THE COOS REPUBLICAN.

LANCASTER, N. H.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

Advertising Agencies.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Agencies in the Union; they are authorized for us at our lowest rates S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau St., N Y., and 10 State St., Boston.

JOY, GOE & Co., Tribune Buildings, N. Y., and 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Local Travelling and Collecting Agent, JOHN WHITTEMORE, Esq., Colebrook, N. II.

tocal interest are solicited.

All newsitems, from any portion of the county, will receive an early insertion, and are particularly desired.

All Advertisements and Communications, to secure insertion, should be received at the office, as early as Monday noon of each week.



General Order No. 2,

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Concord July, 31st, 1861.

It is hereby ordered that a bounty of ten dollars (\$10,) be paid to each man who has enlisted or who may hereafter enlist into the 3d Regiment of the New Hampshire Volunteers, and who may be accepted and mustered into the service of the United States. The bounty together with pay, at the rate of eleven dollars per month, and board, not to exceed two dollars and a half per week each, from the date of enlistment to the date of arriving at the rendezvous, will be paid on the day on which the men are mustered into the service of the United N. S. BERRY.

ANTHONY COLBY, Adjutant General.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR THE

Third New Hampshire Regiment.

The undersigned having been commissioned to recruit for the Co. of Coos, is now ready to enlist able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to be mustered into the service of the U.S., to serve for 3 years, or during the war unless sooner discharged .-In addition to pay, rations and clothing, every soldier honorably discharged from his regiment, will receive such bounties as may be established by Congress. The pay and board of recruits mustered into the service, will commence from the date of enlistment. The office at Lancaster will remain open until the regiment is filled, and enlistments will be received at all times. The 3d Regiment is now partially filled and persons desiring to enlist should make early ap-HENRY O. KENT, Recounting Officer. plication.

Lancaster, July 23, 1861.

The Direct and Income Tax Bill.

Congress has amended the existing revenue laws and provided for a direct tax of \$20,000,-000 per annum, and an income tax on certain incomes, to assist the government in its present effort to suppress rebellion. We propose to review the act and present in this article a synopsis of its provisions.

The existing tariff on numerous articles is increased, some of the most important additions being as follows: -On sugars from 2 to 5 cents per pound, molasses 5 cents per gallon. On coffee 4 cents; cocoa 3 cents, prepared, 8 cents; pepper and spice 5 cents; teas 15 cents, and a general although less increase on spices, fruits. liquors, alkalies, paints and oils. The duties ad valorem are also made heavier on fcreign drugs, silks and trimmings and all articles of which a component part is silk.

Of the direct tax of \$20,000,000, the proportion of New Hampshire is \$218,406,66 2-3. Of tortion are punished by severe penalties. Enthis, the County of Coos pays \$6,491,05; and the town of Lancaster \$1,004,67. This sum may be reduced if the State assume the duty of collection as hereafter explained and deduct the percentage allowed for this purpose, from the tax levied. The amount paid by any town can be readily ascertained by multiplying the tax for the State, by the amount such town pays on each thousand dollars of the State tax now raised.

For assessing and collecting this Tax, the President is to divide the States and Territories into districts and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each district, who shall be a freeholder within the bepaid from the U. S. Treasury. same-said appointments not to be made until Fels. 11th, 1862. Each collector is to give suitable bonds. He may divide his district into a conconvenient number of assessment districts, in each of which he shall appoint an assistant assessor, who shall also give bonds, under penalty of a forfeiture of \$100, and all officers shall take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of his duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall make provision for carrying this act into effect and the assessment of the tax shall commence March 1, 1862.

er actually resides, to the value of \$500. Or in other words, the homestead is exempt from taxformer years is to govern in making up the tax.

Porsons within the several districts are required to furnish a written list of their property, and thus taxed refuses to testify as to his income and if they neglect or refuse to do, the assessor shall make such list, on which the taxes shall be collected.

Penalties are provided against property holders who shall make frandulent reports and in certain cases the apprisal of the assessor shall be tax in such way and manner as it may prescribe without appeal.

Absent property holders are to be notified to prepare such tist and in cases of default or continued absence the assesor is to prepare it, The State. property of non-residents is to be valued and

taxed in liked manner and persons having propsuch assessor shall forward the list to the resident assessor and shall receive \$1 for such service .-Lists of resident and non-resident taxes are to be prepared from the original lists in the usual

The assessor of each collection district is to advertise where the lists are to be seen, and for twenty-five days they are to be open to amendment. The assessor is to determine all appeals from the original lists and where a state contains more than one collection district the assessors may equalize the tax between the two.

The assessors of each district form a board of ssessors to which these lists are submitted and

The assessors have clerks duly bound and sworn. In case the valuation of any district or These points we shall consider in our next. county is not returned to the assessors at the specified time, they may however assign such valuation to such district or county as shall be

just and right. of the law.

peals, making lists and valuations, and \$1 for tillery. every hundred persons in the list delivered by their deputies, to the board of assessors.

Assistant assessors receive \$2 per day for ev ery day actually employed—the number to be approved by the commissioner of taxes and \$ for every hundred persons in his list. The board of assessors receive \$3 per day and travel, and their clerks \$2 per day for actual services.

The collectors, before receiving their collection lists, are to give proper bonds. Taxes on real estate are a lien upon the lands to each and every part. Each collector may appoint deputies to hold during his pleasure, and shall compensate them for their services. But he may collect the entire tax for his district if he shall so

The collectors shall advertise that they will be at some public place to receive such taxes, and shall make personal visits to such as shall not attend. They have power to collect the taxes by distraint and sale of goods, if payment is not made within twenty days of the notification .-Articles seized may be restored, if prior to the sale, the possessor shall pay all taxes and costs. Tools of a trade or profession, animals necessary to cultivate the land, arms, household furniture or necessary apparel, cannot be distrained. In cases of the non-finding of goods to distrain. for taxes, houses or lands may be advertised for such taxes, together with 20 per cent. additional; and where property taxable, cannot be divided the whole shall be sold, and the residue above the taxes restored to the lawful owner. Redemption of lands sold, extends for two years.-Non-resident land is advertised and the owners have a longer period in which to pay the taxespaying also 10 per cent, for costs.

Unpaid taxes of one year's standing are to be collected by sale of property, it having first been duly advertised, Lists of lands sold under this act are to be deposited with the clerk of the district court and provision is made for their future redemption.

The collectors report monthly and pay ove quarterly to the Secretary of the Treasury .-Provisions are made for the colliction of monies in the hands of a delinquent collector by attaching his estate and also his body and by lien upon the estate of his bendsmen, real and personal. All collectors or their deputies guilty of exquiries shall be made concerning the transfer of lands in their several districts.

In default of a State or Territory to provide for the assesment and collection of this tax, the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint the necessary efficers and enforce its collection.

Collectors receive in full for their own and their deputies' services four per cent upon the first hundred thousand dollars, one per cent. upon the second, and one half of one per cent. upon all amounts above. But no principal shall receive more than \$4000, and no assistant more than\$2000. Expenses for stationery, &c., shall

This compensation would give the collector

and deputies for N. II. \$5,092 03. From and after the first of January next there shall also be levied, collected, and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether such income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, max of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars; excepting incomes from treasury notes which are to pay one and one half per cent the Potomac. Col. Stone speaks in high praise a flesh wound in the thigh,) is now a prisoner and upon incomes of persons resident abroad, of their conduct. They were placed in Patter-The cash value, Apr. 1, 1862, shall be the five per cent, with the above exception and the standard of taxation. All articles exempt from President is directed to appoint assessors and prived of the privilege by the imbeellity of the I think from the nature of his wound he could texation by State laws are exempt under this collectors to enforce this act. The Secretary commanding General. of the Treasury is directed to appoint in each enactment as is also property on which the own-state a proper person for a depository of the money so collected. The first income tax is due and payable on or before June 30, 1862 and af. tion of the time Col. Tappan acted as Brig. Gen- have been done on our retreat. I will give you ation, and the apprisal of the State authorities of ter that date the sums due are charged with in- eral. The men composing the regiment are anx- a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing terest at 6 per cent. The visible property of any person refusing to pay said tax may be levied upon for collection and in case the person property he may be arrested and placed in con-

If any States are in rebellion at the time of the passage of this act, the Presdent is directed to enforce it so soon as the authority of the Unit-

ed States shall have been established therein. and through its own officers, and may regulate their compensation, and it shall be entitled for such levy and collection to a deduction of 15 per cent, of the total amount apportioned to such

shire may collect the tax through its own offierty in a district other than that in which they cials and thus have \$32,761, (that being 15 per reside may give to the assessor of their own dis- cent. of the entire amount) remitted to it. By Lotter from Capt. Snow of the Lantrict a list thereof specifying its location and this arrangement the whole amount assessed upon the State may be reduced to \$185,645,-66 2 3; or a saving equal to about one half of Full Particulars of the Participation of the 2nd our annual State Tax.

The State is also entitled by such procedure, to 15 per cent, upon all other taxes collected. which percent, should amply pay the cost of col

No assessor or collector shall be appointed by the general government in any State which shall signify its intention to assess and collect the tax within its limits.

to exceed \$6000 per annum.

who ordain further regulations for carrying this entire bill and are precluded by the space necessary to explain this important enactment, from any discussion regarding its necessity, merits operation upon the country or individual

The Pay of the Army.

We have prepared the following table showing the pay of the different grades in the Regular After the assessment, they shall apportion to Army, from Colonel down, and of the Militia or each county and district its quota of the direct Volunteers when mustered into actual servtax, which shall be done within twenty days lice. We give the full pay of the commissioned from the first meeting of the board. Lists are officers, rations included, which are commuted then to be prepared by the deputy assessors, of the or paid in cash, as follows: Rations at thirty property within his district and the tax thereon, cents per day each; Forage at eight dollars per and he shall forward them to the collector of the month for each horse octually in service, and collection districts immediately. The valuation servants' pay at twenty-two dollars and fifty thus made is declared to remain in force, togeth- cents each. For non-commissioned officers and er with the tax thus apportioned, until the repeal | privates, government provides rations and clothing aside from the sum in the table. The offi-Assessors receive \$2 per day for all time cers procure their own outfit and may draw or giving instructions to deputies and perfecting commute their rations at pleasure, under certain arrangements, \$3 for every day in hearing ap- restrictions. This table is for infantry and ar-

	1				pe
y	Colonel, for pay	, 6 rai	tions, I hor	ses, 2 serv	rantė,
	Lt. Colonel,	5	3	2	
۲.	Major,	4	3	2	
	Surgeon,	4	4	2	
e	Assistant do	4	2	1	
1	Chaplain,	4			
d	Captain,	4		l	
	1st Lieutenant,	4	•	1	
d	2nd Lieutenant,	4		1	
	Adjutant, \$10 and forage for 2 horses, aside pay				
n	as	Licut	enant,	•	- •
- 1	Quartermaster,	"	.4	"	
ıl	Sergeant Major.				
;-	Quartermaster's	Serge	ant,		
s	Principat Musici	an,	• • •		
	First Sergeant,				
•	Sergeant,				
-	Corporal,				
o	Musician.				
- 1	Data A.				

The commanding officer of a company is also entitled to \$10 per month additional for responsibility of arms and clothing. The Adjutant and Quartermaster are detached 1st Lieutenants. The Chaplain has the monthly pay of Captains' without all its commutations.

Army Appointments from N. H. The following appointments have been made

in the Regular Army, from New Hampshire: John A. Dix, born in Boscawen, now a resi-American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

Brigadier General. He behaved with distinguished bravery at the late battle at Manassas.

Jeremiah C. Tilton, of Sanbornton, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. Doorkeeper, U. S. H. R. and M. K. Hazletine of Bradford, to be Paymasters.

Wm. F. Greely, of Nashua, Lieut in the 1st Regiment, to be 1st Licut. in the 11th Infantry. A. B. Thompson, of Concord, late Lieut. in Co. E, 2d Regiment, to be Captain of the 18th Infant-

Wm. H. Prescott, of Concord, late Lieut. in

Co. II, 2d Regiment, to be Captain. Samuel G. Langley, of Manchester, late Adju ant of the 2d N. H. Regiment, to be Captain.

Return of the First Regiment.

The First N. H. Regiment, Col. Tappan, arwith spectators and their reception was most the enemy's cayalry." We got up over the next hearty. The soldiers looked robust and well .- hill, shot and shell flying over our heads, and on A substantial collation was prepared by the the top of the hill we formed our line in full view State authorities in the State House Yard. Gov. of the rebels as they threw out their legions of Berry in a brief and patriotic speech welcomed fresh soldiers, infantry and cavalry to pursue the regiment home. The regiment gave three us. Thus began the retreat of which enough has cheers for His Excellency, and three cheers for written. The report that the rebe is shelled and the regiment were given by the assembled burned our hospital, I have good reason to be-

This Regt. left N. H. on the 25th of last May, and was placed in Col. Stone's column to guard son's Division to engage Johnson, but were de. also in the hospital, was wounded in the breast :

ious to render-further aid to government and for the entire Regiment; it is as follows: many will undoubtedly enlist in the Third Regi-

Falal Accident .- Mr. D. B. C. Butler, formerly a resident of this town, but lately in the employ of the Mesers. Beattie of Maidstone, was instantly killed a few days since. He fell from a Any State may assess and collect the direct | wagon loaded with lumber and one of the wheels passed over his head.

has attended Col. Berdans efforts to raise regiments of Sharp-shooters, that three regiments Under this provision the State of New Hamp- are now in progress of formation.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

caster Company.

N. II. Regiment in the Fight at Manassas, with an Accurate Account of the Killed.

Wounded and Missing. The following, from a letter from Capt. Snow of our company, to the editor of this paper, will be read with particular interest as containing information regarding the share that the 2nd N. II. Regiment and the Company from Coos had For the purpose of superintending the asses- in the great fight of Manassas. During the enof Taxes is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Transmire United Transmire United Secretary of the Secre the Treasury. His salary is to be \$3000 per an- Snow himself, behaved with the most determinnum, and the aggregate pay of his clerks is not ed bravery and exhibited throughout, the qualities of a soldier. Brave and decided on the bat-We have herein given an analysis of the tlo field and considerate to his command, has proved himself an officer worthy brave soldiers. His company unitof him in terms of the warmest com-But to the letter:

> CAMP SULLIVAN, WASHINGTON, D. C., & August 3d, 1861.

Our Regiment left camp, Tuesday, July 16th.

Of our march to our encampment, near Centerville, you have been informed, so I will not relearse the matter. We lest our camp Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, without breakfast, and narched, I should judge, 16 miles, going the last mile at double quick. Our stock of water was nearly, if not quite expended and we were better fitted for a bed-room than a battle field, notwithstanding which we were ordered to take a position on a hill, where the enemy played into us with their batteries and rifles. We were soon ordered to retire a few rods, which we did and waited there until we were ordered to leave that position and support the R. I. Battery, which was menaced by the enemy. In this movement my company was on the left of the

Regiment. We went through a perfect hailstorm of bullets; and not hearing any order to march in any different direction, I kept on, while the Regiment moved off by the right flank. Finding my company separated from the Regiment, and not being able to see where our Regment was, I marched the boys down to a fence, (Virginia of course,) near a large hay-stack, 2300 where we had a good view of a portion of the rebels and I told them to blaze away, which they did. We remained here in connection with 19 00 the Rhode Island 1st, I think it was, until fearing that we could not find our Regiment, and seeing the rebels retreat to the woods, I ordered the company back and sent them, in charge of Lieut. Littlefield to find it. In the meantime I remained to search for my sword, which had, by a bullet, been knocked from my scabbard; I could not find it and returned with a musket instead. Our boys, with one or two exceptions, behaved well. Sergeants Crafts, Rhodes, Fletcher and Brackett were at the fight and all did nobly. We were sorry to have Charley (Fletcher) leave us; he is a fine fellow and a good soldier. Sergt. Louville W. Brackett, who is among the dent of New York, to be Major General, Was missing, was not injured in the battle, and appointed 2d Lieutenant in the army in 1812, started with us on the retreat; he might have afterwards Adjutant, then Aid to Major General been killed, wounded or taken prisoner when Brown, has held nearly all the State and Feder- the rebels attacked our retreating, worn-out forcal offices in the gift of his adopted State-he be- es; but we cannot tell which. He was beloved ing a leading democratic politician. He took by the whole company for his amiable disposithe place in Buchanan's Cabinet vacated by the tion, and we miss his pleasant countenance very traitor Cobb, and while in that position gave the much; I am in hopes he will turn up all right memorable order to the Collector of New Or- by and by. I found the Regiment under anothleans-"If any one attempts to haut down the er Virginia fence waiting orders. The battery had shifted or advanced as the rebels retreated Col. Fitz John Porter, of the Artillery, to be toward their stronghold. Soon Col. Marston appeared with his arm in a sling, his horse being led by his hostler, and announced his inten-Richard N. Batchelder, of Manchester, late tion to go with us to the end. "He meant to Quartermaster of the 1st N. H. Regiment, to be see this thing through," We soon had orders Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank to march again. We started down the hill toward the enemy, entered the hollow, were ordered again to halt for orders. Here we were exposed to another murderous fire. It was on ap-Geo. P. Folsom, of _____, Geo. Marston, late proaching this place that Capt. Rollins was shot. We lost a number of men here, and still we stopped waiting for orders. No orders came; but there was no flinching of the New Hampshire boys. Soon Col. Fisk ordered us up over another hill. We had a few shots at them, but they were apparantly harmless, while their rifles and cannon were making great havoe in our ranks. We were forced to retreat to a small run, close by which grew some small trees.-These sheltered us from the scorching rays of the sun, but afforded us no shelter from the enemy's bullets. But we were thankful for small favors, and so as Maj. Ben. Perley Poore commanded his savages, so did we-"squat." We rived at Concord on Monday of last week. They were not permitted to enjoy even this luxury were received at the depot by Gov. Berry, and long, for in a few moments an And came rushescorted to the State House Yard by Co. A, of ing up to Maj. Stevens, saying, "The retreat is the Horse Guards. The streets were thronged ordered. Be quick or you will be cut off by

lieve is untrue, and I really believe that Clark Stevens, who was in the hospital, (not severely wounded as has been reported, having received in the hands of the rebels. Cyrus W. Merrill

not survive. These are the only two we left be-The regiment has lost but ton men, seven of hind, known to have been wounded, and if any or \$6 per month should not deter patriots from whom are prisoners by the enemy. For a por- of our missing are killed or wounded, it must their duty.

> Co. A .-- John L, Rice. Co. C-Lewis N, Relation, W. H. Quimby. Co. II-Frank H. Eastman, Parrish Kearnes, Geo, Langtrey, Henry Tibbetts. Co. I-Harvey Holt, Henry S. Morse.

Co. A-Geo. S. Heaton, Dana S. Jaquith Geo. A. Whiteman, Chas. Sebastian, Dan'l S. Brooks, John F, Wheeler. Co. B-Thomas E. Barker, Wells C. Haynes, Berdan's Sharp-shooters .- So great success Geo. H. Clay, Geo. C. Emerson, John S. Fitts

Wyman W. Holden, Charles H. Perry, Henry Morse, Cha's S. Cooper.

Hannibal Ball, Joseph Burly, Frank F. Weth-

Co. 1)-1st Sergt. Jacob Hall, Privates Henry H. Emerson, Alden T. Kidder, Christel L. lones, Henry West, Alphozo D. Leathers. Co. E-W. Colcord, Cha's H. Chase, Simon

N. Heath, Joseph R. Morse. Co. F-Sergt, Louville W. Brackett, Private Geo. E. Dow, Cyrus W. Merrill, Clark Stevens. Co. G-Alonzo B. Bailey, Henry A. Bowman,

Co. H-Henry Allen, Lewis G. Barber, Galen A. Grant, Sam'l M. Joy, Timothy Saxton, Wm. H. Connor, Woodbury Lord, Albion Lord, Anlrew J. Straw, Wm. H. Walker. Co. I-Albert B. Robinson, John H. Barry

lbert L. Hall, Moses L. Eastman, Reuben F. Co. K-Wm. T. Spinney, Lewis Blaisdell

Geo. Sawyer, Cha's Ridge, Oliver S. Allen, Wm. '. Orford, Christopher Marshall, Sam'l Adams. WOUNDED. Co. A, Keene-I. M. Derby, D. W. Whitte-

Co. B. Concord-1st Sergt. Cha's Holmes Cha's Hosmer, Ch'as Wilkins.

Co C, Manchester-Andrew M. Connell, L Co. D, Dover-Capt: Hiram Rollins, James N. Venner, Stephen M. Deshor, Joseph F. Ayers, John O. Hayes, John F. Lord.

Co. E, Concord-Sergt. H. M. Gordon, Privates Wm. Hurly, James C. Meserve, Wm. H. Story, Wm. H. Merrill.

Co. F. Lancaster-Geo. F. Chase, 2 fingers shot off left hand; Wni. H. F.Staples, in fore arm, bone broken; Stephen R. Tibbetts, thro' the hand; Cha's Buck, in left shoulder, is at Alexandria hospital doing well.

Co. G, Peterborough-John Hagan, Geo. F Co. H, Contoocook-Hugh Looby, James B.

ilver, John Straw, Tho's Finnegan. Co. 1, Manchester-Frank C. Wesley, Geo. F. Lawrence.

Co. K, Portsmouth-W. H. Goodwin, James E. Seavy, Alexander Steward, Wm. S. King. Dan'l Kelegan. TOTAL-Killed. Wounded,

Missing, 107 Aggregate, Camp Sketches--No. 5.

CAMP SULLIVAN, Washington, D. C., ? July 31st, 1861.

he journals, politicians and military men for the ast week to criminate each other regarding the misfortunes of the 21st, and many of the statements made are not manly or just; yet it is but right that whatever of blame there is should rest where it belongs.

Mr. Richardson's remarks in the House several days past, and on Sunday kg hrow much light upon the matter. It is evident that the battle was fought against the better judgment of Gen. Scott, who well knew that we were not ready to "forward to Richmond."-As it was, had we been under experienced commanders, we should in all probability have kept the field. No one in that engagement, or who witnessed the combat, but knew that there was bad generalship shown in many particulars. No liscreet commander would have forced such a march and made an attack with so little artillery and that so poorly supplied with ammunition.-Again, it would seem less scientific to assail the fortified side of a position, than to pass circuitously to the rear; it may be said that such a movement would hazard our communication with headquarters; but certainly the advance should not have been made until protected by a sufficient reserve force.

The more the matter is sifted, the more it is sure that it was a politician's battle, and that the Gen. was foisted to his position through favoriteism rather than a regard for fitness. It is gratifying however, to see that merit is receiving some attention at this late hour, in the appointment of Gen. McClellan. If he can be permitted to carry the plans of the invincible Scott into execution, untrammeled by a fevered public senti ment, wrought up by over-zealous journals and partizans, we shall see a glorious triumph. Yet even the late disastrous experience does not seem sufficient; for yesterday's Washington Republican says its watchword now, as ever, is, "Forward to Richmond." Now this is not Scott's programme. He well understands that the country around Manassas is of the most favorable kind for defence, and that it would take an over

whelming force to insure success. It is Scott's programme to guard this city perfect the army during the summer months and with Autumn's lengthening shadows, push down the Mississippi to New Orleans, at the same time landing a heavy force at Fort Pickens or some Atlantic port in the Cotton States thus distracting and dividing the strength of the South and making victory and peace certain .-We say let Scott conduct this war.

Yesterday and to-day the surgeon is busy discharging men disqualified for duty by wounds and sickness. We are organizing and being supplied with equipments in place of those lost.

The malignant dog-star does not bring with it an increased measure of health or cool weather. The march leaves its impression upon many of us in the form of colds, coughs and rheumatic said aid in perfecting the organization difficulties, and the nights as well as the days are

Gen. McClellan is drawing the reins close, and no one is permitted outside the lines of camp without a pass from the Colonel. This the thoughtful regard as wise and necessary.

Where is the N. H. 3d ? Why is the smaller state of Vt. here with its ranks full of stalwart Green Mountain Boys before us? If I may venture to suggest an opinion, it is in part because Vermont sees fit to reward her soldiers who exchange their quiet homes for the rough vicissitudes of camp life. But the addition at \$5

I hear that Capt. Powers is here with the Vermont 3d, beside several of the men who enlisted with us for three months.

If there was ever a contest in the result of which a universe was interested, it this. Who says now, "we will come when needed." Is there not a field all stained with blood of heroes crying to you in thunder tones, "fly to the standard and avenge the defeat of Bull Run P"

Bid your sons, ye Spartan mothers, Buckle on their swords to fight; Tearful sister, wave your brothers Onward, with "God speed the right "

Keeper of the Arsenal .- Daniel A. Nevers Co. C.—Frank K, Tucker, Dan'l Martin, this town, has been appointed Deputy Commis. the nations integrity and property of the nations integrity of the nations in the nations of the nation Thurlow A. Emerson, John Davis, J. A. Barker, sary General for the ensuing political year.

Disposed or.—The Democratic sheet published at Concord, which time outraged the public sentiment of \$1 its treasonable and infamous article marily destroyed on Thursday last, by of the returned soldiers of the Pint It appears that Palmer, the outenit published an article abusive of the which they demanded he should refer they refused to do, and brandished axes from the windows of the office, and slightly wounding one of the sole then made a rush and entered the several shots were fired and two of the wounded. They cleaned out the up the materials in the street and b The Palmers, father and four son, to in the attic. They were discovered ed to a place of safety by the policy deavored throughout to quell the Quantities of manuscript were found proving the editor to be Hon, Edna A lot of correspondence was also for N. Y. Day Book, showing a perfect gr co-operation between the secession and South, and the existence of one position to the government. Letter from Union men in the South, page desist from the publication of such is well known that the Palmershap to outrage public sentiment, as to they have been, trusting to turn stance to their own advantage. In they have simply met what they south fact they commenced the riot the mains to be seen whether infamous tris have pursued their career with the tention of provoking the people to lence, and who commenced the rici facan find sympathy from a loyal or people for the consequences of the

A SECESSION PAPER IN N. H.

The Palmer boys say they were a and urged on in their treasonable prominent citizens of Concord and and that they had received the promit thousand men from Manchester in MR. EDITOR :- It has been the business of ger, and that if they did not come "scratch" and help them out of the trouble, they will expose them.

Personal.

Hon. James Pike, late memberd& for the first District, and present Per der of the M. E. Church, has been in at the church of his denomination,

We are informed that Gen. Joseph has been commissioned by the Co Council to proceed to Washington at agent of the State in the transactional relating to the N. H. troops at the On Rev. E. R. Wilkins, late of this mentioned in connection with the 🖼

John E. Mason, Esq., who was a last season in the preparation of in County, has returned from New York poses to devote the remainder of the the completion of his undertaking

the Third Regiment, now forming.

Good Pay for the Soldes By the recent action of Congress

nereased two dollars per month. enlisting therefore receive as follows: 1st. Thirteen dollars per month, bei clothing and medical attendence

non-commissioned officers and soldied

2d. Ten dollars bounty from the Hampshire. 3d. One hundred dollars from Gonza the time of their honorable dischart

such other pay in the form of comm travel, bounties in lands, &c., as 💵 Government has made every provi

ts soldiers well, and the rates are than those of any other nation. The Militia Law. - We this wed!

the publication of this stupendous Our readers will find it sadly deficient sentials of a practical law for organi we now imperitivly need, an effective disciplined Militia. The law organic tained many valuable provisions, bell amendments offered and accepted House, while some important points touched, but a sorry job was made of There is a Major General and no Bo though a Brigade Staff is duly profit it contains other features equally very seriously doubt whether any be even attempted under its provide

The repealing clause of the other bills formerly in force, and in commission before its passet Generals now. There is therefore military organization existing or line around which to concentrate

Some provisions in the law, ments of troops, but as an act to military feeling and build up and the hill in its upposent amosquisted. the bill in its present emasculated

Matters in Missouri. -It et State is true to the Union. The Conled by the secession Legislature composed of Union members and it declared vacant the offices of the ment, and elected Union men in who are now discharging their deli Gamble, the new Governor po dence of all parties and is taking to sustain his position. All politi loyal to the Union, unite in the new government. A large force threaten to invade the State under able Pillow but there is every rea that the Union forces will be able

More Regiments from Verm having sent out Three Regiments out the fourth and fifth. Gov. issued a call for Volunteers for Certainly the patriotism of N fervent than theirs and we should behind in giving practical shape We trust that our officials will Granite State is not behind in History must record us as doing