



## The Rutland Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1861.

### THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The popular idea seems to be that our great naval and military Expedition against the coast of the Cotton Confederacy, in magnitude of its outfit, and in the number of its ships and men, bears no comparison with the so-called "Invincible Armada," fitted out by Spain against England, in 1588-9, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This probably arises from the pompous descriptions of that spectacle by the early historians. It was the most magnificent naval enterprise that had then ever appeared upon the ocean and infused terror into the minds of all beholders. The language of poetry was exhausted in its descriptions, and an eloquent historian of Italy (Bentivoglio) states that the ocean groined with supporting, and the winds were tired with impelling so enormous a weight. Yet, the truth is, that the largest ships were not equal to third rate vessels in our navy; they were ill framed and unweildy, and could not be managed in stormy weather. By the side of our modern first class naval steamships they would have presented a sorry and insignificant appearance.

The Spanish Armada consisted of 130 vessels, of which nearly one hundred were galleons of greater size than had ever before been constructed in Europe—galleons being three or four decked ships. It carried on board nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-five soldiers, eight thousand four hundred and fifty-five mariners, two thousand and eighty-eight galley slaves, and two thousand six hundred and thirty great pieces of brass ordnance.

It will thus be seen that when the superior character of our modern naval ships, and greatly improved ordnance, are taken into consideration, our great Expedition immensely exceeds the Spanish Armada in effective power and force; while our fleet carries a larger number of soldiers, equipments, ordnance, &c. In only one respect did the Armada more than rival our Expedition. That carried over two thousand galley slaves, while ours has on board one thousand contrabands.

The destruction of the great Armada in a storm, off the Orkney Islands, and its miserable failure are well known. May the issue of our great naval and military Expedition be more successful and more glorious!

Why should not those newspapers which criticize Gen. Davis' report made to the Legislature, urge that body to furnish promptly the articles which Gen. Davis says the Vermont troops really need, and which the State must furnish, instead of discussing the question as to whether the soldiers have been suffering a grain more or a grain less than the General's hasty telegram to Gov. Hubbard represented? Is it possible that an object is in view, other than what arises from a proper regard for the welfare of the brave soldiers? Let the Legislature provide for food, underclothes, and rubber blankets without delay. If the troops siver for these articles a single day, it will not be Gen. Davis' fault.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST FREMONT EXPOSED.—There seems to be no limit to the impositions which the enemies of Gen. Fremont practiced upon Adjutant General Thomas in his recent investigation tour to St. Louis and the West. Of his charge that Fremont had a brown stone front house in St. Louis for his headquarters, at a cost of \$50,000 per year to the government, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"We have repeatedly stated that the house does not exist, and the government a cent; that its use was repudiated freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobody's business, under the circumstances, whether it was a brownstone front or a log-cabin."

See the advertisement of the "Rutland Quadrille Band" in our advertising columns. C. E. Mussey, the agent, as well as each of the others, is a "Star" Musician. All of them, or all but one, we believe, have heretofore been leaders of similar bands. Those desiring music for Balls, Parties, &c., during the coming season will, we are confident, find this Band equal, if not superior, to any in the State.

ASSIGNER'S SALE OF A STOCK OF CARPETS.—John H. Osgood, Assignee, sold, on the 23d ult., by order of the Assignee, the stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover Street. The entire stock was sold in one lot, and brought fifty-nine and one-half percent on the cost. The terms were cash. The New England Carpet Co. were the purchasers.—Boston Journal.

The stock referred to above, is advertised in our paper today, to which the attention of purchasers is directed.

### DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

Montpelier, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. It is blue Monday in good earnest to-day, at least everything is blue excepting the sky. And even that is fast turning to that color if we may credit the signs of clearing off which are given to-night. A speck as large as a man's hand is to be seen, and that is so much more than we have seen for forty hours before that we take courage.

The absence of all legislative excitement and of nearly all the legislators leaves us the denizens of a quiet country village, and gossip becomes the predominant habit. Apropos of this we've just received a little gossiping timber. Senator Wheeler this forenoon received a letter from an acquaintance of his in the Second Regiment, the one which has been represented as in a suffering condition and whence that memorable appeal has just issued to the Honorable Assembly of Vermont. Senator Wheeler assures me that his correspondent is a man of integrity and candor. This last will appear from the extract I make. It is taken from the midst of a long letter concerning private affairs and had no connection with the other part.

"We had quite a laugh a few days since, upon reading a speech of a member of the House. He made out that we were in a sorry plight; that we were about barefooted and ragged, with sleeves torn off—in fact that our sufferings equalled those of our forefathers at Valley Forge. I don't think that everybody will believe these stories, at home—certainly I hope not. It cannot be denied that we have suffered somewhat. For a couple of months after the Ball Run scrape we were in great want of underclothing, but our wants have been supplied. For the first fortnight of the cold weather there were but few overcoats and we suffered some from cold, but lately a large number of overcoats (belonging to the first Regiment) have been distributed. I should judge that one half of the regiment is now supplied with the coats, and we expect the rest soon. To be sure, our old gray clothes looked dirty and ragged, but then they were like iron, and were not so bad as represented. Within a couple of weeks pants have been distributed. Nearly all the new recruits are uniformed throughout and three full companies, and about a dozen from the other companies. You will see that at present we are pretty well supplied. By the way, great activity was displayed in the quartermaster's department about the time Gen. Davis was here; indeed, should this activity be kept up for a week we should be bountifully supplied. You will see that we only suffered for underclothing after the battle, and since the cold weather began. We certainly ought to be well clothed as it is none too pleasant to spend these cold nights shivering."

The "member of the House" in question I am sure I can not determine any more than I could find "the man with a carpet bag" in a crowd at the railroad station. For few are the men who have not made some speech on the question either inside or outside of the State House.

General Davis' official return and this letter which sustains his view have both the recommendation of making definite statements. They make positive assertions and make use of the nine common sense digits in computing the sufferings of the soldiers, as well as the remedies employed. Now with this in mind I've been examining the protest of so solemn form which is claimed as a guarantee. I don't find anything which denies this positively although a great deal is implied. Col. Whiting did not deny that the Government is about to come to their rescue. Nor does he by positive statement make out that they have suffered more than Gen. Davis admits. But the whole tone of the memorial is "we could tell something awful if we could."

Senator Merrill of Windsor County and Representative Morgan of Lincoln have gone home sick, and it is said Mr. Merrill will not be able to return. This will give Windsor only three Senators the rest of the time.—The census gives this county only three in all for next year. E. H. Phelps who practiced in Rutland County so successfully last winter is to deliver a *war poem* here next Friday evening. Each House this afternoon performed the solemn farce of meeting to see if there was a quorum and adjourning immediately. Most of the members will arrive on the night train.

J. Q. D.

Good!—By reference to the news from Montpelier it will be seen that both the House and the Senate have adopted resolutions fixing on Nov. 15, (Friday of next week) as the day for final adjournment. The resolution was adopted in the House unanimously, and in the Senate, it appears, by a very large majority.

SPECIAL MISSION TO EUROPE.—Thurloe Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about to start for Europe, probably by the steamer Africa, on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of Mason and Sidel, and prevent any recognition of the southern confederacy by either France or England.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This popular company will give one of their entertainments at the Town Hall in Rutland on Friday evening next, Nov. 8th. George Christy has a rival in his profession. See the advertisement.

### RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The official letter of Lieut. Gen. Scott, which appears in our inside columns this morning, will not be received with much surprise by our readers. It has for some time been known that disease and the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon the old Hero, as to incapacitate him for the management of such gigantic military movements as are rendered necessary to put down the rebellion. But he has earned his discharge, and is entitled to put off the harness. The frosts of more than eighty winters have silvered his head. Standing now upon the brink of the grave, the idol of his countrymen whom he has so long and so faithfully served, he exhibits as much patriotism and devotion to the country, in laying down the sword, as he ever did in wearing it upon the many fields his valor and prowess have immortalized. May kind Heaven prolong his life, so that when his eyes shall finally close in death, their "last lingering glance" may rest upon a reunited and fraternal people!

GEN. McCLELLAN WILL FIGHT.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald, 30th ultimo, says the nation may rest assured that it is the fixed purpose of Gen. McClellan to fight the rebel army now in front of Washington. Probably we shall hear startling news from there before long. Great activity is said to prevail in the Federal camps. The Times' correspondent bears the same testimony, saying he has sufficient authority for explicitly denying the statement that the army of the Potomac will go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampments. He says no such purpose is entertained by the government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McClellan. Let us hope that these statements are correct.

FRIENDS THAT ARE NOT FRIENDS.—The our of adversity brings out the secret wishes and thoughts of many minds that never find courage to say what they think of their neighbors and nominal friends, except in such hours of trial and misfortune. Then, the contemptible cravens find it in their hearts to say "Just as I expected, I knew all along that something would happen to him. — To the true man who has the grit to bear his own load, whatever it may be, and whose happiness depends upon what he *knows* of himself, not upon what other people happen to think about him, the hour of adversity has its moments of thrilling exultation. He feels the excitement which every stout breast gathers from a storm and bids the wretched time-serving crew, who "would bid dare not," "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike," take what stand they please—despised more as secret enemies than avowed foes, they are joyously delirious in either capacity. No man, worthy of the name, holds himself subject to the capricious estimate of neighbors or townsmen—true to himself, he is not false to any man.—Hartford Courant.

A citizen of Hubbardston writes us that Mr. G. Barber of that town has raised a Swedish turpentine this season which weighs 18 1/4 pounds, and measures 33 inches in circumference. Also another which weighs 19 3/4 pounds. Mr. Barber also has two, two years old Spanish Merino Bucks, raised by himself, from which he clipped last Spring 47 pounds and 14 ounces of wool, and a yearling one that sheared 12 1/2 pounds of washed wool.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:

Some of the prominent western politicians are here just now and they do not give Mr. Lincoln much peace. They insist upon it that the western people will not endure inaction much longer—that they cannot afford to keep up such an enormous expenditure for the sake of doing nothing. Ben Wade is very decided in his opinions, and the President is obliged once in awhile to listen to them. Ben says he doesn't believe the people of the northern states care to pay forty millions a month simply to retain Maryland in the Union, for that seems to be about all the government is doing, or attempting to do. But the grumblers may be mistaken. I have seen some things within a day or two that look as if we were soon to hear of exciting times in the vicinity of Manassas. This, of course, may be a mistake, but a prominent Senator, whose relations with the administration are intimate, informed me that he was certain of a great advance of our troops before the end of next week. An entire month is before Gen. McClellan in which to do great things if he desires—and but a month.—It is said on very good authority that Gen. Scott is opposed to any advance this winter. This I believe is true.

John C. Breckinridge, in his address to the people of Kentucky, which is quite lengthy, says: "there is no longer a Senate of the United States—the Union is no longer exist—the Union is dissolved."

GENERAL SCOTT.—Gen. Scott has resigned the command of the National Army, and has retired to private life, laden with the honors of a long and brilliant career. This intelligence, though the step has been for some days anticipated, will affect with sadness all who read it—for all have long united in paying tribute to the bravery, skill, and patriotic devotion of the veteran chief, and to part from him is like bidding adieu to a valued friend.

The record of Gen. Scott's services is too fresh in the memory of the people to make necessary more than the most hasty recapitulation: He was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. Educated for the law, he remained in that profession for about two years, and was then, in 1808, appointed a Captain of Artillery in the army; in 1812 he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel; Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, in 1815; Colonel in the same year; Brigadier-General in 1814; Brevet Major-General, for gallantry, in 1814; Major-General and General-in-Chief of the army in 1817; Brevet Lieutenant-General in 1820.

His chief battles have been at Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Fort Erie, Chippawa, Lundy's Lane, various engagements in the Black Hawk war, Vera Cruz, Goliad, Contreras, San Antonio, Chapulapa, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Mexico. He was taken prisoner at Queretown, and severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. For his services in this battle and that of Chippawa he received from Congress a gold medal. For his gallantry in Mexico he was rewarded with the thanks of Congress; and, especially for the victories achieved in front of the City of Mexico, he received another gold medal. The crowning honor won by him from his country was the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, which was bestowed on the day on which Vera Cruz was captured.

In 1852, General Scott received the nomination for President at the Baltimore Whig Convention. In his letter accepting this nomination he said: "I should neither countenance nor tolerate any disunion, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws of the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry out the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere." He has, through his life, acted in accordance with this sentiment, and especially in his views touching the present rebellion he has been ever consistent.—Tribune.

### HE SCEPTRE OF KING COTTON.

All advices from England confirm the intention with which the British public is seeking, by every means that money can command, to render that country independent of the United States for a supply of the great staple which is the life-blood of their vast industry; and the investigations that have followed have disclosed facts not within our knowledge, and which we presume were known to but few persons in our country.

The leading industrial organ of England, in a recent article on the subject of cotton supply, stated the remarkable fact that not only a full supply of cotton could be obtained from India, if transportation in that country were equal to its capacity for the production of the article, but that when the system of railroads reaching to the interior districts of that extensive empire, now in rapid construction, should be completed, India would be able to supply an amount not only greater than what she has heretofore produced, but equal to that and the entire United States production.

But the vast and fertile plains of India will not alone compete for the supply, the monopoly of which has hitherto enriched the Southern States of our once happy Union. Other countries of equal fertility to our own, with equal climate and cheap labor, will enter the field of competition, until the markets of the European world will be fully supplied from new regions, and our own domestic market be the only one left for our native production.

Cotton, it is true, may still be King—but the crown and the sceptre will have departed from our country. Is this loss of monopoly which has so greatly enriched our Southern States to furnish a great lesson of retributive punishment for the blunder, to say nothing of the wickedness of their insane attempt to destroy the bonds of union and overthrow their Government? The folly of the act and its unjustifiableness have no parallel in history. Nations before us have had civil wars; contending dynasties and rivals for thrones have puzged their countries in the horrors of fraternal battle; but for a civilized people, intelligent and prosperous—brethren of a common ancestry—and dwelling together in unity, without any just or rational cause, to rise up and attempt national suicide, is a phenomenon in the moral world, and without example in the history of mankind.—National Intelligencer.

The "Hard Necessities" of War—Shot and Shell.

### SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The battle at Edward's Ferry supplies an other proof that sharp-shooting is the chief characteristic of this war. Of the California Regiment the Colonel was killed, the Lieut. Colonel, Major, and Adjutant wounded, and five Captains are dead or missing and two wounded. Of the 15th Mass. Regiment the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel were wounded—five Captains killed and three wounded. These two regiments were in the heat of the battle, and suffered most severely. The number of killed and wounded officers is far out of proportion to that of the privates. Every man with a sword and shoulder-strap who could be seen in front or by the side of his command, was, without doubt, the common target of dozens of rebel sharpshooters concealed in woods and under brush, or rifle pits, at a distance of from two to four hundred yards. Col. Baker was pierced with six balls—other officers with two or three—and those who escaped unhurt were grazed once or twice. It is said that one officer was hit four times in various parts of his uniform and equipments, without personal injury.

The killing or maiming of all these officers was equivalent to defeating the two regiments. In the absence of artillery and cavalry, the rebel sharpshooters may claim to have won the battle at Edward's Ferry. How much have our sharpshooters gained against the enemy through the means of knowledge of a great military that a large number of our officers were struck.

As a defensive precaution, a brave man would wish to adopt, as long as a complete outfit of mail from nose to sole could be worn from the searching bullets. A half-proof chain armor, (if one could be made) or the steel breastplates worn by the Cent Guards of Napoleon III, would be of no avail. The chest might escape—but presently a ball from some sharpshooter of extraordinary skill might come crashing through the head, killing on the instant, or through the legs, crippling the officer and sending him off the field. Naught but a wavering aim can prevent the slaughter of officers from being horrible on both sides. If the position of an officer has its honors and privileges, it also has its peculiar dangers, and should not be sought by those who have not the courage fearlessly to meet them.—Fair of Con.

### VERMONT NEWS ITEMS.

A Company of Home Guards has been formed in Vernon, numbering about sixty. H. W. Burrows is the Captain.

Stephen Harris, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., a graduate of Andover, was ordained as a Congregational preacher at Windham, on the 27th ult., and installed over the society at that place.

The Washington County Teachers' Association will be held at Middlesex on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 16th and 17th. Superintendents of common schools are requested to extend this notice in their respective towns. Interesting addresses are expected such as one on Liberal Education, by H. C. Carlton—on Words and Manners, by Rev. E. J. Carpenter, and an essay by Miss N. Richardson, all of Barre.

The Cavalry Regiment, or part of it rather, between three and four hundred, passed through some of our streets, on parade this afternoon. Some of the companies were their overcoats, and some only uniforms, and moving at a slow pace, their appearance was not so animated and striking as otherwise it would have been. But it was a fine show, as they came parading down Main Street, our air was there was an attempt at evolution, but this has been no drill as yet, in cavalry tactics proper. The regiment's stores were moved, and will prove itself one of the most efficient in the services.

The two companies, North of the Clifton-Down Company, and Deke man of the Burlington Company, brought up before Judge Peck on habeas corpus, were discharged Saturday.—Burlington Free Press.

### ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

There is no doubt but that the Confederate Government is ably served by its emissaries abroad, both in strengthening their cause morally, and in obtaining for it material aid. We are well advised of their activity in England and France in winning popular and governmental sympathy, and the following paragraphs which we find in a Greenock paper of the 10th ultimo is proof of their efficiency in providing the weapons of war:

LARGE SHIPMENT OF RIFLES.—On Saturday the steam steamer Collier, from London, came into Victoria harbor and landed a quantity of arms, which was then shipped on board the screw steamer Fingal, lately sold by Messrs. David Henderson & Co. to a party in Liverpool. Among the goods were a number of cases containing about 8000 rifles. The Fingal went out yesterday to the Tail of the Bank, for the purpose, it is reported, of taking on board there a quantity of ammunition. Her ostensible destination is Jamaica—but rumor asserts that her warlike cargo will likely find its way to some port of the Southern States.—London Paper.

The Sentinel and many other newspapers deprecate any animadversions on our Generals, as they will tend to demoralize the army. But they keep continually and violently attacking Fremont, both for rumored incompetency, and on occasions that have been mentioned during past political campaigns. Is it any worse to attack Butler or Stone, than Fremont? If the rule be a good one, why make any exceptions to it? So long as Fremont is in command, is it proper to demoralize his army by these assaults on him?—Burlington Times.

Sentiment: By a patriotic Cook.—The rebellion? It's just like pickling a duck; give me hold of it and you'll soon see its Down Fall.

### LATE WAR NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 4th. The steamer Bellevue, one of the expedition laden with horses, returned to Old Point on Monday at noon, and reported that she was separated from the fleet in the storm of Friday, and a portion of her upper works stove in—and, in fact, so roughly handled as to be compelled to return: Twelve of the horses were killed. She knew nothing as to the balance of the fleet.

At about 3 o'clock, this afternoon, the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet moving along finely on Saturday night, within 30 miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning, and landed within 25 miles of Charleston. This point of the coast was but slightly fortified.

Rozencrans Nafe. Cincinnati, Nov. 4.

The Commercial has advices from Gen. Rozencrans' headquarters to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns at points opposite Gaudy Ferry and Camp Tompkins and a heavy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in striking a ferry boat on Gaudy river and threw about 40 shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio Regiment. Not one of our men was killed.

### Skirmish near Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Nov. 3. A skirmish took place yesterday about 6 miles east of this place between a small force of Missouri militia under Maj. Joseph and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered with a small loss. A battalion of the Kansas 2d Regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in this city and held in readiness to march to the relief of Maj. Joseph, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized. Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

### Federal Success in Kentucky.

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 4. A messenger in this evening reports that Gen. Nelson took Prostonburg Saturday morning without resistance. Willson fell back west 6 miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

### Further from Gen. Rozencrans.

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 4. A gentleman of this city, Gen. Gaudy Blythe Saturday evening reports that Gen. Floyd had cut a road around the hill where Gen. Rozencrans was encamped and was shelling his camp. Gen. Rozencrans was returning the fire and had silenced two batteries. He had sent a force up the new made road to attack Gen. Floyd in the rear and would have him completely surrounded. No generals had been killed when he left, and only about half a dozen wounded. A majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday was raised.

### Important from Gaudy Bridge.

Washington Nov. 5. An official telegram received today states that Gen. Floyd's force is 7000 and that Benbow and Sweeney's brigades were following him on the new road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful.

Another telegram from Cleveland dated last night states that one Krawakia beat Gen. Johnson's Mysakille and reported that Gen. Rozencrans had captured Floyd, and that the rebels that Gen. Benham and Scheck had got on his rear, and that it was hourly expected that Floyd's force would be captured.

Capt. Charles H. O'Brien of Philadelphia has been appointed Consul to Quebec. The steamer Mount Vernon has returned from the Potomac, and reported the condition of affairs down the Potomac unchanged.

### Matrons on the Upper Potomac.

Darnsown, Nov. 3. The 1st Maryland have obtained a thorough until Friday next, for the purpose of going home to vote at the State election. Most of them started hence on Friday night. About nine o'clock on Friday night a furious gale set in, accompanied by rain, torrents, which steadily continued until nine last night.

The roads were flooded, and Muddy Branch, which divides the encampments, rose to an unprecedented height, rendering it impossible to bring wagon, several of which were carried away. So heavy was the storm that all unnecessary out door military operations were suspended, and shells and paroles were dispensed with. During the night the storm abated and a pleasant smiling Sabbath sun dawned upon us.

On Friday the body of a man, ascertained to be that of Peter Dunn, a member of Baker's Reg't., and a resident of New York, was taken out of the river near the mouth of Muddy Branch.

He was one of the victims of the Balls Bluff battle.

The typhoid fever prevails to a great extent in some of the regiments and frequent deaths are the result. The measles have nearly had their run in this division. Your correspondent recently observed in an unguarded and unprotected grave yard near the grounds of the Connecticut 5th, a mystic but elegant enclosure, including three new made and well turfed graves, probably the last resting place of members of that regiment erected and adorned by their living comrades.

Rev. W. H. Wilson, a political prisoner, was transferred to the charge of the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, and started thither yesterday.

Mary of the regiments appear to be making preparations for cold weather, building stables, digging cellars, erecting California fire places, and the like, indicating a general impression of a stay of some length in this locality, or at least a desire for comfort while they do stay.