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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 15, No. 39): April 3, 1862

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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# MISCELLANY.

## North Kennebec Agricultural Society. PREMIUM LIST FOR 1862.

The Trustees of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society offer the following premiums, to be awarded at the Show and Fair in October next.

### HORSES.

For best Stallion which has been kept one service season within the limits of Society, \$5; 2d do. 3; 3d do. one Volume of Agricultural Reports.

Best Breeding Mare, 4; 2d do. 3; 3d do. 2; 4th Vol. Agricultural Reports.  
Best pair Matched Horses, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. Vol. Agricultural Reports.  
Best Family Horse, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. Vol. Agricultural Reports.

### COLTS.

For best Colt, 3 years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Volume Reports.  
Best Colt, 2 years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best Colt 1 year old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best Stud Colt, 3 years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.

### BULLS.

For best thorough bred Durham Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best thorough bred Devon Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best thorough bred Hereford Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best thorough bred Ayrshire Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best thorough bred Jersey Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best Grade Bull, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1.  
Best thorough bred Bull, 2; 2d, 1.  
Best Grade Bull, 2; 2d, 1.  
Certificates of pedigree on thorough breeds, will be required in all cases.

### COWS.

Best Dairy Cow, of any breed, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, 1; 5th Vol. Reports.  
Best Stock Cow—some of her stock to be shown, as proof of her qualifications, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, Volume Reports.  
Best Cow for all purposes, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, 1; 5th, Vol. Reports.  
Best three or more Cows, from one farm, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Persons entering Dairy Cows, and Cows for all purposes, will be required to furnish written statements of amount of yield of milk and butter, for some month during the preceding year, with the nature of their feed during the trial.

### HEIFERS.

Best Heifer, three years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Volume Reports.  
Best Heifer, two years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Volume Reports.  
Best Heifer, one year old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Volume Reports.

### OXEN.

Best pair matched oxen, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th Vol. Reports.

### DRAWING OXEN.

Best pair Drawing Oxen, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, Vol. Reports.  
Best pair Drawing Oxen, under five years old, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, Volume of Reports.  
In awarding premiums on drawing oxen, regard will be had to the size and discipline of the animals; and that performance which is elicited only by severe flogging and brading will not count much on the credit side.

### STEERS.

Best pair Steers, three years old, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best pair Steers, two years old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best pair Steers, one year old, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best pair Steer Calves, 1; 2d, Vol. Reports.

### TEAM OXEN.

Best Team of Oxen, from one town, 10 or more pairs, 8; 2d, 6; 3d, 4.  
Best Team of Steers, from one town, 8 or more pairs, 8; 2d, 4.

### SHEEP.

Best Flock, 25 or more, Fine Wool Sheep from one farm, 4; 2d 3; 3d, 2; 4th, Vol. Reports.  
Best Flock, 25 or more, Long Wool Sheep from one farm, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, Vol. Reports.  
Best Fine Wool Buck, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1; 4th Vol. Reports.  
Best Long Wool Buck, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, 1; 4th, Volume of Reports.  
Best ten or more Fine Wool Ewe Lambs, 2; 2d, Volume of Reports.  
Best ten or more Long Wool Ewe Lambs, 2; 2d, Volume of Reports.  
Best two or more Fine Wool Buck Lambs, 2; 2d, Volume of Reports.  
Best two or more Long Wool Buck Lambs, 2; 2d, Volume of Reports.

### FARM STOCK.

Best Herd of Cattle from one farm, including the whole and not less than eight animals, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, Vol. Reports.

### TROTTER HORSES.

For Fastest Trotting Stallion, 10; 2d, 7; 3d, 4.  
For Fastest Trotting Mare or Gelding, 8; 2d, 5; 3d, 3.  
For Fastest Trotting Mare or Gelding, five years old, which has never trotted a mile in less than three minutes, 5.  
For Fastest Trotting Mare or Gelding, under five years old, 5; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

### PLOWING.

For best Plowing with four or more Oxen, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.  
Best Plowing with two or more horses, 4; 2d, 3; 3d, 2.

### CROPS, MANURES, ETC.

For best acre of Winter Wheat, 20 or more bushels per acre, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, Volume Reports.  
Best acre of Winter or Summer Rye, 20 bushels or more per acre, 2; 2d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Corn, one acre or more, 75 bushels per acre, 3; 2d, 2; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Oats, one acre or more, fifty bushels per acre, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Barley, one acre or more, 50 bushels per acre, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Peas or Beans, half an acre or more, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Peas or Beans, raised with Corn or Potatoes, 1; 2d, Vol. Reports.  
Best crop of Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, or Onions, with written statement of method and cost of raising, 2; 2d, 1; 3d, Vol. Reports.

# The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

NO. 39.

## The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING,  
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... APR. 3, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.  
S. M. PITTELL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 110 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as are required at this office.  
S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Seely's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as are required by us.  
Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

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

SPRING.—The snow drifts are rapidly wasting away under a genial sunshine as ever beamed upon All-fools-day. Good sleighing disappeared a month ago—not for want of snow, but on account of deep drifts and warm weather. So, most of our village woodpiles are very small, and those who have failed to get their wood to market will be able to sell it for a good price next November—if they season it without exposure to the weather. Bad sleighing and worse wheeling will trouble each other sadly for a long time; though at present the sleighs have the track all to themselves—such as it is. But—there will be early plowing and planting in Kennebec, we guess.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.—Mr. Phillips did not proclaim himself a disunionist and "denounce the administration" in his speech at Cincinnati. What he did say was, that for fifteen years he had been a disunionist, but now he was satisfied that the Union meant justice to all men and races, and he was for it, and for the measures that in his opinion were essential to its safety. It is not true, either, that Phillips was driven from the stage by the rowdies. They were repulsed by his friends, and he continued his remarks for some time, and only closed because the frightened people rushed from the house with much confusion. The disturbers were the basest sort to be found in the city, and were evidently put forward by those who dared not do the dirty work themselves. They were neither lovers of the Union nor friends of the administration; indeed, several of them cheered for Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Phillips and his speech the "Commercial" says—

It is well known to our readers that we do not sympathize with the extreme views with which the name of Wendell Phillips is associated, and of which he is the ablest exponent. It is due to him to say, however, that his speech last night was inoffensive in terms, and was dispassionate, argumentative and patriotic. It is remarkable that the most violent and long-continued outbreak that took place last night was commenced when the speaker was stating the proposition which no loyal and intelligent man, not blinded by old prejudices, can question, that the war now desolating the land is between the real democracy of the country and the sectional aristocracy that wields the power of African Slavery in one hand and that of the ignorance of whites in the other. Nothing seemed to stir the passions of the infuriated mob as the presentation of the fact which is clear as the sun, that the Secession aristocracy have hazarded their all in the revolutionary effort to rule or ruin the country, not only hold the negro race in slavery, but degrade and oppress the poor white men of their section, and use them to sustain the despotism by which they are debased.

The "Enquirer" concludes its condemnation of the mob as follows:—

"Democrats, especially, have no right, and they sin against their political friends when they lift their hands to strike down the liberty of speech. We repudiate, with the strongest feeling of disgust and detestation, all such violence, no matter against whom it is directed, or upon what pretext it is made."

WHIG AND COURIER.—It should be borne in mind by those who look for prompt news by way of the daily papers, that the Bangor Whig and Courier, which comes here at 10 o'clock in the morning, brings as late news as comes by any of the Boston papers at night. It sells at the same price, and is well stored with local and other news. As a daily paper for the war news, in this section, we can commend it in strong and honest terms.

WHAT WATERVILLE HAS DONE.—A friend who has examined the lists, finds that 144 soldiers in the Maine regiments claim a residence in Waterville—distributed as follows:—First, 3; Third, 74; Fourth, 1; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 1; Seventh, 8; Eighth, 14; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 2; Thirteenth, 2; Fourteenth, 6; Fifteenth, 1; Cavalry, 4; Fourth Battery, 1; Sixth Battery, 2. We have also several soldiers in Massachusetts regiments.

The St. Louis News of the 21st says that the war has proved the most sweeping practical slave emancipation agent in Missouri—that could have been devised; that in fact the word emancipation but tamely expresses the idea of the revolution going on, as it implies a gradual process, while abolition is the actual effect of the war. It says:—

"The rebellion is abolishing the State, partly by the wholesale deportation of disloyal masters to the Gulf States; partly by the unresisted and unopposed exodus of unclaimed and masterless slaves from the wealthy border and river counties into Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois; and partly by the almost complete overthrow of slavery as an institution in the State. There are many slaves still in Missouri, but they are regarded by their owners as a clog and incumbrance."

Mrs. Lucy Ann Hasty, daughter of Mr. Lyman Darling, perished in the recent severe snow storm at Island Falls, Aroostock Co.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—The Merrimack has been repaired, and new guns of heavier metal placed on board. Though expected daily, for a week or more, she has not yet made her appearance. Our folks are confident that with the Monitor and other preparations, including the big Lincoln gun, they are ready for the encounter at any moment.

Although the newspapers are allowed to say nothing of it, yet everybody knows that our force in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe has been largely increased.

Big Bethel is now occupied by our troops, the rebels retiring on their approach. The centre of the army of the Potomac has been advanced and the rebels driven towards Gordonsville. The enemy are said to be all south of the Rappahannock, having blown up the railroad bridge in their retreat.

Beaufort is ours, without a fight; but Fort Mifflin is still held by the rebels with a garrison of from 300 to 600. It can be retained by them but a short time, however. The Nashville escaped through the darkness of the night and the inefficiency of the blockade—only two vessels being off the port.

We get but little from Isla-d No. 10, where Foote is still at work—the rebels, however, repairing speedily all the damage done. They have recently mounted some heavier guns, and are said to be 15000 strong. Some little confusion exists in many persons' minds, in regard to the situation of affairs at this point, and "Charleston" of the Boston Journal thus explains:—General Pope commands the river at New Madrid. Several transports and one or two gunboats are at the Island and will find it difficult to get out; but although Pope commands the river, yet the rebels have had communications to within five miles at Merrimack's landing. The rebels occupy the Island and the Tennessee side of the river. Gen. Pope occupies New Madrid, while Commodore Foote is above the Island. He has silenced the upper battery, and before many days you may expect to hear that the whole position is ours. But it will be won only after a desperate fight.

A great battle is predicted in the vicinity of Corinth, Miss., between the Union forces under Buell and Grant and the rebels under Beauregard. Upon the issue of this, of course, hangs the fate of Memphis and Island No. 10.

Ere this, no doubt, an attack has been made upon New Orleans, the federal fleet having left Ship Island for that purpose, some days ago. It is understood that there are strong fortifications and a large force to be reduced and overcome before we can obtain possession of this city; and the rebels may have something formidable in the line of gunboats.

The rebel army in Arkansas has retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, where they are receiving supplies and reinforcements. The people in that section are a good deal distressed by their recent defeats. Curtis's army has fallen back to Keittsville, to secure forage.

Pensacola, it is said, has been evacuated, and indeed, this is true of the most of Florida.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been taken by Texan rebels, the inhabitants taking refuge in Fort Union.

The forces under Price and Van Dorn, it is said, have been ordered to Memphis, to take part in the approaching desperate struggle in Tennessee.

CONTRABANDS.—Our armies, in all quarters, have derived much valuable information from the slaves, in regard to the enemy's strength and movements. Wherever found, they are the friends and allies of the Union men. A newspaper correspondent, with the army in Tennessee, says:—

There was no scarcity of evidence that we could get abundant, and so far as the facts came within their comprehension, wholly reliable information from the slaves. At one of the houses near where the division halted was a party of slaves, whose master had run away. One of them was a sad exemplification of some of the social workings of the system. Her master was her father and her mistress was her stepmother. She had been rather better raised than most of her companions, and was remarkable for her intelligence and as well as strikingly handsome. She gave a great deal of valuable information to the General, and was especially clear and accurate in her statements. "Won't you have trouble for telling us all this when your master comes back?" asked some one. "O, they'll quiz us wonderfully," said she, "but they won't make much out of us. The most they'll want to know is what you said to us about running away." Some one made an allusion to our numbers or plans in the presence of this slave family. "O, you needn't fear saying anything here," said the quadroon, "these people are all right, you may be sure, and as close as the grave."

SLAVES WITHIN THE ARMY LINES.—The following extract is from a letter published in the Congregationalist of last week, from the pen of Rev. A. H. Quint, the Chaplain of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment. Mr. Quint is so well known in this region that the sentiments which he seems deliberately to have formed, will receive marked attention. His opinions upon the slavery question are quite adverse to those he entertained before the war:—

"I am no fanatic. I never even voted a Republican ticket. I would treat tenderly those thus perverted. But this eight months' campaign on slave soil, in localities where slavery assumes its mildest type, has made me feel—and I do assure my conservative ministerial brethren—that the whole system is infamous. 'The sins of slavery?' There are

none; it is slaveholding itself that is the sin; its effect on the masters is one of its greatest evils; it perverts the conscience, warps the intellect, brutalizes the heart.

Believe no such nonsense as that 'the slaves are contented.' They, with no noticeable exception, long to be free. Nor is there any difficulty in settling the slave question so far as our armies go. The property is thenceforth good for nothing. Crowds of blacks forsake their masters at the first opportunity. In this very place, over and over again, do they say, 'I have worked so many years for my master, now I want to work for myself.' They are docile, peaceable and industrious. They say, 'only hire us, and try us.' Can it be that Government means to remand these now happy fugitives again to their oppressors? As an army we have nothing to do with slavery. We neither entice nor drive back. The blacks take care of themselves. I was amused with a case at Charleston. A master refused to sell any chickens, even, 'because,' said he, 'I must feed my poor servants, who will never leave me; and he wanted a guard over his property.' In a few days his poor servants were all gone, and this aristocratic son of one of the 'first families of Virginia' was himself taking care of his solitary cow and pig."

WHAT JOHNNY THINKS.—After raising several objections to the tax bill now before Congress, the Montreal Witness suggests the following plan for raising funds to pay the war bills while administering an effective cure for the disease of secession:—

There is a better way, which a people so shrewd as the Americans will probably find out. Let Congress, as soon as the national arms are triumphant, confiscate all the property of every one who took any part in the rebellion, which has rendered this tax bill necessary; and setting free the slaves, advertise the land for sale in quarter sections to all comers, giving titles to it that shall be good against the world. This measure, besides paying all the expenses of the war, would introduce millions of immigrants into the Southern States, render those States four times as productive as heretofore, and completely change their tone and character. It would create a great demand for labor, and the freed negroes would at once obtain good wages and favorable terms for their services. Instead of the ignorance, idleness and barbarism which must attend slavery, education, activity, and civilization would prevail South as well as North, and the United States, as a whole, would start upon a new and almost limitless career of progress, improvement and greatness.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—This measure will no doubt be carried through Congress, notwithstanding the prophecies of Garrett Davis, of Ky., Kennedy of Maryland, and Saulsbury of Delaware, of scenes of blood and carnage that will necessarily result, and threats of defection on the part of some of the members from the border States. In anticipation of the consummation of the measure, parties are removing the more valuable of the slaves from the District.

Maine Iron is now to be used for the manufacture of U. S. Muskets, instead of English. The Pembroke Iron Works have just concluded a contract with government for \$40,000 worth.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—It is reported that a Union family living near Chain Bridge—with in half a dozen miles of Washington—was recently captured by secession cavalry!

A rebel sympathizer, residing abroad, writes home as follows:—"The more I see of Europe, the more I am convinced of the deep seated antipathy to slavery. In the abstract, the whole civilized world is against the 'peculiar institution.'"

RIGHT.—Gen. Curtis recently issued the following special order, the principle of which we hope to see adopted by all of our army officers:—

Charles Morton, Hamilton Kennedy, Alexander L. wis, colored men, formerly slaves employed in the rebel service, and taken as contraband of war, are hereby confiscated, and, not being needed for the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward without let or hindrance, and are forever emancipated from the service of their masters, who allowed them to aid in the efforts to break up the government and laws of our country."

Have you books belonging to the N. K. Agricultural Society? Read the "Library Notice," among our special notices, and govern yourself accordingly.

CURIOUS.—A curious fashion prevails in all the religious societies in Waterville which we mention for the benefit of neighboring towns. When the Choir rises to sing, the congregation continue sitting till the singing of the first verse has made some progress, when they commence rising, and are all standing before the verse is finished. There is philosophy in fashion—and the object of this one probably is, that the choir may "get the hang" of the tune before the audience get ready to listen. Otherwise the choir and audience might rise at the same time, and the first verse would be heard, as well as the others. It is said that no disrespect is intended towards the choir.

SLAVERY RECORD.—When the Kentucky House of Representatives had the President's Proclamation under consideration, a Mr. Martin made an attempt, which came near succeeding, to introduce a resolution disfranchising any citizen who should dare to advocate abolition or emancipation in the State, or even to sympathize with the movement.

A man named Byrne, a desperate character, and formerly a notorious gambler in Baltimore, was recently arrested in Richmond, charged with keeping a gambling house and with dis-

loyalty to the Confederate Government. To prove his loyalty to the traitor government, testimony was introduced showing that he was captain of the Baltimore gang who were to kill Mr. Lincoln. Of course he was set at liberty.

The "Lowiston Daily Journal" comes to us as large as the Portland dailies, and dressed in a style of most commendable neatness and good taste.

JOHN BULL'S OPINION OF YANKEE COURAGE.—The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, in an article upon the defense of Canada, after expressing the opinion that a war between Great Britain and the United States will occur by 1863, says:—

"Our British North American Colonies stand face to face with a power which, in the appliances of modern science, and in the courage and endurance of its people, is a match for the most military of European nations. An American army when it first takes the field may be little better than a rabble; but give it the experience of a year or two, and it becomes able to hold its own against the best troops in the world. So our people found half a century ago, and so, if the storm which we are now contemplating do not burst until 1863, our people may find again."

SLAVERY IN OHIO.—An investigation made by a Committee of the Ohio Legislature, relative to the condition of the rebel prisoners from Fort Donelson now at camp Chase, develops some remarkable facts in the highest degree disgraceful to the military authorities. The Committee found fifty slaves who were taken with the rebel officers, confined in prison with those officers, their former masters—cooking, washing, waiting upon and serving them just as before their capture—the relation of master and slave being as vigorously maintained by the negroes and as fully recognized by the prisoners as it ever was in the State of Tennessee. These servants of rebel officers were transported at the expense of the federal government, and are now maintained at its cost—thus pampering the very men who are most active in the attempt to destroy that very government! Could anything be more outrageous?

The villainous usurpers at Richmond treated our officers with all manner of indignities, and are now holding many of our men and officers in captivity in perfidious violation of express stipulations for their liberation. The Southern barbarians who gained a temporary victory at Bull Run, burned Federal officers to ashes, and insultingly buried others face downward in order to mark their hatred for the defenders of the Union. Yet rebel officers captured in Tennessee are allowed to retain their servants, and the United States Government pays for their maintenance! Men declared free by act of Congress are still kept in slavery, and the free soil of Ohio is desecrated to minister to the comfort of these enemies of their country.—F Boston Journal.

George Francis Train, the high pressure Yankee, who has figured in England in building street railroads, and making American stump speeches, lately had a public discussion with a secessionist in London. Mr. Train wound up his final speech, one night, as follows: "The secessionist made one statement about southern courage which I must rectify. This is the same old brag that one Southerner is equal to three or four Yankees, and said that he himself was good at any time for two. (Hear.) Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a weak point that is the point—(laughter)—and if you will suspend the rules and send out for a pair of gloves, I will soon prove to you by facts—while he uses words—that there is one northerner at least, who will make as short work of him physically as he has done intellectually." (Loud and continued cheers and laughter.) The challenged party now became the challenger, but Mr. Train's proposition, however, was not accepted; and, during the excitement created by the novel offer, the question was adjourned until Wednesday.

Parson Brownlow states that the Union sentiment is still overwhelming in East Tennessee. Over two-thirds of the population of Knoxville are loyal. He says there will be a fearful reckoning between the Unionists and their Secession persecutors. "The last dog of them will be killed and driven out," to use his own language. "All the Unionists want, that the Federal troops clean out the rebel soldiery. The balance of the work they will do themselves. There were not over four thousand Confederate troops in East Tennessee, when he left, the greater part of them were at the Cumberland Gap."

NEW REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Mr. Foster communicates to the Medical Times and Gazette a simple remedy for whooping cough. It is an infusion of common clover hay, which should be sweet and leafy. Make a strong infusion by simmering four hours, and give a table spoonful three times a day. It answers best when it acts slightly on the bowels.

GENTILITY.—Gentle it is to have soft hands, but not gentle to work on lands.

Gentle it is to lie abed, but not gentle to earn your bread.

Gentle it is to cringe and bow, but not gentle to sow and plow.

Gentle it is to play the beau, but not gentle to reap and mow.

Gentle it is to keep a gig, but not gentle to hoe and dig.

Gentle it is in trade to fail, but not gentle to swing a flail.

Gentle it is to play the fool, but not gentle to keep a school.

Gentle it is to cheat your tailor, but not gentle to be a sailor.

Gentle it is to fight a duel, but not gentle to cut your faul.

Gentle it is to eat rich cake, but not gentle to cook and bake.

Gentle it is to have the blues, but not gentle to wear thick shoes.

Gentle it is to roll in wealth, but not gentle to have good health.

Gentle it is to cut a friend, but not gentle your clothes to mend.

Gentle it is to make a show, but not gentle poor folks to know.

VINEGAR AND PICKLES.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says:—"To one gallon of soft water add a pint of sugar, or sorghum molasses, stir all well, and then add nearly a gallon of fresh and ripe tomatoes. Now set the vessel aside, and in a few days you will have the sourest pickles I ever tasted, and nearly the best vinegar."

Negative slaves of rebel masters are flocking to Washington from Eastern Virginia in large numbers. They are now secure from the summary arrest and imprisonment to which they were formerly subjected on arriving there.

All accounts from the West speak favorably of the appearance of the wheat crop in Illinois and Indiana. It looks extremely promising.

The Louisville Journal says the same week in which Gen. Buell occupied Nashville the common schools were reopened, after having been closed for months by the rebels.

Ephraim Gilman, who was on trial last week at Paris for the murder of Mrs. Harriet B. Swain, has been acquitted guilty. His counsel have filed a bill of exceptions.



