of the wrongs and some of the outrages—this is the treason and this is the crime which have, as it were, in a moment, summoned a nation of freemen to arms. It is to the defence of your betrayed country—it is to the support of your betrayed Government—it is for the preservation of the Constitution and Union of your patriot fathers—it is for the vindication of the national flag and of the national honor, now trampled under rebel feet—it is for these, and much more than these, that the good and loyal citizens of this Republic are called to arms. It is to put down treason—it is to put down rebellion—it is to put them down for once and forever, that you are called to put on the armor of war.

It is for the defence of your country, my fellow men—it is for the defence of your homes and your firesides—it is for the defence of your wives and your children—it is for the defence of all you hold most dear, and of all you hold most sacred on earth—it is for the desence and for the maintenance of all that is worth living for, and of all that is worth dying for, that you stand here in this presence to-day, attired in the habiliments of war.

Such, fellow-men in arms, is your great vocation. Such is the great errand—an errand of patriotism—an errand of mercy—an errand of humanity—that calls you away from you peaceful avocations—that calls you away from you families and from your homes, to undergo the toils, the privations, and the hardships of the march and of the camp: and it may be, perchance, to meet danger and death on the "red fields of blood." In defence of these, it may be, perchance, that sad tidings from afar may break with crushing power upon many a stricken mother's heart. But your country calls; and duty and honor bid you go. Your country calls: and patriotism and humanity bid you go.—Your country calls; and God and liberty, civilization and Christianity, all bid you go. Your country calls; and your own wives and mothers: your own sisters and daughters:—aye, and prattling childhood, too—all with one accord and with heroic fortitude, rise up and bid you go, and do valiant battle for God and your country. Go, then, gallant men; go hopefully; go cheerfully; go joyously: knowing well that you go in defence of a just and righteous cause—knowing well that you go in obedience to the mandates of a high public duty. Go wherever that flag, just now so handsomely and so generously presented to you, shall lead you. See to it well, that in your hands it shall suffer no defeat. I know full well, that in your firm grasp, it will sustain no *dishonor*.

Go, then, my fellow men: soldiers of freedom; go to your country's rescue. Go; and wherever you may be called: whatever of duty you may be called to perform: whatever of trial or danger you may be called upon to encounter. I am assured that you will not disappoint our expectations. Go, do honor to your cause: do honor to your country; do honor to your State; do honor to your own good names. Go; and may the prayers of a grateful nation and the blessings of a beneficent Providence go with you and be ever round about you. Go, my fellow men: act well your part in this great drama of passing human events. Go; act well your part in this hour of your country's sorest trial; and, when the victory shall have been won, as won it will be; when the enemies of your country shall have been routed and put to flight, as routed and put to flight they will be; when this blessed Union of ours shall have been saved from the assaults of the despoiler, as saved it will be, and when peace shall again have been restored to a happy and rejoicing people, as restored it will be, then may you all return and lay down your arms, to be resumed no more for the rugged work of war. That you may all return to your homes, to your families, and to your friends, in health and in safety; that you may all return to meet the warm welcome and the kindly greeting and gratulation of kindred, and friends, and neighbors: that you may all return to look once more upon the old familiar faces, and upon the old familiar scenes you have left behind—to look once more upon the beautiful mountains of green and upon the smiling valleys of our beloved Vermont, always the "home of the free and the brave," and to receive the welcome plaudit of "gallant and faithful servants and soldiers of the Republic"—that you may all return, approved of your country; approved of your State; approved of your own consciences and of all good men; with the crowning mercy of Heaven's choicest blessings upon yourselves and upon your households, is my final and farewell benediction to you all.

Gen. McDowell, in a case occurring in his command, has decided that the time of service of the volunteers dates from the day when they were sworn in by the war department, which holds some of the three months regiments for about four months from the time when they were first called out.

LATE NEWS.

GREAT BATTE IN MISSOURI.
Heavy Loss on both Sides.

Kansas City, July 10.

We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th. It contains an account of a battle between Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, numbering by their own account from ten to thirteen thousand, and the United States forces under Col. Siegal, numbering 1500 in all.

Our informant says on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the State troops left Rupes Point, and moved south to Murray's six miles.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the county seat of Jackson county.

At Brier Forks, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Siegal with 1500 men, who immediately gave them battle.

The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The center gave way, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back.

They retreated slowly keeping up the fight, the artillery making fearful havoc among the enemy.

At the crossing of Dry Forks our lines were very near being broken, when by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoals Creek, they crossed with a loss of but 5 killed and 2 wounded.

The battle continued. The U. S. troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck branch and Spring river on the way.

The fighting was all done with the artillery, Siegal retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on their ranks as they advanced.

It is believed Siegal's object was to draw the State troops on to Carthage, when, with 400 reserves left at that place, and expecting reinforcements, we would be enabled to return and drive them back or rout them.

The loss on Jackson's side was very great. Our informant says he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the way side.

The loss on the part of the State troops cannot be less than 300 to 500.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is reported that a night attack was made on Siegal's forces and that 400 of his troops were killed and 600 taken prisoners, besides three pieces of artillery being captured.

Gov. Jackson announces his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage until Price and Ben McCulloch can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive, and enforce the laws of the State. Col. Siegal retreated in the direction of Sarooxie, where he expected reinforcements.

THIRD DISPATCH

A citizen of this place has just arrived here from Sherman Jasper county. He states that after leaving Carthage, Col. Siegel encamped two miles southeast of that town when he was attacked in the night and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1000 and that of the secessionists from 1000 to 2000.

Col. Brown with 3000 troops from Springfield is said to have joined Col. Siegal.

Major Sturges is north of Osage river and Gen Lyon at last accounts was at Warsaw on his way south.

On Friday the day of battle Ben. McCulloch and Price arrived at Nosho, twenty miles south of Carthage.

A guard of 200 men left there by Siegal was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says they were all killed.

Ben. McCulloch has sent forward three thousand men to assist Gov. Jackson and McCulloch expects 5000 additional troops from Arkansas soon.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.--Extra Session.

Washington, July 10.

Mr Grimes introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army and navy. Referred to select committee.

Mr. Wilson, from Military committee reported back the bill for the better organization of military establishments of the United States with an amendment. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a Chaplain for the present session. Agreed to, and Dr. Sunderland was elected.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution as follows.

Whereas a conspiracy has been formed in several States against the Government of the United States, and that people in several states, (naming seceded states) attempted to withdraw them from the Union, and certain senators engaged in rebellion on knowing it have not advized the Government of its progress, therefore

Resolved, that Senators Mason, Hunter Clingman, Bragg, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell and others from those States be expelled from the Senate. Laid over.

Senate resolution No. 1 to approve of certain acts of the President was taken up. Mr. Powell wished the matter laid over as he wished to make some remarks.

Mr. Pessenden said that it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way or put off to give time for speeches. It was an extraordinary time, and it was absolutely necessary to do business rapidly.

After further discussion Mr. Polk moved that the bill be postponed until to-morrow. Motion not agreed to.

Mr. King offered an amendment that in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States, the standing army be reduced again to the footing of the act of July 1861.

Mr. Latham said, as a member of the military committee, he wished to explain that he had not agreed to all the propositions of the bill. He saw no reason for an increase of the regular army or for the suspension of the act of habeas corpus, though he was willing to endorse the acts of the President.

House.

The House passed the loan bill with only five nays.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the passage of a bill for reloading and remitting the duties on arms imported by States since the 1st of May last or until January next.

Mr. Stevens asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. Burnett wished to be understood in a few remarks, to which there was no objections. He said:

I am perhaps, one of few members, who think not only that the commencement, but the prosecution of the present war, might have been or might be avoided by proper efforts on the part of the National Administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to the force of cannon, bayonet and sword under any circumstances, believing under the theory of our government that the Union can never be held together in that way. Hence it is my purpose, representing a Congressional District of Kentucky, to oppose both by my voice and vote, every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the Southern States which have seceeded. These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not under any circumstances give my vote for measures which look to the involvement of our common country in a bloody struggle, the results of which, to both sections, will be the destruction of their material and best interests and the prostration of republican government on this continent.

Mr Mallory said I have risen simply to protest in the name of Kentucky and her union representatives on this floor against the remarks made by my colleague (Burnett.) Kentucky by a large and overwhelming majority will support and maintain the Government and Constitution of the United States. (Applause on floor and in galleries.

The Speaker quickly reminded gentlemen that applause was in violence of the decorum of the House and he would insist on the enforcement of the rules.

Mr. Mallory resuming, said, I do not desire to make a lengthy speech. I insist that what I have stated is the opinion of Kentucky in this unfortunate state of affairs. We in Kentucky believe that the peril, the danger, destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by these very seceding states of the South which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleague.

This being my opinion and that of Kentucky I am authorized, I think, to say this to the House and the Country that the people of Kentucky though her Union representatives stand on this floor ready to support the Government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort for the maintainance of the Government and Constitution. (Applause.)

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 10

The soldiers quartered in this city are preparing to march to their posts on the suburbs this afternoon.

The appointment of Dodge, Marshall of Police seems to give great satisfaction to the Union people.

Fortress Monroe, July 9

Gen. Butler to day is on the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer Gages and Hotchkiss shells upon the battery at Sewall's Point.

Our troops are hard at work entrenching themselves outside Hampton bridge across Hampton Creek.

A telegraph wire is erected nearly all the way to Newport News.

Pond & Morse.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

We are happy to inform our friends that we are again at our

OLD PLACE OPPOSITE THE DEPOT

In a new Store neatly fitted up, with a new and large assortment of Goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. In

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PATENS MEDICINES.

We are always prepared to furnish every thing embraced in that line

Our stock of

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, CUTLERY, &c

Show for themselves.

We are prepared to put up Physicians prescriptions and furnish medicines at all hours, day or night.

Our Store will be open *for the purpose of dispensing Medicines*, Sundays, from 8 to 10 A. M., 12 to 1, and from 4 to 7 P. M.

POND & MORSE.

Opposite the Depot, Rutland, Vt

POULTNEY

JUNE 10th, 1861.

FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

JOSLIN'S

ALL KINDS

OF

MERCHANDISE

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

VOLUNTEERS.—Wanted immediately for Ramsey's Regiment of Light Infantry of the U. S. Army, now being organized in New York, sound able bodied and athletic volunteers between 21 and 30 years of age, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged.

It being intended to employ this regiment where great exposure and much fatigue will be encountered, and constant activity and vigilance in the field will be required, only picked men can be taken.

The regiment is nearly complete, and will shortly be mustered into the service.

Several of the officers being graduates of West Point, having already served in the regular army, and the others having gone through a severe course of military instruction before being appointed to their respective commands in the regiment, strict discipline can be enforced, thorough instruction in military tactics and regulations can be imparted to the enlisted men in a comparatively short time and thus it can become the model regiment of the U. S Army. It will be composed of 8 battalions of 800 men each. Its aggregate will be 2,452 men.

In pursuance of general orders from the War Department, one third of the officers will be appointed from the rank and file of the Regiment.

The undersigned will open a recruiting office in Rutland, on Monday, June 17th.

A. J. LA VALLEE,
Captain R. R. L. I

Rutland, June 17, 1861. 40-tf

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GEO. A. MIETZKE.

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