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Maxham & Wing

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BY JEAN CARROLL.

The breeze sweeps o'er the western hill,  
And bends the clover tips,  
From which the hum-bird's slender bill  
The dewy honey sips.

Soft shadows, o'er the meadow grass,  
Keep floating to and fro;  
While golden willows, as they pass,  
Bend down their branches low.

As if to kiss with their bright leaves  
The water, clear and deep,  
On whose soft bosom, lilies float,  
Are gently lulled to sleep.

The merry songsters of the air,  
Pour forth a wild refrain;  
While distant hills the echoes catch,  
And send it back again.

(From Peterson's Magazine.)  
"GEM" AGATHA.

BY ORACE GARDNER.

CHATHAM was a lovely little nook almost hidden among the mountains. You might have thought, so peaceful its repose, so perfect its retirement, that sorrow in its wide, long travel would never have sought out this quiet spot, or, at least, would have forgotten to fold its wings there. But the grand old mountains that stood sentinels about against the sky—nay, whose tops, sometimes, seemed to stand out from the sky itself, with the many-colored clouds beneath entirely hiding their base—were impotent to keep out this unwearied, persistent thing.

And so it had entered, and had taken its capricious way round the little town, touching lightly a home here, more heavily another there. But the sorrow that had entered the little farm-house home of Agatha Houser, some few months since, had been heavy, indeed, for it had left that home so desolate—that young heart so sad. Her only remaining parent had been taken, and Agatha and a little brother were left alone in the cottage.

Agatha did not fold her arms and weep, half-hidden within depths of crimson or green *fauteuils* or sofas, for the farm-house boasted no such luxuries, and notwithstanding her aching heart, she was obliged to attend to washing, ironing, baking, churning—in short, all the domestic work of the house.

She had thought never to be able to smile again, but her gay, hopeful, elastic temperament could not remain depressed even by this great sorrow. She could not forget her loss—his memory would be always in her heart; but days dragged slowly on into weeks, the weeks quickened into months, and dimples and roses returned to the cheeks of the young girl.

She was not beautiful. You could have seen that she was not, as she stood, one hand raised a little and resting on the mantel-piece, and looking down thoughtfully at the blazing logs in the fire-place; although you would have said that, that evening at least, she was more than pretty. She was below the medium size, slight in figure and graceful in movement, with a clear, healthy complexion, dark brown hair and eyes, a mouth expressive of both firmness and sweetness. If Agatha's hands could and did do every sort of domestic work it did not follow that they were red and rough and large. On the contrary, they were small, and extremely well-fitted, and, if not particularly soft, they were neither red nor rough. But hands are not of much consequence—that is, the appearance of them—and you may be sure Agatha did not give herself much anxiety about hers. She had more important matters to think of and to attend to.

It was winter. Snow had begun to fall early in the afternoon on the already loaded earth. She seemed listening to it as it came with force against the windows of the cottage; then she looked around the room and smiled, and there was something very charming in Agatha's smile. It was expression now of gratitude and content that she was so warmly and pleasantly sheltered. Her presence, her youth and beauty, gave the room a charm that it could not have had without her. A home-made mat was spread before the fire-place, another before the door. The red fire-light tinted floor and walls, and gave a most brilliant appearance to the bright tin pails and pans on some shelves in one corner of the room; a table, standing in the center of the room, with some papers, a Bible, and one or two other books upon it, four wooden chairs and a settle, composed the principal furniture. There was only one other room on this floor—the fore-room, the floor of which was nicely painted, and almost covered with bright-colored braided mats, the colors tastefully blended—her own handiwork. But on a bed which stood in one corner, and towering up like a miniature mountain, was the *chef d'œuvre* of all of Agatha's work—a counterpane, knit in shells, the pattern of which had been sent her by a friend in the city. Above these rooms were two chambers, one occupied by herself, the other by her brother.

Agatha's father had not been well off, but he owned this small farm, and had managed with economy to live. And now the responsibility of a livelihood for herself and young brother was to come upon Agatha; and there was a vigor of intellect and of body, an energy of purpose, in this young girl, that promised well for her success.

Agatha left her place by the fire-place and approached the settle. She put her hand down on a curly head that nestled there.

"Come, little brother, wake up. Better go to bed—a great deal softer place. Come, sister will go with you." She caressed the fat crimson cheeks. The boy stirred, turned, and muttered some indistinct words.

"Come, Frankie."

He sat up suddenly in the settle and stared at her with eyes wide open, but still as if in some dream.

"I ain't asleep—haven't been—wouldn't be seen—going to—sleep—Ag—"

Agatha laughed a little low, rippling laugh, as she tenderly drew the curly head to her lap.

"Poor little sleepy fellow," she murmured, "I will let him be a little while longer."

She placed the curly head back on the settle, when she heard the opening of the outside door; a heavy pounding and stamping in the entry followed. She ran and opened the inside door. She laughed gleefully at the appearance of the person who stood there—not a feature could be distinguished—snowy white from top to toe.

"Ah! tell me who you are. Some stranger from the Arctic regions? Our house is small—too small, stranger, I fear, to accommodate you. However, as it is so cold and stormy, you may come in and warm yourself by the fire."

The figure laughed, but did not answer, and proceeded to shake off the snow.

"Ah, see! you have brought the whole storm into the house!—Let me get the broom." She ran and brought it, and then was reawakened stamping accompanied by brushing.

"I do begin to see a resemblance!" cried Agatha, as from the snow-cloud gradually came forth a tall, well-made man of some thirty years, with a noble, intelligent face, somewhat stern when in repose, but when lighted with his rare smile, singularly pleasing. "Yes!" she continued, "I know you—you must be the cousin of Squire Eastman. Did you leave him well?"

"I shall punish you for not knowing your friends. Take care," preparing to take off his great coat.

Laughing, Agatha ran from the shower of snow, and waited in the door-way. Then she said, more seriously,—

"It was very kind of you to come over, this stormy evening, Squire Eastman."

"Was it? Could you make a courtesy very prettily?"

"No," she laughed, "I have given up such vanities; I made enough when I went to school to good Miss Clark to last my life-time." She placed the wooden rocking-chair nearer the fire for her visitor. Before he sat down, he went again into the entry and took some papers from his coat-pocket.

Squire Eastman was a bachelor, and the best lawyer of that region. Chatham contained only a scattered population, but there were two or three larger and more important towns adjoining. He was Agatha's nearest neighbor, living only about half a mile distant, on one of the richest and most beautiful farms in the place. His father, a housekeeper, with himself, comprised the family. He had been well acquainted with Agatha's father, and had always been neighborly.

Since his death, he had proved a valuable adviser to the young girl. He came in frequently of an evening, and supplied her with papers and all other reading matter, for the squire's library was large and well chosen.

The noise attending the arrival had fairly awakened Frank, who now stole round to the visitor's chair, and, leaning on his knee began playing with his watch-chain. They were great friends, and the gentleman questioned the boy about his school lessons, and told him several stories and anecdotes. Agatha took her knitting-work and sat down at the opposite side of the table and listened smilingly. But it was considerably past the boy's bed-time, and when the squire ended the stories, and unfolded a paper preparatory to reading aloud to Agatha, as was his custom, he proffered a request to go to bed.

During her absence, the squire, oblivious of the paper, leaned back in his chair, with his eyes fixed-up on the place where the young girl had lately been, and the expression of his face told his secret.

But when she entered, a few moments after, he was apparently engrossed with his papers, and she moved quietly not to disturb him, and resumed her knitting. Presently he commenced reading aloud, while the snow and sleet dashed harder and harder against the window, as if jealous of all this home comfort, and striving to enter and destroy it. Time passed thus quietly and pleasantly. At length there was a pause. Agatha rose, went down cellar, and brought up apples and sweet cider, which she placed upon the table. Notwithstanding Agatha talked freely and gaily with the squire, and sometimes answered a little saucily, it did not conceal the respect and deference she felt for him.

When he resumed his readings, Agatha fervently dropped two of her apple-seeds upon the glowing hearth; one was named for herself, the other, not the handsome man there present, who, she felt, would have disdained all such foolishness, but one younger, gayer, and, in her eyes, handsomer—one far away, and who had, two winters before, taught the village school. She had not seen him since, but that she had heard from him, three letters dated months apart, in some secret place, carefully and tenderly cherished, testified.

Agatha watched the seeds with breathless suspense, while the squire read of Burnside and the expected advance of the army. She surprised him by a sorrowful and emphatic "oh" when he read of the anticipated taking of Richmond. He looked up in surprise, saw the absorbed countenance, smiled his rare, grave smile, and continued his reading. We will do Agatha the justice to say, that her exclamation was caused by no sympathy with secession, but by the unlucky seeds having dropped off in entirely opposite directions.

The snow still beat against the windows, the squire still read. Agatha knitted, but one could see that it was with effort the young girl kept her eyes open. She had risen earlier than usual, and had been more than usually occupied all day. She struggled still longer against the feeling of drowsiness, but fatigue, the warmth of the fire, the lulling sound of the squire's voice was finally overpowering. The fingers suspended their employment; the long lashes drooped upon the fair, round cheek; her head found a resting-place against the high-backed chair, and she slept soundly. The sound of her low, regular breathing came to the squire's ear. He stopped and looked up. Again that smile, far graver than before, but no less sweet. He gazed tenderly and regretfully at the fair sleeper.

"Poor child!" he murmured "how could I hope to entertain her after my poor, sober fashion?—In the presence of a younger, more congenial man, she would not have been forced to seek refuge in sleep from drowsiness. Why can I not awaken from this useless dream as I have so often determined? But I must—I will."

Why then did he gaze so long and so tenderly at the unconscious sleeper, realizing, in his heart, her beauty and innocence? For worlds would he have ventured to touch her cheek, or hand, or hair, so sacred was she to his reverent heart. It was a dangerous game, dangerous to any such resolutions as he had just uttered, and so often before, made.

The cessation of his voice roused her. She opened her eyes and looked round—met his smiling glance and blushed deeply with mortification. Then, recovering herself, asked a little saucily, "Why did you stop reading?—you could not think I would be so uncivil as to fall asleep?" You were reading about the crossing of the army over the Rappahannock, weren't you?"

He smiled indulgently and rose—"excuse me, Miss Agatha, for remaining so long. I will leave the papers, perhaps you will like to look at them in the morning."

Mortified at the incivility of which she had been guilty, and fearing he was offended, she said entreatingly,

"Don't go. It is yet early. I shall imagine you are vexed with me if you go now. Stay, won't you?"—please?"

He looked at the clock; it was yet early—then glanced irresolutely at the chair and door, then at Agatha. She looked bright, rosy, happy, from her short nap. She evidently wished him to stay.

"How fast it is snowing!" was his somewhat irrelevant remark. They both went to the window and looked out. The snow already covered more than a third of the window.

"I don't know but we are going to have a severe and continued snow-storm," he remarked. "It wouldn't be very pleasant to wake in the morning and find yourself buried in snow, would it?"

"O, it would be splendid!" she cried with enthusiasm, and with the fearlessness of youth. "Do you believe it will be such a snow-storm?" she asked eagerly.

"And you would like to stay here days, waiting to be dug out?"

"Oh, above all things!—it would be such an adventure! I should flatter myself by imagining I was some sort of precious gem; they have to be dug out, you know," she laughed.

"The finder of a gem is the possessor. If I should find you, Agatha?" The words broke forth from him involuntarily. He had had no thought of saying such words then or ever, but she seemed so irresistible this evening, while the storm without seemed to separate them so utterly from the world. Thus would it be if she were his wife—two of all the world. Would that it could be so forever. The thought sent a subtle fire through all his veins and flashed these words to his lips.

She looked up at him laughing and careless, but the expression of his face made her start, blush, and tremble. He half encircled her with his arm, and his voice was low with suppressed feeling as he continued,—

"And if I should find Agatha the most precious gem in the world to me, should I be permitted to wear it near my heart always?"

She could not mistake him. Confused, trembling, yet with mingled feelings of amazement, pride, pleasure at the avowal, she stood silent, downcast. Then, attempting to rally, she said, lightly,—

"I don't believe we shall have any storm."

"Answer me seriously, Agatha," he said, a little imperiously.

Agatha thought quickly and practically. Of her future as she was—the next spring and summer—the burden of responsibility that would fall upon her inexperienced shoulders;—how good, how noble she was—how proud she could be of him;—perhaps, too, his position, his beautiful home had an influence. Her feelings were not quite what she had read of in novels, and, perhaps, she was mistaken when she concluded that she loved him sufficiently to become his wife, but her decision was made. She looked up at him, and said, frankly,—

"It is no gem—but the finder should be the possessor, if he wished."

Gently, reverently he folded her in his strong arms, and rained soft showers of kisses upon her face, while rapid, tender words fell from his lips, and Agatha wondered if this could be the cold reserved man who, she had thought, looked upon love and all demonstrations of affection as weakness? Did he love her so? He sat down on the settle and drew her beside him, and she rested her head against him with a feeling of perfect confidence and repose. She felt no ecstatic joy, but she did not miss the feeling. He loved her so, and she honored him so truly; and—yes—she must have loved him without knowing it.

The old clock in the corner struck out the hour in clear, sharp tones. He started and looked at his watch. It agreed with the clock. He looked disconcerted at the lateness of the hour.

Agatha smiled archly—a little smile of triumph. It was new and very pleasant to see this man, whom she knew to be so wise and superior, so absorbed with her foolish self as to be forgetful of the flight of time.

"So my Agatha is laughing at me! Good-night, Agatha, my gem, precious beyond all things else, now and always. No, my darling, do not come into the cold. Ah! I see you will! Well, then," and he submitted to the pleasure of her assistance in putting on his coat, more because she offered than that he needed it.

The sun rose bright and clear next morning. Things seemed differently with the bright sunlight bearing upon them. Agatha did not regret, but the matter did not seem altogether so easy and desirable. He had assented, though unwillingly, to her request that their engagement should not be mentioned at present. Still there was a novelty and a charm in this new position. She wondered if he would come in so soon again as that evening, and was impatient to know if he would next meet her with his old reserved manner. Would he—could he? Did she wish him to? He did not come that evening but the next, and almost every succeeding evening for two weeks—not always demonstrative, but ever kind.

She felt, sometimes, a little piqued that he was not always lover-like, but she had too much good sense not to respect him the more that, with his superiority of years and knowledge, he did not play the sentimental lover to a mere girl.

She could scarcely realize, in her own mind as yet, that he was to be her future husband, yet she looked forward without fear or dread. She told herself that she loved him, and believed it implicitly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

RIVER DRIVING.—From Thoreau's new book, "The Woods of Maine," we copy the following description of the labor of river drivers:—

"The drivers are accustomed to work in the cold water in the spring, rarely ever dry; and if one falls in all over, he rarely changes his clothes till night, if then, even. One who takes this precaution is called by a particular nick name, or is turned off. None can lead this life, who are not almost amphibious. Mc Causlin said soberly, what is at any rate a good story to tell, that he had seen where six men were wholly under water, at once at a jam, with their shoulders to handspeaks. If the log did not start then they had to put out their heads to breathe. The driver works as long as he can see from dark to dark, and at night has no time to eat his supper and dry his clothes fairly before he is asleep on his cedar bed. We lay that night on the very bed made by such a party, stretching our tent over the poles which were still standing, but resting the damp and faded bed with fresh leaves.

A TORP'S DOG.—One of the Snookses was in Boston the other day, terribly dry. Stepping into one of the crack saloons, he doubled himself up like a Jack-knife, twisted his feet around, stuck out his elbows, and presented a very painful specimen of human deformity. Raising his head just to a level with the bar, he asked, in a squeaking voice, for a glass of brandy and water. The obsequious waiter of tumblers assisted him to a snifter. Then, watching his opportunity, he straightened up while the bar-

keeper's back was turned, and stood in all his majesty before the bar. "A glass of brandy and water!" said he in a gruff voice and authoritative manner. The bar-man gave it to him, and then bethought him of his other customer.

"Why, where'd that little fellow go to?" he inquired with some anxiety. Of course Snookses didn't know; and as the bar-keeper couldn't find him, he got paid for only one of the drinks Snookses had taken.

(From the Student and Schoolmate.)  
You Never Will if You Never Try.

A STORY OF THE OLDEN TIME.

BY JULIA GILL.

"Loring has bought some new land, it seems, then, Letty? Why don't you marry at once, and go on there to live?"

The Letty addressed was a very bright-eyed cheery little creature who would have been a dumpling but that her incessant activity kept her shape in form. And again her incessant activity and care would have reduced her figure to sharpness and brought wrinkles in her forehead, but that her perpetual hopefulness, like a perennial spring in a desert, kept her and all about her continually refreshed.

"Well sir," said she, looking up from her press-board and goose—she was a tailorress and was at work on Esquire Brackett's new pants—

"Loring wishes it, but I think we must work a little longer. We shall want a horse so much on the new place."

"Ah," said the Squire thoughtfully.

"Isn't it rather lonely staying out in the new country alone all summer?" asked Mrs. Deacon Pursewell of the young man Loring, on the same evening.

"That's a fact, ma'am," replied Loring, who had just brought in an armful of wood from the pile where he had been chopping all day.

"The rabbits and squirrels are pretty creatures, so are the birds; but they aren't human society after all."

"That's true. Why don't you and Letty marry and set up housekeeping?" asked Mrs. Pursewell, in her motherly way. "You could come back winters and work out among us as you do now."

"I like the idea, myself," replied the young man, "but Letty thinks we must have a horse to begin with, and Letty is generally pretty near right."

"You will need a horse," said the Deacon, taking up a conversation unexpectedly. (They had thought he was dozing.) "Letty is at work at Squire Brackett's now, isn't she?"

"Yes sir."

"And I shouldn't wonder if you looked in at the Squire's to-night."

"Yes sir," said Loring again, a little sheepishly, this time, may be.

"I wish you'd ask the Squire to stop over here. I've a little matter to talk over with him."

"Ask Mrs. Brackett to come over with him," added the Deacon's wife, in a hospitable tone.

"They are worthy young folks," said the Deacon's wife.

The Deacon did not contradict her, and nothing was heard for a time but the snapping of the forelog, or the puffing of steam from the backlog in the mammoth brick fireplace, except when the dog gave indication that he had treed some wild animal in his dream. Not a long time. There was a stamping off of snow on the steps at the kitchen door and the Squire and his wife, according to the custom in those confidential, friendly times, lifted the latch and came in. And these people were so glad to see each other, and so genial and hearty, it would have done you good to look and listen. After some preliminary conversation the good-hearted Deacon said, "my wife here thinks it is a pity Loring and his wife can't marry; they're not so very young; he tells me they are working for a horse."

"Just what I hear," said Squire Brackett. "I imagine you have a notion we might help them. And we ought to. We've all become forehanded in this town. We can give them a little lift, and we ought to."

"Yes, Squire, you and I know what it is to begin poor and struggle along; but we had good wages and that was in our favor. Get up a paper will be the best way, I take it."

"Yes, Deacon. You and I must head it. There's Emory will do whatever is expected of him, and Dr. Tranter will do something, and Mr. Loggins will give just half what you and I do, you know."

Here they all laughed. Then they settled who had an old horse for sale, sufficiently strong for the purpose, and what would be its probable price, and finished the evening with apples and cider.

These people lived a long time ago; that is, a long time ago as we of this Republic must see it. It was when a considerable part of New England still lay in dense forests, and when flocks of sheep could not be kept, except in the "old towns," because of the wolves; when everybody raised flax, and spun and wove their own linen garments; when they ate from wooden trenchers and drank from pewter tankards, and said, God save the king!

The winter was past and gone, the time of the singing bird was come, when Letty, riding the old horse, carrying as much provision as possible, went out into the new country with Loring walking by her side, gun and axe over his shoulder. They had not much bustle of furnishing when they reached their log cabin; no carpets to put down, no mirrors and pictures and statuary to put up, but they were none the less happy on that account. Day by day the axe resounded in the forest; Letty prepared the meals and spun flax on the little wheel within doors, and picked up bush without. The trees were budding out, the pilgrim's Mayflower was trailing its brown green leaves, and its exquisite blossoms under the dead, brown carpet of the woods, squirrels were calling, wood-peckers, red-tufted and striped with black on white, were running up the trees like tiny cats, the moss of every variety which might have been a life's study of itself, so wonderful and various was it, hung from the branches, dappled the dead logs, grew, and blossomed in its invisible way, thick and soft at the foot of the trees, cushioned the rocks, showing all shades of green mixed with brown and gray and dun.

All night the forest was haunted with cries of the wild creatures which inhabited it. A scream of a woman in distress—that was the cat of the mountain. A sound such as you sometimes hear in the streets from a boy whose lungs overflow with life—ho-ho-ho-ho—that was the owl. A prolonged howl taken up and repeated by twenty voices—that was the wolf

and without price, with Ole Bulls and Jenny Linds trilling their perfect notes, giving voice to the joys, budding Spring; longing for these, one would almost have again the old forests that have melted away!

These people, the Loring's had a neighbor a few miles away, and this neighbor had a cow which he would lend for the consideration of five dollars a year. Letty thought they would better have the cow. As her husband was about to start for it one morning, she said to him, "It would be a good plan to take your gun; you might shoot a deer, that would help us to meat."

"Nonsense, I couldn't kill a deer; I never killed a deer in my life."

"You never will if you never try," said she, cheerily, at the same time handing him his gun. He shouldered it and walked away. Before he reached the place of his destination he saw a deer, and to please Letty he shot at it. But the deer bounded out of sight. Presently he saw another deer, and, as in duty bound, shot at that too, but with the same want of success as before; the deer bounded off apparently unhurt. Arrived at his "neighbor's" he mentioned having fired at a deer on his way. "Gave the poor thing a good fright and that was all," he said.

"Sure?" asked his neighbor. "Deer will rush away when mortally wounded; they can bound quite a distance at one breath. I will go along with you and see." So they led the cow and went to the spot where the last deer was seen. Traces of blood were on the ferns and the thick moss, and following them they came upon a deer lying stark dead. Elated at this, Loring said, "I shot at another deer, but it isn't probable that I killed him."

"We'll go and see," said the other. They went, and there was the other deer stiff and dead.

"How pleased Letty will be," said Loring.

"Tell you what," said the neighbor, "give me both skins and the meat of one deer, and you shall have the use of the cow a year for the same." This was a desirable bargain, and Loring joyfully assented. Then they had fresh venison, dried venison, and salted venison for a long time.

Summer came on; there was a patch of Indian corn in the clearing, and its leaves grew broader and greener every day. Letty thought it a prettier sight than all the flowers and lady ferns in the forest. Autumn came and it showed countless ears of corn sheathed in delicate envelopes, and sporting silken tassels. It was good to see. So the bears thought as well as Letty.

For lo, one morning the corner of the field furthest from the cabin was found trampled by clumsy feet, ears of corn had been torn away by clumsy jaws, and the graceful stalks were savagely broken down.

"You must shoot him," said Letty.

"I couldn't—never shot a bear in my life," replied her husband.

"You never will if you never try," said she laughing. So that night he tried. Lay in wait and watched for the bear. After a time he heard vigorous pullings at the corn; peeping out from his ambush he discerned something black at which he took aim and fired. Then they had bear's meat for some time on their table.

When the intense cold weather came on, they turned their faces to—ard their former home, riding the old horse and her husband riding by her side. Their old friends were extremely glad to see them, and gave them employment all winter.

When the frogs began to peep in the marshes, they set forth again for their summer home. What is the reason, I wonder, they were not just as "gentle" as we are with our winter and summer residences?

This year some young men who had bought new land contiguous to the Loring's, wished to hire a hand to do their work.

"O, we can't pass by the time," said Loring, "I never understood anything about providing for boarders."

"You never will if you never try," said Letty, shaking her finger at him and dimpling her cheeks with laughter.

Loring laughed too, and went out to tell the young men they would manage to feed them.

But these young men, having no Letties to keep them in heart, grew discouraged, after having wrought on their land all summer, and wished to sell to the Loring's.

"We can't buy, for we have no means of payment," said Loring to his wife.

"You forget their board bill will go quite a way toward it," said Letty, "we would best take the land, it is cleared and in good order now; it will be very valuable in the market by and by. We will take it and try if we cannot soon pay for it."

"So they took the land and it was just as Letty said. They sold for greatly advanced prices; a neighborhood sprang up around them; they prospered and became rich, and this in consequence of a little forethought and endeavor. In other matters, as well, I believe one might find it useful to take Letty's motto—"You never will if you never try." Don't you think so?"

VERY SENSIBLE.—The New York World discourses as follows. We like its discourse on Diet better than on Politics.

"While we do not agree with this advice of abstinence from animal food, it would yet be well for poor people to understand that the large quantities of meat necessary for the human economy during the winter season are not needed during the summer time. There are many cheap vegetables, that will give as much nutriment as meat and more healthful during the summer season. We believe that poor families could cut down their allowance of meat one half, not only without damage, but with positive benefit to the health. If the people of the North could only determine to reduce their consumption of meat one third or one half, there would no longer be any complaint of a scarcity of beef, or of the speculations of drovers. We should soon have meat as cheap as ever, reckoning by a gold standard."

An army correspondent gives a new word which has lately been coined and which is synonymous with "gobb" and "skeddaddle," and is used for any other word and for want of any other word. He says: "A 6th corps staff officer dismounted near me a moment ago. I inquired where he had been sent out on a general 'scyugle'; that he had 'scyugled' along the front, where the Johnnies 'scyugled' a bullet through his clothes; that on his return he 'scyugled' an ice-house; that he should 'scyugle' his servant, who, by the way, had just 'scyugled' three fat chickens.

for a supply of ice; that after he had 'scyugled' his dinner he proposed to 'scyugle' a nap—and closed by asking how I 'scyugled.' The correspondent claims that this new word like "skeddaddle," is classical and is derived from two Greek words. In the absence of our Liddell & Scott, we appeal to our readers. [Boston Daily Adv.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—Of the nomination for Vice President the Boston Journal says:—

The nomination of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for the Vice Presidency is a nomination eminently "fit to be made." When the tide of secession swept southward over nearly the whole region below Mason and Dixon's line, he was almost the only first class leading man who was "faithful among the faithless found." And he has continued his fidelity to the present moment, through good report and evil report, in the Senate of the United States, as his own People at the North, everywhere. Neither toils nor dangers, the assaults of enemies, or the flatteries of the disaffected, have ever caused him to swerve a hair's breadth from the true line of patriotic devotion. He represents, not the "first families," but the best blood of the south, the truly loyal, whether they have yet been permitted to proclaim their steadfastness or not. We cannot but believe that his nomination will have excellent effect among this whole class, and do much to commend our ticket to his State, now in process of reconstruction. We are sure that at the North, however, acceptable either of the other able gentleman would have been if nominated, his nomination will be completely satisfactory.



# Waterville Mail.

BPH. MAXHAM, DAN L. R. WING,  
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE . . . JUNE 17, 1864.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 87 Park Row, New York, are Agents for the Waterville Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

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Relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to "Waterville Mail," or "Waterville Mail Office."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Dress Reform.

The great dress reform proves a failure. Its leaders are giving up in discouragement, and ladies' dresses grow more and more extravagant.

So say the papers—and they pass it round with an apparent relish, such as a miser would exhibit towards an extravagant wife. What a lack of patriotism in the women of our country!

Old Sykes, who permitted his wife to contribute one of his shirts to the Christian Commission, has protested against giving another till the women show a better spirit. He says silk dresses and artificial flowers have caused the high taxes, high prices of gold, corn and codfish, and all the other symptoms of ruin that stare in the faces of prudent men like him.

He wonders women can't be more considerate. His son Tom, who was baited into the army in the second year of the war with the promise of a commission, has written home that if the country falls it will be for want of patriotism in the women! He adds in a postscript that his wages will barely support him, and wants the old gentleman to send him a box of cigars and a few pounds of tobacco. Of course!—and the old man sent him tobacco at a dollar and a half a pound and cigars at seventy-five cents the thousand. Patriotic old gent!

He has just sold his horse "Ricketty" for a thousand dollars, and bought a beautiful filly for fifteen hundred. He has put up five hundred that she will trot in 2:40. If he wins, Mrs. S. is to send another shirt to the Commission. He swears he will have the fastest horse in Kennebec if the country goes to the—secessionists! Strange, that when the men are doing so much, the women can't sacrifice a few yards of silks and laces on the altar of their country! Sykes is willing to give up the use of tea, of which Mrs. S. is very fond, to reduce expenses and pay taxes; and he put in a year's stock of tobacco and cigars before the war. His ten-dollar "mere-sham" was bought before the war.

But who looked to see the dress reform succeed? When will the leopard change his spots? Does anybody suppose a nation of fast men and slow women will ever inhabit the same territory? Did anybody suppose the women of this country were going into a radical reform in their apparel—laying off their silks and laces and flowers, and going into sober calico and linen and straw—while their husbands and brothers continue sporting fast horses, and going at a two-forty gait, in all the extravagances that sway a money-crazy, run-crazy, and war-crazy people? Dress is woman's pursuit; with many it is an occupation. What else shall they do? They are the mothers and sisters and wives of fast men, and have the elements of two-forty in every vein and nerve; and how shall they be curbed to the slow pace of a quaker bonnet and modest gray, while all pantheon-dom runs wild with the fire and fury that belong alike to both sexes. Give them the "ribbons" of the race course and they will forget those of the milliner. Open to them the arena of science, permit them to contend at the bar, and give them a fair race for the scalpel and the mace, and the gewgaws of dress will go among forgotten things. But chain them to idleness, and demand of them only prettiness and prattle, and why should they not as well demand silks and laces for their calling as the Israelites straw for their brick? Human nature don't put on and throw off its own fetters at will; a goading motive and long and earnest labor alone can do it. Modern patriotism is a feather to move it. The money and distinction and applause that buy this are also the price of the dresses against which the dress reformers array themselves. These reformers are "ladies of high position," and such ladies rarely dress extravagantly. Position, and not dress, is their pursuit; having attained which, they can afford to climb higher over the silken idols of other women.

This great folly of dress, if it be a folly, has no gender; it is national, universal, and not sexual. In women it is dress, because it can be nothing else. In men it becomes enterprise, for the way is open before them. With the miser it is money; with the politician, place; with the weak dissipation, with the fool, if he have money, it may even dwindle to dress. Woman's devotion to dress indicates capacities for something higher; man's, for something lower,—for she, in her bonds, wins applause

of men, while he, in his freedom, has the contempt of women. The fop has no admirer but himself; but no woman can dress beyond the admiration of a multitude.

These "ladies of high position" have climbed better ladders than this dress reform, to get so high. They have weighed with more caution, scrutinized with keener sense, and judged with sounder philosophy, or they would never hazard so much commendable effort for so little recompense. They can never drain the ocean with a spoon; and unless they hope to spill its contents by a giant overturn, they may as well leave it for the amusement of the sailors.

## West Waterville Items.

(Communicated.)

THE Kennebec Baptist Sabbath School Convention held its third annual meeting at West Waterville, on Wednesday the 8th inst. This Convention is composed of all sabbath schools connected with the churches of the Kennebec Baptist Association, and its object is to foster and increase the interest in the sabbath-school cause among the children and the people generally. The day was pleasant, the attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, the exercises were of an interesting character, and but for a most distressing accident which occurred just about the hour of adjournment, the occasion would have been one of very pleasant memories.

Immediately after the opening devotional exercises, officers for the ensuing quarter were chosen, as follows:—

W. A. F. Stevens, President.  
Rev. S. S. Brownson, Vice President.  
Rev. W. H. Kelton, Secretary.  
Prof. M. Lyford,  
M. Cram,  
J. S. Turner,  
Rev. E. Nugent,  
Executive Committee.

Reports from the several schools were then presented. Eight schools were reported, five of which were present with full ranks, and the others were represented by delegates. The reports were accompanied with interesting remarks from superintendents and others, and interspersed with appropriate music.

The Convention then took a recess of an hour and a half to partake of a collation, enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse, and to ramble about the village, if so disposed.

On reassembling in the afternoon the executive committee announced the appointments for next year as follows: That the next session of the Convention be held with the Waterville school on the third Wednesday of June, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and that Rev. G. D. B. Pepper prepare the essay to be read on that occasion. A committee, consisting of Revs. E. Nugent, S. S. Brownson, and A. Wilson, was appointed to visit those schools which have failed to report, to endeavor to enlist their interest in the Convention, and to secure their attendance and cooperation in future.

Interesting and appropriate addresses by Revs. Dr. Wilson, G. D. B. Pepper, B. D. Small, and E. Nugent, enlivened by excellent singing by the choir, occupied the time during the remainder of the session.

THE MAINE THIRD was welcomed with an enthusiastic reception at Augusta, on their arrival last Friday. Our own boys we meet on the street, apparently none the worse for the dangers and hardships they have encountered, and though few in number, we trust that some public demonstration in their behalf will be made by our citizens. The following brief history of this gallant regiment, we copy from that enterprising paper, the Portland Courier:

It seems not out of place, at this time, that a partial record of the 3d Maine regiment, whose services have been so valuable to the suppression of the rebellion for the past three years should be given. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Augusta on the 4th of June, 1861, and left the State the next day for Washington arriving there on the 7th. There is no regiment that has left this State who can produce a better record. Raised as it was in the valley of the Kennebec, it comprised many of her best citizens, who volunteered readily to defend the flag of their country. Of the original field and staff not one now remains with them. The original colonel of this regiment, now Major-General Howard, has won a fame that his State may well be proud of, remained with the regiment until after the first Bull Run. He was soon promoted to a brigadier, and the command of the regiment at once fell into the hands of Major Staples, who remained with the regiment all through the Peninsula campaign, resigning in the Fall of 1862, when the present Col. Lakeman, who was then Lieut.-Colonel, was promoted to Colonel, and has remained in command of the regiment since that time, having twice been offered a Brigadier's position, which he refused.

There is not one of the original Captains now with the regiment except the Colonel, who, when the regiment left the State, was in command of Co. I. The original Surgeon of the regiment, Gideon L. Palmer, was promoted to Brig.-Surgeon soon after Bull Run, and is now on duty at Annapolis. Of the original 1st and 2d Lieutenants not one is with the regiment, having been promoted, resigned, or killed in battle. They have been complimented highly by their superior officers at all positions they have occupied, not only for their soldierlike qualities but as men with the true spirit that makes man above the brute.

They have held important positions in the following battles, losing largely in killed and wounded: first Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Charles City, Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Monocacy, and Fredericksburg.

In January, 1863, they broke camp, and participated with Gen. Burnside on Fredericksburg, and when this campaign was abandoned they returned to Potomac Creek, and under Capt. Morgan were building military roads. On the 20th of April they crossed the Rappahannock, participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville, losing in killed, wounded and prisoners 56 men; and on the 11th of June they took up line of march for Maryland, participating in the battles of Gettysburg. July 2d and 3d this regiment took a conspicuous part, being the first to attack the enemy on the morning of the 3d, a long distance in advance of the line, sustaining a loss of 48 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment during the remainder of the day held an advanced position at Peach Orchard until

evening, when they were attacked by an overwhelming force and compelled to fall back, sustaining the loss of Capt. Berry, killed, Major Lee and Lieutenant Penniman, severely wounded, and 63 men killed, wounded and missing. Their next point was at Wapping Heights and Auburn Mills, and after that, up to Nov. 7th, they were in motion from Warren to Culpeper, Fairfax Station, and at Catlett's Station. On the 7th of November they were engaged in a skirmish at Kelly's Ford with a slight loss, and on the 20th they crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Ford and took part in the engagement at Orange Grove and Mine Run, with a loss of one killed, 8 wounded and 23 missing. They remained in position until Dec. 1st, when they recrossed the Rapidan and remained in camp until the movement of their corps under Gen. Grant, participating in all the battles after crossing the Rapidan, losing heavily; and, as those said that returned, "there never had been battles fought equal to those under Grant"—nothing in the history of the war comes near it, "until their term of service expired. Orders were received from headquarters on the next day (Sunday) for transportation to the gallant 3d Maine regiment from White House to Maine.

THE ELMWOOD LOT.—J. L. Seavey, Esq., has moved his Hall building, which was not seriously injured at the time of the fire, placing it upon the site of the old kitchen, and is fitting it up for a residence for himself—arranging it so that it can be made available as an L to a new hotel, if one should ever be built where the Elmwood stood. We doubt, however, if this will be done during the present generation; and therefore, instead of waiting many long years for something to turn up in this direction, suppose that the new and handsome church, which is soon to be built in our village, should be placed on the heater piece of this lot, going back far enough to secure sufficient width; then let the two large stables give place to two handsome houses, and with the one now fitting up by Mr. Seavey, the lot would be filled. Would not this suit the property holders in that vicinity as well as to have the lot occupied by a hotel? and would it not do as much for the accommodation of the public and the improvement of the village?

ALL that Brother Sayward, of the Kennebec Journal, says of the efficiency and courtesy of C. M. Morse, the gentlemanly superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, is true, and we endorse it most heartily; but the reported arrangement for running a dummy engine and car between Bangor and Newport is a fiction of the imagination. Ever since the road was built, we believe, the public have been accommodated with two trains a day, each way, over the road, without the help of a dummy engine or a donkey car.

At the Democratic district Convention, held at Augusta, on Wednesday, Jos. E. Smith of Wiscasset, and Chas. A. White of Gardiner were chosen delegates to the Chicago Presidential Convention. The Waterville delegates to this District Convention were—Joseph Hasty, Joseph Nudd, N. Morrill, C. E. Gibbs, Wm. Perkins, and B. P. Manly.

THE gallant young Col. Conner, of the Maine 19th, has been made a Brigadier General, his commission dating from June 11th. His father is in attendance upon him in hospital, and he is reported doing well.

FURTHER RECORD.—The family of Mr. Wm. H. DeWolf, of this village, have received notice that he died of his wound, a week since, in a Washington hospital. His body was expected last night. He was a worthy man and good soldier; he leaves a wife and three children.

John Gibbs, of this village, in the cavalry, is reported seriously wounded in the arm.

LT. H. M. BEARCE, formerly of Wat. College was killed in a late battle, and Elias Brookings, also a "College boy," is reported wounded.

JAMES WEST, son of the late James M. West, of this village, who lost an arm at one of the late battles, is said to be in a critical condition at Washington. His mother has gone to take charge of him. An older son died of disease contracted while acting as surgeon in the army.

WELL DONE.—A special committee of Ticonic Division, of Waterville, have recently forwarded two hundred dollars to the Christian Commission and fifteen dollars to the Maine State Agency at Washington, to be used for the sick and wounded soldiers,—the proceeds of the late levee.

STATISTICAL.—A stray newspaper paragraph announces that of the 430 students graduated at Waterville College, 142 entered the ministry. Of the remaining fraction of 288 nothing is said.

THE TROT.—Waterville Horse Association were unfortunate in having the hottest day of the season for their first monthly trial of speed of horses, yesterday. With the thermometer at 102 in the shade, it is neither safe or merciful to press this kind of sport to the extreme—and nothing less satisfies an audience. There was a good programme, in good hands; but we have not heard the result when our paper goes to press.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.—Mr. Jonathan Revell of New York, Secretary of the American Temperance League and Band of Hope Union, will address the children of Waterville and vicinity on Wednesday afternoon next, at two o'clock, in the Baptist meeting house. Parents and adult friends will occupy the galleries.

The children of the sabbath and public schools are requested to come and have a glorious time together; there will be a meeting in the evening at eight o'clock, at the same place.

The bill repealing the fugitive slave law has passed the House of Representatives by a vote 82 to 58.

An attempt by armed secessionist passengers to capture one of the California steamers is reported. It was not successful.

## OUR TABLE.

### THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW.

The June number contains interesting articles upon the Incidence of Taxation, American History—The Fourth Era, Railway Economy No. 2, Imitation in Decorative Arts, Brazil, Extraction of Silver with Solution of Common Salt, with well filled Insurance and Monetary departments, etc., etc.

Published by Fowler and Moon, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

## War of Redemption.

THE SITUATION.—The following explanation of the meaning of Grant's movements since he crossed the Pamunky, cannot fail to be of interest to our readers:—

The sequel of the obstinate engagement on Friday at Cold Harbor, proves it to have had no slight influence on the conduct of the campaign. To understand its purport, some record of earlier events must be premised. On reaching the Peninsula, after crossing the Pamunky, our army was first disposed in a southerly line, with primary intent to cover communications with its new base at White House, and with subsequent purpose to confront at once Lee's army. The enemy at that time lay east of the Virginia Central Railroad, stretching across the headwaters of Crump's Creek and the Topotomoy, a little north of the former, and on the south, overlapping Mechanicsville. His flanks were protected by cavalry, holding Hanover Court House on the one wing, and Sumner's Bridge on the other, and probably, also, Bottom Bridge.

General Grant, once secure in his new position, immediately commenced operating against the enemy's right, in the region of Shady Grove and Mechanicsville; and on Tuesday night (May 31) withdrew the Sixth corps from his own extreme right, and dispatched it to extend his left, in a repetition of that process made familiar by the tactics of Spottsylvania. Meanwhile the cavalry had occupied the ground required on the left, holding it that day and the next, in spite of stubborn opposition. On Wednesday noon, at length, the Sixth corps came up, and were joined by Smith's corps from White House, protruding our line far to the left, and in the severe battle of Wednesday [June 1], decided the point that we were to hold Cold Harbor. To continue the movement by the left flank, it remained to transfer another corps in the same direction from the extreme right. This accordingly was done on Wednesday night, under the usual cover of an attack in front, and Hancock in his turn traversed the line. To mass the Army more compactly, Burnside and Warren would naturally push down from the right to closer contiguity with the neighboring corps, and perhaps to overlapping them. We judge that this manoeuvre was initiated on Thursday, but foiled by the fierce attack made on them while they marched by the flank outside of their works, as they appear after Thursday's fight to have resumed their old positions.

On Friday, [June 3] the terrific and momentous conflict, two days prepared for, was opened at gray dawn. The enemy's right protruded, as expected, the point of attack. The detailed conduct and the issue of the battle are elsewhere particularized. In brief, it was a temporary success, but a final repulse. Regarding it in the indistinct and blurred light which falls upon it at so recent a date as this after its occurrence, it shows at least that the enemy's position in front of Cold Harbor is quite as formidable as anything he has yet presented to us. Some arguings of better fortune in the future, however, may be derived, perhaps, from the fact that our strength does not seem to have been entirely economized and expended against his stronghold on that day. The Second, Sixth and Eighteenth corps were exhaustively employed and fought with admirable gallantry. But, on this right, the Ninth and Fifth, while doing all that was asked of them, found little more than stubborn skirmish line in front which they carried with ease. The enemy, then had withdrawn his force from left to right that he might fight our three corps with the bulk of his army. Surprisingly often we have been able to overwhelm his flank right, but this time he was wary and prepared, being schooled by experience.

These views are strengthened by the fact that on Thursday occurred the manoeuvre on our right, which we can read only as an endeavor to mass the Ninth and Fifth corps farther down the line, with intent to hurl them also against the enemy on Friday. It may be conjectured that the Fifth was to have been retired to the rear of the left centre of the line, so as to occupy a correlative supporting position in the reserve or second line, to that which, it would seem, A. P. Hill was detached to maintain for the enemy on the same day. Burnside would then, of course, have gone into the entrenchments left by Warren, to render the attack compact and strong.

But the attack could not be delayed beyond Friday, as the enemy had already got wind of our scheme by the affairs of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and had already stretched his line so as to overlap our own left wing. It being determined to penetrate his line at Cold Harbor, the easy progress made by our right corps was not conducive to the general success, except so far as it engaged the attention of the enemy. It may be added, in confirmation of what has been said, that the Fifth corps is now drawn back in rear of the line, and, on a renewal of the attack, should one be ordered, will probably be engaged at the vital point.

The battle at Cold Harbor was possibly designed to be rather tentative than decisive. Its aim may have been to find out whether the enemy's line could be cut by heroic assault, and a way thus laid open to the control of the passage of the Chickahominy, or whether resort must be had to a more laborious process of campaigning. That it was a disappointment, however, of a general who tries his favorite plan first, but has not exhausted his reserve of ingenuity. Our faith in final success continues strong.

The proximity of the lines since Friday has left that day's battle-field disputed ground, and the men since killed and wounded have in a great measure been left on the field, the dead unburied and the wounded suffering. The rifles of both parties have covered the ground, and kill any man bold enough to venture upon it. Accordingly several letters have passed between General Grant and Lee on this subject, and two flags have gone from the former to the latter; but with what results is not yet known.

The formation and position of our line, as well as those of the enemy's remain pretty nearly as already described. But the Fifth corps has been detached from its former ground on the right centre, and moved out in rear and reserve, with intent, we should surmise, to be sent in on the left in the event of more fighting. The gap has necessitated, of course, the transfer of the Ninth, our extreme right, down to the post last lately occupied by the Fifth.

For about a week, the news from the army has been exceedingly meagre. We were told

that there was little or no fighting, and that all was quiet both with Grant and Butler, but all the while, intimations of a new movement, making or about to be made, were thrown out occasionally. We now have assurances from Secretary Stanton that this movement—which was to the left, with a view to placing our army south of James River—is well advanced, and that Grant is now with Butler. The movement commenced on Sunday night, after some days of preparation, and a portion of the troops embarked on transports for Bermuda Landing; another portion crossed the Chickahominy at James Bridge and marched to Charles City; and the remainder crossed Long Bridge and marched to Wilcox. They were to cross the James River at Powhatan Point, and the advance had reached that place on Monday, and would immediately commence crossing the river. No fighting had taken place during the movement up to Monday noon, beyond a slight cavalry skirmish.

From the official report of Hunter's battle with the rebels in the Shenandoah valley, we learn that it occurred Sunday, the 5th inst. at Piedmont, and lasted ten hours. The rebels were totally routed, their commander, General Jones, killed, and fifteen hundred prisoners taken. Our forces also captured three thousand stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of stores. They promptly pushed on and occupied Staunton, forming a junction with the cavalry columns of Crook and Averill, destroyed the property of the rebel government in the town as well as the track of the Virginia Central railroad, and were about to advance again to other achievements.

An advance on Petersburg was recently planned, which did not succeed, through the failure of Gen. Gilmore to co-operate with Kautz. Gilmore advanced to within a short distance, but being informed by a woman that the rebels were prepared to receive him, having obtained information of the movement the day previous, he decided to return, which he did safely with only 25 wounded. General Kautz by another road surprised and entered the works by a brave dash, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, but not being co-operated with by Gilmore, he was obliged to fall back to prevent being surrounded, bringing his prisoners and captured guns with him. The gunboats in the Appomattox threw many shells into Petersburg during the movement.

A despatch from General Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4th, states that General Emory reports an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya, which had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were dispersed and a large quantity of commissary stores, &c., captured.

Advices from New Orleans of the 6th state the blockade of the Mississippi by Marmaduke's batteries still continued, but that several gunboats and other steamers had successfully run by with slight injury.

The termination of the rebel raid through Kentucky is on the whole far from favorable to the invaders. The siege of Frankfort was abandoned on Saturday afternoon, two demands for the surrender of the garrison having been refused. A strong body of rebels attacked the Union force at Cynthiana on Saturday, and a fight of some severity ensued. The Union garrison consisted of two Ohio regiments, under General Hubson, and finally surrendered on condition of an immediate exchange. On Sunday morning, Gen. Burbridge's column arrived on the scene, surprised the rebel camp, and completely routed Morgan's force, capturing seven hundred prisoners. At last accounts the Union commander was pursuing the defeated enemy.

Gen. Burbridge, in his report says, "I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight, and after an hour's hard fighting completely routed him, killing 300, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly 400, besides recapturing 100 of Gen. Hobson's command and over 1,000 horses. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 150. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions; they have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

We again have news of disaster to record from the Southwest. It appears that an expedition of about 8,000 Union troops left Memphis a fortnight ago, on some mission not stated. They were commanded by Gen. S. D. Sturgis. They met the enemy, and a battle ensued in which the Union troops were worsted with the loss of their trains and ammunition. They also destroyed and abandoned their artillery, and lost a number of prisoners.

The latest reports from Sherman are to the 14th, at which time he was making good progress. The rebel General Polk is said to have been killed on that day. An attempt had been made by rebel cavalry to cut Gen. Sherman's communications with Chattanooga. Prisoners report the whole rebel army south of the Chattahoochee river, where they would make a stand, but as the river was much swollen there could be no fighting very soon. Sheridan has been out for some days on an important mission, with a force of cavalry and artillery. We have a report that he has reached Gordonsville and that he is to join Hunter. Together they hope to capture Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and may reach Danville.

A CHANGE.—Last Saturday night there was a slight frost about, and yesterday the thermometer stood at 102 in the shade.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—This favorite company of vocalists and bell-ringers will give a concert at Town Hall on Monday evening next. Everybody, almost, will go to hear them and take the children along.

A PUFF FOR THE LATE CONVENTION.—The Bangor Democrat, just issued, says of the late "Democratic" nominating convention:—"In one particular the Convention manifested a decided improvement over those of the three former years. There was no war talk, either

in the Convention or out of it, among the members. Those who have heretofore advocated war have become satisfied that the conquest of the South is an impossibility and that the sooner the country recognizes the fact the better."

## Cattle Markets.

ABOUT seventy-five more cattle were reported at market last week than the week previous and about seven hundred less sheep. The good cattle sold well as usual, though much of the stock was poor and went off slowly and at reduced prices. The sheep were better than the average and prices would have rated higher but for the previous glut.

We quote from the New England Farmer as follows:—

First quality beefs, \$13.00 to \$14.00; second do., \$12.00 to \$12.75; third quality, \$10.50 to \$11.75; extra, \$14.50 to \$15.00.  
Working oxen—\$100 to \$275, or according to their value as beef.  
Sheep and Lambs—6 to 9 cts. per lb. on live weight, sheared;  
Veals—\$5 to \$9 each.

ON THE SKEETERS.—Everybody is complaining of these blood-thirsty little tormentors, legions of which swarm in every house, just now, to the great discomfort of the children particularly. "Is he killed?" inquired a little shaver the other night, as one was suddenly squelched that had been mercilessly phlebotomizing him, "Yes; he's dead." "Well, can't you kill him a little more?" A friend recommends sponging the face and hands with camphorated water, as a sure preventive. Try it.

P. S. Later.—We stop the press to announce that the above remedy isn't worth a button. "Skeeters will sip camphorated water with all the relish of a toper for a delicious mint julep."

THE army worm is said to have made its appearance at Norridgewock and Madison, confining its ravages to the forest and making its way northward.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN made an enthusiastic speech at the Union Ratification meeting in Bangor, on Saturday evening. He goes for Lincoln and Johnson, he does.

VALLANDIGHAM is over the border and on the rampage. He made a speech at Dayton, the other day, defiant and revolutionary.

MAINE BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Maine Baptist Convention will hold its annual session this year at Bangor, commencing on Tuesday next, June 21st. Free return tickets will be furnished to all in attendance who come over the railroads.

THE LOST FOUND.—There is a report, which promises to prove true, that Mr. Lewis Murray a Waterville soldier, who was reported killed in battle two years ago, has been a wounded prisoner at Richmond and is yet alive. A supposed widow and several fatherless children in poverty, are now tremblingly rejoicing in this new-born hope. God grant it may prove true.

PLEASANT COURTESY.—The Universalist Society of this Village have kindly tendered to the Unitarians the use of their house, for the meeting of their annual State Convention, commencing on Tuesday evening next. "Showing kindness one to another."

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST.—The New York Tribune says that a gentleman in conversation with Mr. Lincoln on Friday remarked that nothing could defeat his re-election but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

PRINCE KUNG, the foreign secretary of China, has informed Minister Burlingame that orders have been given for the exclusion of the pirate Alabama from Chinese ports.

THE Hallowell Gazette says the signs still continue favorable that Hallowell is coming up; a new store has been commenced on Water St., by Mr. Tobey.

A WAGGISH editor in New Hampshire recommends the following "life-preserver for President Lincoln."

"If the present incumbent gets the nomination for a second term of office (which we all know is equivalent to an election), his friends can hardly do better than make Ben. Butler the Vice-President. Old Abe might then travel throughout the length and breadth of the Confederacy without Scotch cap and military cloak yet have no fears of assassination. The Rebels dread 'Beast Butler' worse than they do 'Ape Lincoln,' and wouldn't like to see the New Orleans regime extended over the Southern states."

DURING the month of May the greenback currency was diminished half a million of dollars, and the legal tender five fourteen millions. Mr. Chase says that "no additional issues of legal tenders of any description will be made to the circulation."

It has been ignorantly or malignantly asserted the war is now prosecuted at the expense of four millions a day. It is authoritatively stated that the cost is two and a half millions a day, and that the public debt is one thousand seven hundred millions.

THE Bankruptcy bill has been rejected by the House of Representatives by a majority of one vote. The friends of the bill feel confident they will effect a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was rejected.

At a table of one of the New York hotels lately, a rough-spun individual was annoyed by the voracity of his nearest neighbor, who monopolized all the good things he could reach. After witnessing his operations for some time, the blunt customer tapped the gourmandizer on the shoulder, and said:—"Look a here, old fellow, I wouldn't advise you to go to Ohio right away."

"Why not?"

"Because they've got the hog cholera out there!"

SOME one pronounced good authority in entomology, says that a thorough washing of the trunks of trees with soap about the last of May is a perfect protection against the bore-







MISCELLANY.

OUR HEROES.

BY FRANCOIS DE HAAS JANVIER.

Cheers! Cheers! for our heroes!  
Not those who wear stars;  
Not those who wear eagles,  
And laurels, and bays;  
We know they are gallant,  
And honor them, too,  
For bravely maintaining  
The Red, White and Blue!

But, cheers for our soldiers,  
Rough, wrinkled, and brown;  
The men who make heroes  
And ask no renown;  
Unselfish, unflinching,  
Intrepid and true,  
The bulwark surrounding  
The Red, White and Blue!

Our patriot soldiers!  
When Freedom's children  
Assailed her as foes:  
When Anarchy threatened  
And Order withdrew,  
They rallied to rescue  
The Red, White and Blue!

Upholding our banner,  
On many a field,  
The doom of the traitor  
They valiantly sealed;  
And, with the conflict,  
Found victory new,  
Where victory greeted  
The Red, White and Blue!

Yet, loved ones have fallen—  
And still, where they sleep,  
A sorrowing Nation  
Shall silently weep;  
And Spring's fairest flowers,  
In gratitude, strewn,  
O'er those who have cherished  
The Red, White and Blue!

But, glory immortal  
Is waiting them now;  
And chaplets unfading  
Shall drape every brow,  
When, called by the trumpet,  
At Time's great review,  
They stand, who defended  
The Red, White and Blue!

**GENERAL GRANT'S PROMPTNESS.**—Colonel William S. Hillyer, formerly Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff, was on Saturday evening complimented by a serenade from the Seventh regiment band, at his residence in New York. In a speech of thanks to his friends, who had assembled, he spoke in the warmest terms of General Grant's ability and firmness, and expressed his confidence of the final and speedy success of our armies in Virginia. Among other incidents which he related of the General was the following:

"I remember well three years ago in August, when General Grant was in command of the district of Cairo, Ill., news was brought to him that the rebel army had seized Paducah, Ky., and were moving on Columbus. He telegraphed to General Fremont, who was then in command in Missouri, asking permission to go and take Paducah. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. Hour after hour passed by and no reply came from St. Louis. Seven o'clock came and the officer announced the troops had embarked and the caissons were ready, still no answer. The operator at St. Louis was questioned about the telegram, and replied that the despatch had been placed in General Fremont's hands; and gentlemen, he had telegraphed on to Washington to know whether or not it would be policy to invade the sacred soil of Kentucky, and gentlemen who should have been the heroes of this war were playing the part of walking gentlemen. Midnight came, and still no answer, when Gen. Grant, turning to me, said: 'Come on; I will take Paducah if it costs me my commission.' (Cheers.) And the morning sun shone on federal bayonets marching through the streets of Paducah. That act, not only saved the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, but paved the way for those expeditions which ended in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. We started back to Cairo, and there we received instructions to 'take Paducah, if we are strong enough.' This is a matter of the military history of this war, and it shows you the great characteristic of General Grant."

**THE CHICKAHOMINY.**—The Chickahominy River, as a line of defense, is peculiarly well adapted for that purpose. It is a sluggish river, divided into a half dozen streamlets, running into and out of each other at random. These water courses occupy a space about seventy yards in width. Immense trees grow up out of the water, and the entire stream is covered by a thick wood. It is a remarkable instance of a river running through and watering a long strip of woods. From each side of the woodland a flat surface extends for about half a mile. This is nearly always overflowed, and becomes an impassable morass. It is only when the water in the river is very low that men can safely walk upon the ground bordering it. On these flat surfaces there is not a solitary tree. They are bare, and anything moving upon them can be easily discerned. From the borders of these plains, hills, in some cases two hundred feet high, abruptly rise. They are covered with thick woods, and are so steep that wagons cannot be hauled directly up their face. The few roads go down them diagonally to the bridges across the swamp and river. This Chickahominy Valley, one of the strangest in America, is the outer defense of Richmond. From the tops of the hills on the one side, across the swamp to the hills on the other side, the distance varies from a mile to a mile and a half. The ordinary twelve-pound rifled Napoleon gun can just abut from a shell from one hill-top to another. From the Fredericksburg railroad crossing down to New Bridge, a distance of eight miles, the Confederate works are all along the hills on its southern border.—(Boston Transcript.)

**EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.**—The war has made great changes in the opinion of the people of the slave States, in reference to slavery. Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who presided in the earlier part of the National Union Convention, is reported to have said: "We have arrived at a point where one of two things must be done; either the whole power of the government must be used to put back slavery, so far as possible, where it was before the war commenced, or else use that power, and all other power the people may give it, to exterminate slavery. He could not go for the first, and as a true man and Christian, must go for the last. In Kentucky, he said, at present, the sentiments he had uttered would bring reproach upon him and his colleagues. He can't say he was, he is, as you can see. If not, believe that we died like men."

The new cents recently authorized to be issued have appeared. The circumference of the new coin is the same as that of the nickel cents, but they are thinner and much lighter. It is hoped that their comparative cheapness will prevent hoarding, and when they become plenty, those who find pleasure in such an amusement, will be able to jingle money in their pockets.

It should be generally known that by a recent decision of the war department all soldiers who have been discharged from the service by reason of wounds received in battle are entitled to a bounty of \$100, no matter how short the term of service.



**HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.**

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

**Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.**  
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Notwithstanding it is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare salutiferous herbs; and plants with the purest and mildest of all digestive stimulants.

It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected by human means against malady engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In detritus infected with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irrefragable as a remedy, and those who are not in the apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge, and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients after being afflicted with quinine for months in vain, fully saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach, rapidly impoverished and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LONELYNESS OF SPIRITS AND PAIN OF LAMENESS, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The speedy of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which can be experienced or estimated before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, FEMALE DEBILITY and Debility and Deception arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-energize and re-establish them.

But, last but not least, it is the SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly said, practically popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by J. C. HOSTETTER, Dr. SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers everywhere.

**HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.**

**COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.** A Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Viscosity of Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

**HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.**  
For Weakness arising from Excess, Habits of Disipation, Early Indulgence of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—  
Indisposition to Exercise, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Lateral Muscular System, Headache, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Puffiness of the Face.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably relieves, soon follow:  
Impotency, Fatality, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may expire.  
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "Direful Diseases."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.  
And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System.

Which HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

**FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.**  
In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention of the Menstrual Period, or Suppression of the Menstrual Period, or in the case of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Vaginitis, or in the case of the Ovaries, or in the case of the Fallopian Tubes, or in the case of the Cervix, or in the case of the Vagina, or in the case of the Vulva, or in the case of the Perineum, or in the case of the Anus, or in the case of the Rectum, or in the case of the Sigmoid Flexure, or in the case of the Colon, or in the case of the Stomach, or in the case of the Liver, or in the case of the Gall Bladder, or in the case of the Pancreas, or in the case of the Spleen, or in the case of the Lungs, or in the case of the Heart, or in the case of the Kidneys, or in the case of the Bladder, or in the case of the Uterus, or in the case of the Ovaries, or in the case of the Fallopian Tubes, or in the case of the Cervix, or in the case of the Vagina, 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