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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 15, No. 19): November 14, 1861

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GROWING OLD.

"We are growing old," said a friend to day. With a lightsome laugh as she turned away...

SAM GOLDING'S VICTORIES.

BY FENNY LA MAR.

"Good bye, Sam, my dear boy." Sam looked around, up at the school windows, and through the hall door...

The Eastern Mail.

"Long and tedious engagement at Hic haec-hoc," Troop under General Ego, gained a decided advantage. Took a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition...

"I'm afraid so," said the nurse, "or he'll never get well." Well, I hardly want him to, said tender-hearted Bob, bursting into tears...

"I'm making too long a story, and I can only tell you that this did not prove to be Sam Golding's Waterloo." New physicians were brought from the city...

"How could I have been so careless?" cried poor Sam, "I must have put in that bottle under the cork, but as full of grief and amazement, he lifted out the disfigured map..."

"It's too mean, too mean," he cried. "I'll go and get my map, and tear it in pieces." He was putting back his drawer in a great hurry...

"Who's there?" "It is I, Sam Golding." "Well, you can't come in," growled Nick. "I've gone to bed."

"No matter," said Sam, cheerily, "I only found your pen knife in one of my drawers, and thought you might need it. I'll shove it under the door."

"Help, help, I've sprained my foot terribly!" "It's a pity you didn't sprain your hand a little while ago," cried Sam, "I guess it won't hurt you to lie there till the other boys come up."

"N. YASSALBORO EXPRESS. The facilities for trade as well as travel, between this place and North Yassalboro, are so directly promoted by Mr. Hussey's Express..."

"Bring me my little drawer, please, Bob." It was brought, and Sam, with a trembling hand, took out his list of victories, and feebly scratched underneath.

"Sam Golding's WATERLOO, July 1st.—There, Bob," said he, mournfully, "I shall never gain any more victories. Some way I think I'm not going to live, and I want you to give this to father when he comes, and tell him I thought as hard as I could to the very last, and he'll find an explanation of that victory over 'Self,' in my little journal."

"The Cavalry Regiment is nearly full, and will leave soon, by railroad; the report that they were to march to New York having no good foundation." The other Regiments are rapidly filling up.

"The annual Public Prize Exhibition by the Sophomore Class of Waterville College will occur on Wednesday evening of next week, at the Baptist Church."

"The Lecture of Rev. Mr. Wood, Tuesday evening, on the subject of temperance, drew a large audience of the old friends and neighbors of the lecturer; at the same time exhibiting the growing interest of this community in this cause."

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... NOV. 11, 1861.

"AGENTS FOR THE MAIL." S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 119 Nassau Street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail...

"ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS." Relating either to the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed to 'MAXIM & WING, or 'EASTERN MAIL OFFICE.'

"ALL RIGHT!" The following note comes from the Sanitary Commission, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the box of hospital stores sent last week.

"Thanksgiving for the Soldiers!"—who will share with them?—Some of the friends of the Waterville companies, G and H, in the 3rd Maine reg't, are preparing a box of 'Thanks giving fixings'...

"MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY," is the head under which Mr. Knowlton, a graduate of Amherst College, advertises to lecture to-morrow evening, Friday, at Town Hall, upon gymnastic exercises and their various relations.

"PASTOR SETTLED."—Rev. A. R. Crane, a graduate of Waterville College and late of Newton Theological Institution, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist Church and Society in Hallowell to become their pastor.

"BURNED."—A little son of Mr. Jewell, residing on Silver Street, was badly burned last week by the explosion of a package of powder in his pocket.

"FIRE." The barn of Mr. Solomon Davis, near the Town farm, was burned last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, with its contents, consisting mainly, as we are told, of a cow and a quantity of hay.

"WAR OF REDEMPTION."—Not deeming it advisable to enlarge any further on the Fremont embroglio, at present, we take the liberty to omit that portion of our Boston correspondent's letter which refers to it.

"The State election passed off quietly with but little opposition, resulting most satisfactorily to the admirers of uniting energy and eminent ability as manifested by Gov. Andrew during a most trying and arduous period."

"DIED." We learn with deep regret that our worthy townsman, LEVI RICKER, Esq. died at his residence on Sunday last, of typhoid fever.

"RETURNED." Capt. F. E. Heath of Co. H, 3d Maine reg't, arrived at his home in this place on Saturday. He comes to recruit for his regiment, and has opened an office on Main street.

"Mrs. Pearson's School, the Winter term of which is advertised in another column, is confidently commended to parents in other towns, who wish to send their daughters abroad for an education."

"SUDDEN DEATH." Miss Sarah Nason, eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. Nason, of this place, died very suddenly on Wednesday, apparently in a fit.

"THE NEW YORK EVENING POST" learns that the Cabinet have determined upon the most active prosecution of the war; there will be no going into winter quarters anywhere; and what is to be done will be done without more delay than is necessary to the conduct of movements so vast and momentous.

"We have nothing further from Rosecrans, who at last accounts was engaging the attention of Floyd. We have the best of reasons for supposing that he is abundantly able to take care of himself, and will look well after that price of thieves."

"The success of our Naval Expedition is all that we could have reasonably expected. On the passage to Port Royal, two of the transports, the Union and Osceola, were driven ashore in N. Carolina in a violent gale and their crews made prisoners."

"Gen. Hunter, the reported successor of Gen. Fremont, is about sixty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-fifth in rank in a class numbering forty, and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry."

"The ordinance for dividing the old commonwealth of Virginia, and erecting a new State of the counties west of the Allegheny mountains, has been adopted by the voters by a majority of nearly, if not quite, one hundred to one, and a new Convention, the members of which have just been chosen, will assemble at Wheeling on the 20th inst. to ratify the action of the people."

"The day after the fight, the Seneca and two other gunboats under the command of Lt. Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort and took possession of the town. They found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. The inhabitants had all left for Charleston."

"General Sherman has issued a proclamation to South Carolinians, urging them to return to their allegiance. In his report he makes honorable mention of Mr. Boutelle, of the Coast Survey."

"Beaufort district, where our forces have thus obtained a lodgement is densely populated with slaves—the blacks outnumbering the whites four to one. By special order, Gen. Sherman is directed to employ the services of such fugitives as may tender them to the Government, in any way he sees fit, not exclusive, evidently, of military service."

"Beaufort is on the east side of Broad river, (the main inlet of Port Royal Entrance), and is about six or eight miles from it on another inlet, and twelve miles from the sea. It is sixteen miles from the crossing of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about fifty miles from each of the termini of that road."

"Robert Elliot of Freedom, Me., arrested upon suspicion of being a rebel sympathizer, as you well know, has been released from custody at Fort Warren—where there are a thousand rebels of all grades. He was required to take the oath of allegiance. He will, if he values his own liberty if not that of others, see to it that he does not violate it."

"Gen. Hunter, the successor of Fremont in Missouri, is said to be already popular with the army, and no trouble is anticipated in consequence of the change of commanders. Many officers who at first decided to leave have concluded to remain. Hunter's position on the contraband question is said to be as follows:—All negroes coming into camp will be retained, and such of them as are proved to be the property of Union men will be appraised and received for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit."

"An early session of the legislature of Maryland is to be called by Gov. Hicks, to undo some of the mischievous work of their predecessors, and to place the State right in the great contest. An army of 10,000 men will be immediately raised for the defence of the State and the support of the Union."

"Our blockading squadron is to be largely increased and other Naval Expedition are preparing and will soon sail for the South. The New York Evening Post learns that the Cabinet have determined upon the most active prosecution of the war; there will be no going into winter quarters anywhere; and what is to be done will be done without more delay than is necessary to the conduct of movements so vast and momentous."

"Every succeeding arrival from Europe shows an improved state of feeling in regard to the Union cause. We have nothing further from Rosecrans, who at last accounts was engaging the attention of Floyd. We have the best of reasons for supposing that he is abundantly able to take care of himself, and will look well after that price of thieves."

"The success of our Naval Expedition is all that we could have reasonably expected. On the passage to Port Royal, two of the transports, the Union and Osceola, were driven ashore in N. Carolina in a violent gale and their crews made prisoners. The Governor founded at sea, but her crew were all saved, except a few marines; and two others, the Belvidere and Peerless, failed to reach the rendezvous and are perhaps lost. The remainder of the fleet arrived at Port Royal on the morning of Monday, the 4th inst. The attack on the forts was not commenced until Thursday morning at half past 9, and in about five hours the stars and stripes waved from Fort Walker, and the next morning at sunrise from Fort Beauregard. Our loss is 8 killed, and 23 wounded. The rebels lost must have been at least 100, and they retreated in great haste and confusion, the way being strewn with arms, &c. 55 cannon were captured, with 500 muskets and large quantities of ammunition, 2500 blankets, tents for 3000 men, and important books and documents. Col. Drayton was in command at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliot at Fort Beauregard, and the

united rebel force was about 4000. The rebels retreated across Skull Creek, to a village in the interior, 25 miles distant, where they will probably make a stand. After the capture of the forts, our whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on the shore.

The day after the fight, the Seneca and two other gunboats under the command of Lt. Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort and took possession of the town. They found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. The inhabitants had all left for Charleston. All the plantations on the river, seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers and who, as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off.

A private letter from an officer says:— "I am sure our success will rejoice your hearts. It has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, and are plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats. The moment General Drayton took to his heels in the panic of the 7th, his 200 servants went directly to the Wash. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the nonsense that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Captain Ammen in crowds at Beaufort, one of them calling out in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, Massa.'"

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Beaufort is on the east side of Broad river, (the main inlet of Port Royal Entrance), and is about six or eight miles from it on another inlet, and twelve miles from the sea. It is sixteen miles from the crossing of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about fifty miles from each of the termini of that road. It stands on Port Royal Island, the chief of the fertile group of islands in Beaufort county, the island being twelve miles long and six wide. The water approach to Beaufort does not admit vessels of over seven feet draft. Vessels drawing eight or nine feet water may go from Beaufort to Charleston through the inland channels, and vessels of seven or eight feet draft may go southward through the same kind of channels to the river Medway in Georgia, thirty miles south of Savannah. The strategic value of the locality, therefore, will at once be seen.

A strong Union feeling evidently exists in North Carolina, and in the Raleigh district particularly—so much so that the 'Standard' says that "unless this movement is stopped at once by the strong arm of the Confederate States, more than half of the counties of this State will be attached to the Black Republican government before the Union Congress meets." A rebel force of cavalry, from 500 to 1000 strong, lately entered Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio, and with the assistance of the traitorous inhabitants almost annihilated a Union force of 250 men by murdering them in cold blood. Col. Ziegler learning the particulars, on his arrival immediately after, reduced the town to a heap.

A glorious victory has been gained in Kentucky by General Nelson, who met the rebels under General Williams, at Pikeville, near the Eastern border, and routed them with a loss of 400 killed and 1000 prisoners, among whom were two rebel Generals. Our loss was small. The fighting lasted two days.— This may open a door into Eastern Tennessee.

All is reported quiet on the Potomac, but successes in other quarters may lead to important movements soon. The movements on the lower Potomac are a little puzzling, and indicate, as some think, that the rebels are retreating. THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH. There is a difference of about 4 1/2 degrees of longitude between New York City and San Francisco. If a telegram were instantaneously sent over the whole line, it would reach San Francisco at a time, according to the clocks of that city, about three hours and fifteen minutes before the time at which it left New York, according to the clocks here. Thus a dispatch from this city at the high business hour of 10 1/2 A. M. would arrive at San Francisco before the man to whom it was addressed was out of bed; while a dispatch started from this city in the edge of evening would find the same man up to his neck in business. Though these astonishing things are theoretically possible, yet practically it takes an appreciable space of time to get a dispatch from New York to the Pacific. The weather is rarely favorable for the telegraphic feat of working so long a distance without repeating; and even if it were, the various divisions of the line would be scarcely ever unoccupied with business which could be suspended to let a dispatch straight through. Under the present arrangement, the New York telegram is copied four or five times before it reaches San Francisco, and has to take its turn with other dispatches at every repetition. Messages may be sent and answers received in the same day; but if the wires are crowded with business, communication back and forth will probably take part of two days. For all practical purposes this is almost a good, though not so amazing, as the instant telegraphic dash. On especially important occasions, like the arrivals of European steamers, when the atmosphere along the whole line is just right, the wires will be worked from New York, and even from San Francisco, without interruption. [Journal of Commerce,

The ordinance for dividing the old commonwealth of Virginia, and erecting a new State of the counties west of the Allegheny mountains, has been adopted by the voters by a majority of nearly, if not quite, one hundred to one, and a new Convention, the members of which have just been chosen, will assemble at Wheeling on the 20th inst. to ratify the action of the people. The new State will be called Kanawha, and will contain a population of two hundred and eighty-two thousand, including about eight thousand slaves.

