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Maxham & Wing

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CEDANT ARMA TOGÆ.

The lady moved at her last low high,
Watching the summer moon sail by,
And counting the sighs of the sea;
Weak heart of mine! wilt thou not say,
Which of the twin that wooed today
Is nearer and dearer to thee?"

First came the Baron, of rank and race,
Stalwart of limb, and ruddy of face;
With brown eyes frank and true;
The lightest foot in a saraband,
The surest grip on axe or brand,
And ever at the king's right hand,
When the Lion-Heart's trumpet blew;
More merry his halloo in good greenwood,
When the red stag stood at bay;
But, choosing yet his war-cry rose
Over the clangor of changing blows,
Over rattle of barbed steeds,
When his lance made tall oaks bend like reeds
In the heart of the mad melee.

Next came the Clerk, so meek of speech,
Learned in law, the sage of the bench,
In their school-boy days;
His form had the grace of the willow frail,
And over his cheek, tall-whiskered pale,
The dark locks of his father's hair,
But when he spoke or when he sang,
'Twas as though the south wind had given a tongue
To leaves of whispering trees.

One night Earl Baldwin feasted free,
His eye was bright with the mallowale,
And flushed his cheek with pride;
The pulses of his legend all were
Leapt up as to a clarion call,
As he rose to his place, and cried,
Pledge me to Edith of Brethelm's health,
Fair luck to the morning's bride!"

The level ray of a morning sun
Glided on spear-head and morion
As the train of the bridegroom gay
Reined up at the gate of an empty tower—
Another had plucked the passion flower
Before the east was gray;
Till their spurs dropped blood, they pressed the chase
But North nor South they found no trace
Of the bride that had gone astray;
For the scholar's voice, deep-toned and clear,
Was murmuring low in Edith's ear,
As she blushed, rose-red, betwixt love and fear,
On the eve of their wedding-day.

Old tales, if minstrel's red-spake south,
And woman's lips, would they own the truth,
The fiddle might reveal:
The silver tongue, since the world was young,
Is stronger than sword of steel.

"OUR VISIT TO RICHMOND."

We take from Mr. Gilmore's account of his visit to Richmond, in company with Col. Jacques, that portion which details their interview with Jeff. Davis. The whole account, which will be found in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, just published, is very interesting. It demonstrates, says the Boston *Advertiser*, four points, viz.:

"First. That the rebels do not demand any better terms than the government offers relative to slavery, and that their only grievance is this, viz., that we insist upon their remaining in the Union; second, that the attempts of the Niagara Junta, or any person else, to spread an impression that the rebels will agree to any terms of peace short of a dissolution of the Union are deceitful; third, that the rebel leaders will not submit the question of peace to the people; fourth, that the rebel leaders will not allow the majority to rule."

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, watching the passers-by in the street—I should like to tell you they were and how they looked, but such information is just now contraband—we called again at nine o'clock at the State Department.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-framed man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us—

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his, if he stood before Caesar—and I replied—

"We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me, and he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied—

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is one thing the northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir, I remarked. 'We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, could two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?'"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; and our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you en-

ter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the northern and southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms, while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of your southern people?"

Mr. Davis smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement,' and so they kept on—Lee whipping and Grant flanking—until Grant got where he is now. And what is the result? Grant has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men—more than Lee had at the outset—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and Lee whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland, and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that, the farther he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours."

"As to money; we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium; and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your standpoint there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field; and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt that I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I ask here, and I am grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Col. Jacques, and I honor you for them, but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life gladly, if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know northern senti-

ment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. 'The radical republicans, who go for slave-suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's Reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of— Pardon my terms. I mean no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of these things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not, it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

"The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it."

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, it is not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions: say, peace, with disunion and southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, or the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seemed to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free. We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the Colonel.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and bidding me a kindly good-by, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him,

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added—

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me—

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the Colonel, solemnly.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—A writer in the *Haverhill Gazette* of a recent date, gives some very excellent suggestions on domestic economy, and among the many ways in which a dollar may be saved during these times of high prices, he intimates that young women who have heretofore been but little account in the management of domestic affairs may be educated to be of some practical value by discharging the duties usually entrusted to "hired help." He says:

Many mothers, who were educated for, and cheerfully assumed, domestic cares and labors, are now wearing out their lives to prepare their daughters for lives of perpetual vexation about hired help, for a constant struggle between doing the labor which the family state often renders absolutely necessary, and the mock gentility of searching out, hiring and finding fault with Irish servants. The young lady who in health is ashamed to be found by any of her fashionable acquaintance doing any of the labors of the family herself, has been ruined in her education, and where such ideas are found in the wives of laboring mechanics, in city or country, it makes a most despicable compound of pride and folly. Sickness and suffering must be taken proper care of at whatever expense, but for the wife of any laboring man to start upon screening herself from labor by a constant employment of hired help in the family, is to start upon making her husband a slave, and keeping him poor all the days of his life.

The cost of a hired woman or girl in the house during the last seven years, has been on an average at least \$1.50 a week, and her board \$1.20 more, and the extra cost of fuel and cooking, between its being used by a prudent wife and a servant who has no object or interest in saving, will make at least \$50 more, making the extra expense of keeping a maid and doing one's own work, \$200 a year, or in twenty years, which is a kind of average time for families to secure independence or break down, amounts to \$4,000, to be made or lost by just this one item of domestic economy.

TO PREVENT PRINTS FROM FADING.—The dress should be washed in lather, and not by applying the soap in the usual way direct upon the muslin. Make a lather by boiling soap and water together; let it stand until it is sufficiently cool for use, and previously to putting the dress into it, throw in a handful of salt; rinse the dress without wringing it, in clear, cold water, into which a little salt has been thrown; remove it, and rinse in a fresh supply of clear water and salt. Then wring the dress in a cloth and hang it to dry immediately, spreading as open as possible, so as to prevent one part hanging over another. Should there be any white in the pattern, mix a little blue in the water.

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—It is not generally known that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into

a hoghead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pintful containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful of the alum.

SPEAKING OUT. Commend me to that Hampshire farmer, Cobbett, for a fellow who speaks out as you might expect a sledge hammer to speak if it had a tongue. I have before said that I do not object to a man's differing from me in opinion. Fact is, I like it, if the man will only speak out. It is a good thing for a young man to be contradicted pretty flatly. It teaches him that he hasn't got the world by the nose, as he fancies he has or ought to have, and that there are other men ready to dispute his supremacy as cock of the walk. But when men do differ from me, I like 'em to say so and not palaver to me before my face, and then go and call me an old fool behind my back. I prefer a smashing blow on my nose from an elbow like King to a stab in my back by an Italian chap with the most polished stiletto. If I had a son I would instill into his mind the maxim that liberty of speech is an inestimable blessing, and that the luxury of telling a thief to his face that he is a thief is one of the greatest luxuries in the world. I'll tell you what, this age in which we have the luck to live is a pitiful, sneaking age at the best. It pays a great deal too much respect for what it calls the proprieties of society. It cultivates too much the amenities with a capital "A" of life. It is a sepulchre of an age, after all. It hasn't the pluck to denounce a man who lives in the commission of almost all the seven deadly sins, provided he lives in a mansion and drives a tandem. There are several rotten places in our society, which, perchance, might be healed if we would only "speak out" about them; but the fact is, we ignore them altogether, and go on in our pleasant walk through life as if they never had, and never would have an existence. We suffer ourselves to be imposed upon, humbugged and swindled, simply for our want of speaking out, our reluctance to do what is thought "unpleasant"; and in so doing we do wrong to ourselves and who knows how many generations to come; for wrongs, the descendants of a wrong done now, may exist after a thousand generations have lived and died. Wrong begets wrong, and wrong tolerated grows up into a precedent which after a time it takes the energy of a world to shake. I should like some one to set before me the exact amount of families who have been ruined, estates lost, and fortunes missed in the present day, because some one's great-grandfather did not on some occasion or other speak out. Perhaps you will say that doubtless there has been abundance of evil and misery inflicted by reason of persons, ages ago, speaking out too freely; doubtless it is so. But everything has its dark side, and if a man or his descendants have lost through an outspoken word or hearty blow in the right cause—given or said with honesty of heart, you may be sure of it that the seeming loss is no loss. The inheritance of truth and honor and courage is more than the finest of gold and the richest of inheritances. Ah! if men could only think so!

GEN. BURNSIDE'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.—Gen. Burnside brings very cheering accounts from the army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for the despondency which seems to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. Gen. Burnside feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the continual pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in Grant and in the officers and army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the north. He has no doubt that Grant will take Richmond, or do something better. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the other side. Burnside, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and an honest observer; and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.

[Providence Journal]

MUTILATED U. S. CURRENCY. It may not be generally known that mutilated greenbacks suffer depreciation in proportion to the portion lost from the bills. Cases have occurred where one quarter of the bill having been torn off and lost, one quarter of the value has been deducted. Now it is the practice with banks to replace mutilated bills with new ones, provided there is enough left to identify the bills, and render it impossible to make any use of the portion missing. We think Government should pursue as liberal a course in this matter as our local banks, and thus save a great deal of grumbling with our national currency. There should also be an arrangement for the redemption of worn out, postal and fractional currency, which is very difficult to keep in circulation. A great deal of it is nearly worn out, and without some arrangement to redeem it, holders must lose it. It would be an easy matter for Government to provide for replacing it through the national banks and post-offices, and thus do away with petty annoyance and grumbling. We hope the needed relief will be afforded.

COOL OFF GRADUALLY. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children at the age of three or four years, the danger which attends cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise or work, or of remaining exposed to a wind, or of sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, while in heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that in four times out of five it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere than that in which the exercise has been taken.

END OF THE DANISH WAR. Denmark has made peace with her conquerors in the recent war. And a hard measure it is they have meted out to the gallant little kingdom, now littler than ever. They take the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, with the islands belonging to them, comprising the

whole of the isthmus uniting Denmark proper with the Continent, and containing several excellent ports and two or three strong fortresses. Thus one-third of the Danish territory, and more than a third of the population are stricken off at a blow. Denmark might have done better in the Conference, but she counted on Lord Russell's diplomatic intimations of English assistance. She has now found out her mistake.

A PROVOST'S FAREWELL.—Capt. I. H. Browley, Editor of the *Norwich Bulletin*, and Provost Marshal of the 3d district, has retired from that bed of roses the Marshalship, and thus makes his bow:

The Provost Marshal who does his duty need not expect a grateful people to rise up unanimously and call him blessed every morning before breakfast. The retiring officer has the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of duties eminently calculated to "make everybody hate you," he has met with the most cheering success. Without a pang of regret he bids an official but affectionate adieu to the gentlemanly substitute brokers who always have "two or three first rate men of good moral character" they want to get in; to the patriotic selectmen and town agents who would like to look over the list to see if James Henry Alexander's name is down; to the short haired substitutes with a complication of diseases who swear they are tough enough to stand marching and fighting; to the timid young gentlemen from the rural districts who have the rheumatism very bad in wet weather, and have never been very well since the war broke out; to the anxious parties who have for the three or four past weeks waylaid him in the streets and opened their attacks with a dreadful series of "sposens"; to the aliens from Ireland and the aliens from Germany, the aliens who were willing to swear they were aliens, and the aliens who would be d—d if they'd do anything of the sort; to the mild mannered men who couldn't understand it, and to those rough spoken men who know all about it: to these and to all of them he bids a fond and affectionate farewell. We presume they are pleased with the change. He certainly is.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.—War with all civilized nations is the exceptional condition; the very object of war is the establishment of a secure peace. Thus the long wars of Napoleon with Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, were considered necessary by him, upon the ground that the French empire could never enjoy quiet until it had proved its strength and crushed the opposition it had encountered from the first. On the contrary, the coalition acted upon the hypothesis that peace in Europe could not co-exist with the Napoleonic theory. In the present struggle the North acts upon the firm conviction that the success of the rebellion will result in perpetual strife, and that the prosperity and peace of the American people is impossible unless the Union is maintained. For this creed we fight. For this we will fight to the last. We have even ceased to argue its justice, with those who believe that two happy and peaceful empires may be built upon the ruins of the old Republic; we are so profoundly convinced of its truth, that we listen impatiently to those orators who undertake the superfluous task of proving the Union to be invaluable. Whatever we may sacrifice to gain peace, we cannot sacrifice the Union, without which peace would be no blessing. This, and this alone, is the radical question between the rebellion and the Government.

It is only by holding fast to this principle that the great difficulty can be removed. The decision of minor questions can never end the greater difference. In the beginning of the war slavery and rebellion were almost synonymous terms, and every blow dealt at the one fell heavily on the other. All the anti-slavery measures of the Government were intended to weaken the rebellion, and were justified by their effect upon it. That they have had terrible effect is evident. Whole States wherein slavery seemed to be an indestructible power have been rid of it. The social system of the South has been literally revolutionized in three years. Thus, as the end of the war approaches, slavery and rebellion are terms no longer identical. It was in the slave system and for its protection and extension that the rebellion originated. This unquestionably is true, but it is no less the truth that treason no longer needs this inspiration, but is self-sustaining, and finds sufficient motive for perseverance in the pride of its own achievements and the consciousness of its strength. Jefferson Davis spoke more truly than perhaps he knew, when he said that he was not fighting for slavery, but for independence. Every day adds to the evidence that it is no longer the existence of slavery that the war is to determine, but the existence of the Union. There is no longer a slave-power in America; there is a power of rebellion.

For these reasons, when the war ends, and we believe it must end soon, the terms of peace will not be greatly embarrassed by the discussion of the slave question, the punishment to be inflicted upon the rebel leaders, the extent of confiscation; the acknowledgement of authority of the United States will be the grand demand of the victorious majority to the minority. By reason of its transcendent importance, it will be an imperative and almost solitary demand. We will permit no discussion of the integrity of the Union. All other questions may be decided then, but this is determined now.—[Indiana Gazette.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The Boston *Post* says: By the issue of the Seven-Thirty currency loan the United States Treasury becomes a Savings Bank for the people. There are no notes stronger, no obligations more solvent, and not one that pays liberally for the use of the money. Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings Banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases to more than the amount of their capital—and they hold them as the very best and safest investments they could possibly make.

THE INFANT PATRIOT ASKING A BLESSING.—Children frequently say quite funny things. There is a little boy, six years old, living near us whose mother is dead. His grandfather, with whom he lives, is loyal both to God and his country. The little boy talks a good deal about the Union and rebels. One day he was alone with his cousin—a lady. At the dinner-table he would not eat till a blessing was asked. He first insisted that his cousin should ask a blessing, but she told him she could not; so he said he would, upon which he closed his eyes and said, "O' ord, tear down the secesh wag and put the Union wag on top the wheel wibety-poo. Amen."

People say they shall peas, when they unshell them; that they husk corn, when they unhusk it; that they dust

Waterville Mail.

RPH. MAXHAM, DAN'L R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... AUG. 26, 1864.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 37 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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ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING, or" WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE CHANCE FOR PEACE.—We invite the reader's particular attention to the leading article on our first page, entitled, "Our Visit to Richmond." Those who talk, or hear others talk, about terms of peace with the rebels, will there see what these terms must be when we relinquish the effort to put down the rebellion by military power. Those who contemplate negotiation, will there see the point, and the only point, to which Jeff. Davis will consent to negotiate. Those who find fault with Mr. Lincoln's position, will there see how little that position, so far as slavery is concerned, stands in the way of a peace on the basis of an undivided country. The rebels fight for an independent government, and will negotiate for nothing else. So Davis says, and so they all say. This is the position they assumed at the beginning, when they declare that they would not talk of union, even with the privilege of writing out their own terms. We ask every candid reader to look at the article carefully, and then say frankly and honestly whether there is any other way to save this government but in pushing the war through to conquest. If so, what is it? Would McClellan do it?—or Fremont?—or Seymour?—or Dix? Has anybody suggested a plan that suits you better, or for which you are willing to vote?

ARE THEY COWARDS?—If some of our young men, who are taking every opportunity that offers to ridicule the soldiers and the war, and thus to discourage enlistments, could read a few chapters of the history of their country, or of anybody's country, or be shown some of the elements that are essential to true manhood, we can hardly doubt that their mouths would be stopped. Is the character of a coward one to be desired by a young man? Will it help him to respect himself, or give him any advantage in winning the respect of men or women? Are wounds won in battle deserving ridicule?—or is the name of a soldier less honorable than that of a traitor, or coward?

"Guess they wouldn't go if they knew what they will have to endure when they get there," said one of these worthies to another of his class.

"Just so!—or if they knew how they'll look when they come home!" was the reply—and the dialogue ended with a mutual laugh.

Are these the "sons of New England," whose honorable name has grown out of the noble deeds of their ancestors?—and is it upon such shoulders that the hopes of our country rest? Does the good soldier or true man shrink from hardship when his country is at stake, or turn his back because danger threatens him? Have not our young men who have gone by so many thousands into the perils of battle, known beforehand that a soldier's life was one of toil, and that wounds and even death might be the result? If they are cowards who run from these dangers, what are those young men, who would see their country fall because there are hardships in the soldier's path of duty, and who not only shrink from entering it themselves, but try to prevent others? Have these young men ever read of the "Tories" and the "Cow Boys" of the revolution?—and do they admire their position in history? There are several of each of these classes in Waterville; and under the lead of a trio of Benedict Arnolds, they are winning a miserable notoriety in the present war. For the sake of those who may live after them, and upon whom the mantle of their shame may fall, they should either stand up in the manhood that ought to be theirs, or hide themselves in Canada and be forgotten.

It is not unreasonable that many should shrink from the duty to volunteer, or even strive to meet the demands of the draft without going in person; but that such should therefore abuse the government that protects them and needs their services in return, or that they should scoff at those who meet like men the duties which they avoid, is ingratitude that ranks with the treason of a Benedict Arnold. Thanks to Him who is the maker of heroes as well as of sneaks and cowards, we have only a few such in Waterville. A baker's dozen is double their number. If these few will keep out of sight, or restrain their tongue

from proclaiming their shame, they may possibly be forgiven when they reach the years of discretion—if that period ever comes to them.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Maine Cavalry,
New Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 18, 1864.

Messrs. Maxham and Wing:—

Again the 1st Maine Cavalry has been engaged in a fight nearly equal to that of St. Maria's church. At five o'clock P.M., 18th inst., our Division broke camp near Lt. House Point, and continued the march all night, crossing the Appomattox at Point of Rocks; and the James at Deep Bottom, about daylight. Two Divisions of the 10th corps crossed in advance. The 2d corps taking transports at City Point went down the river some two miles and returning in the night, came up and joined us in the morning. After getting our breakfast of coffee and hard bread, we advanced on the enemy, driving in his pickets at Groville Hill and pushing forward, drove him from his breastworks, through a dense woods of about two miles, to the Charles City road. Here we had a short fight, charging the enemy with mounted and dismounted men, driving him out of his earthworks in every direction, and capturing several of his horses. Leaving the 13th Pa. Cavalry on picket, we returned to near Groville Hill, and camped for the night.

Early in the morning of the 15th, the enemy having received reinforcements of infantry, advanced with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, driving in our pickets. Our brigade was soon in preparation to meet them, and received their first fire very coolly, in about fifteen minutes after the fight opened, the enemy made a desperate charge, but were repulsed by our brave veterans; during this charge a rebel was seen up a pine tree, firing down upon our officers and men who were most exposed. Riding up with Major Thaxter (commanding the regiment) to the crest of a hill, a bullet coming from the direction of the pine tree, struck my horse; undoubtedly it was meant for me, but struck my horse in the side, just behind my left leg. Soon the infantry came to our support, and charging the enemy, we drove him to the Charles City road.

Early on the morning of the 16th, our division, 2d, reinforced by a brigade of infantry, advanced on the enemy, the 16th Pa. and 1st Me. cavalry being in the advance. We drove the enemy from his position on the Charles City road, a part of the 16th Pa. cavalry dismounted and charged on either side of the road, while the remaining portion of the regiment, with the 1st Maine, charged up the road. After driving the enemy about a mile, Gen. Chambliss, commanding the brigade of Virginia cavalry, was killed. We drove the enemy about a mile beyond this, when they attempted to flank us on the left. Trusting to our infantry to come up, which had done no fighting all of that time, we had great confidence in pushing the enemy farther on. But to our great disappointment the brigade of infantry upon receiving the first fire, broke and ran for the rear, thus exposing our cavalry to a galling fire. The 16th Pa. was relieved by 1st Maine, who were ordered to hold the enemy in check until we could secure our wounded and form the second brigade in line of battle, and an attempt was made to rally the infantry, who again upon receiving the enemy's fire broke, and that was the last we saw of them through the day.

The second time the infantry broke, the rebel infantry poured a deadly fire into our regiment, who were mounted and in line of battle on the crest of a hill; but our brave boys, who have met the fire in so many battles, and who have earned a name by their cool courage, met them face to face, and poured volley after volley into their ranks, while their bullets came like hail, and their shells were crashing through our ranks. And thus we held them until we got off our dead and wounded; then we were ordered to fall back into an open field just in front of a dense, miry swamp, and as the enemy came out of the woods, to receive their charge, and by all means to save the two sections of artillery. We drew up in line, and waited the enemy's charge. Soon on they came, while our guns poured shell and grape into their ranks. Again we checked and held them, until both guns were safely out of their reach; but they succeeded in throwing a heavy column on that part of the road where we were obliged to cross the swamp. As we came down that swamp, the lead and iron came like an April shower. I shall not soon forget it. Lieutenant Bray, commissary of the 8th Pa., riding just in rear of me, was struck by two bullets, which passed through his body. He lived but a short time. Here the battle ended, at the same point where it begun, having continued from about six o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon.

In this fight, the loss in the 1st Maine, was three killed, thirty-two wounded, and one missing. Major Sidney W. Thaxter had two horses shot under him, thus making four horses he has lost this summer. Major Thaxter is a brave man and respected by the regiment. Our loss in horses was greater than in any other fight in which we have been engaged, the number being seventy-two.

We were very fortunate in regard to officers, having but two slightly wounded; but many of our officers had their clothes torn by bullets, and their horses either wounded or killed. Adjutant Boyd has the end of his ambro escaud taken off by a bullet. We still hold the position which we took from the enemy on the 15th.

Very respectfully,
M. T. V. BOWMAN,
1st Lieut. and A. C. S.

Hon. John Appleton, of Portland, Secretary of Legation when Buchanan was minister to England, afterwards Assistant Secretary of State, and formerly principal proprietor of the Eastern Argus, died on Monday morning last.

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September

has the following table of contents:—
The Cadmean Madness; The Bridge of Cloud; The Electric Girl of La Perriere; Literary Life in Paris—III.; The Maskers; Cullet; What will come of them?—II.; Forgotten; Wet-Weather Work—VIII.; Regular and Volunteer Officers; The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things; What shall we have for Dinner? Before Vicksburg; Our Visit to Richmond; Revels and Literary Notices; Recent American Fabliauists.

The number is full of good matter, and "Our Visit to Richmond," a portion of which we have copied on our first page, will be read with peculiar interest, detailing, as it does, the interview of Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaquess with Jeff. Davis.

Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, at \$3 a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The September number has a fine steel engraving, humorous in character, entitled "The Young Politicians." There will also be found a colored fashion plate, as usual, and numerous patterns and designs, embracing the latest novelties in the fashionable world. The number is full of good stories.

Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July has

the following table of contents:—
Public Schools in England; Novels with a Purpose; Liberal French Protestantism; Mr. Lewes' Aristotle; The Tenure of Land; Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley; Edmond About on Progress; Thackeray; Contemporary Literature.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker st., New York. Terms of Subscription: For any one of the four Reviews \$7 per annum; any two Reviews \$6; any three Reviews \$7; all four Reviews \$8; Blackwood's Magazine \$3; Blackwood and three Reviews \$9; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole five works under the new rates, will be but 50 cents a year.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.—A touching steel engraving, called "The Blind Piper," opens the September number. This is followed by the usual double steel Fashion Plate, richly colored, one of the ladies in the Regent wearing the Russian boot, with the high heel, now so popular in Paris. Then follow the usual numerous engravings of ladies' and children's fashions, which so delight the fair portion of creation, and often so puzzle us gentlemen. The music of this number is, "Who Speaks First?" A Gallop. The literary contributions are as varied and interesting as usual. Of course there is the usual Work Table, Editor's Department, Receipts, Fashions, &c.

Published by Deacon and Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

YOUTH'S CASSETTE AND PLAYMATE.—The July number contains something more of "A Tale of Real Gleanings," which will interest and profit the little folks; with another chapter on "Our Mother Earth," principally devoted to "Her Nearest Relatives." There is much other good reading—stories, poems, etc., with lively "Chat with Readers and Correspondents," etc. As usual, the number is prettily embellished.

Published by William Gould and Co., Boston, at \$1 a year.

KILLED, on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, Corporal WILLIAM F. WOOD, son of Mr. Joseph Wood, of Winslow, and member of Co. H, 19th Maine Regiment, aged 20 years and 5 days. A letter from Lieut. C. P. Garland, says:—

"On the 6th of May, we went into action early in the morning, and Willie was with us all day; and in the afternoon we were obliged to fall back, and while doing so Willie was missing. I inquired after him, and found a man in the regiment (who has since been killed) who told me that he saw Willie when he fell, and thought he was killed instantly. These are all the facts that I could learn. The enemy gained the ground that we were then fighting on, and of course his body could not be got. Willie was as good a soldier as ever was in the army, and was very much liked by every man in the company."

His funeral service will be preached by Mr. Dinsmore, next sabbath forenoon.

VISITORS.—A company of Penobscots—genuine native Americans—are encamped in our village, just north of the Maine Central Railroad track. Visitors of the female persuasion are solicited to "buy 'um basket for papoose," while young Yankee doddledum armed with bow and arrow, and in a quiver of delight, roam the fields and woods for birds and squirrels.

"WHICH ARMY?"—Lewis Barker, Esq., so widely known as an able orator in defence of the Union, was about taking the cars at Bangor, a few days ago, on a stump campaign in one of the Western States. "It's of no use, Barker," said copperhead Emery, of the Democrat—"it's of no use; just let the army vote, and they will elect McClellan high and dry." "Ah!" replied Barker with a characteristic wink, "Which army?"

OLD BOOKS, if valuable and useful, should be preserved; but most houses contain scores that are of no earthly value only as stock for the paper manufacturer. Bring all such to the MAIL office, with all the old magazines, pamphlets, papers, etc., that are of no account in their present condition, and exchange them for the circulating medium. For rags, also, you can at the same place obtain the highest market price.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—both the 10-40 and the 7-30—are coming in liberally, as they should from a people who understand that it is as important to sustain the government with the purse as with the sword. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan now amount to about \$25,000,000.

Gen. Ganit addressed the people of Waterville and vicinity on Wednesday evening, at Town Hall. His speech is praised in high terms by those ladies (and a few gentlemen) who had the good fortune to hear. It is apologetic enough, perhaps, for the hundreds of men and women who were excluded by the narrow limits of the hall, to say that Gen. Ganit positively declined speaking in the open air, on account of hoarseness.

STAMP DUTIES.—Bailey & Noyes, of Portland, have published a sheet, which every business man ought to have, containing a list of Stamp Duties, as amended in June last. The price is fifteen cents.

War of Redemption.

The recent movement to the north bank of the James River was but a feint, to direct the attention of the rebels from operations on the Weldon railroad. On Thursday morning of last week General Warren's Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac, which had for some time been held in reserve, made a rapid movement to and across the Weldon railroad south of Petersburg. No opposition of any moment was encountered in this march, but subsequently there was severe fighting in which our loss was four hundred and fifty. On Friday the rebels attacked our lines, endeavoring to regain possession of the railroad. They were temporarily successful, driving on our right, but were finally driven back. Both sides lost heavily. The assault was made at noon but proved a surprise to us, our men being in their tents to avoid a severe rain. The right flank of the Fifth corps was overwhelmed and about fifteen hundred prisoners captured. The arrival of the Ninth corps opportunely checked the advance of the rebels. A simultaneous attack by the enemy on our left flank was also successful, our forces being driven back in confusion and several hundred prisoners taken, including properly General Hays. Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss on both sides. Later in the day our men made a vigorous and brilliant effort, and retook the ground which they had lost by a furious charge. Our loss in this fighting is estimated at three thousand. Only a few prisoners were taken, who were chiefly from Beauregard's corps. There was some skirmishing on Saturday, and on Sunday morning an attempt was made to dislodge our forces, which was defeated with slight loss to us. About four hundred prisoners were taken, and it is said, several stand of colors. The enemy left a large number of their killed and wounded in front of our entrenchments.

Our forces are now said to be strongly entrenched in their position, and the railroad, miles of which have been destroyed, will be held.

From Atlanta we have a report that on the 13th inst., the Fifteenth corps made a charge on a line of rebel rifle pits, about three hundred yards from the enemy's works. About two hundred of the rebel soldiers defending them took the opportunity to desert. The rifle pits were occupied by our troops. It is stated from Washington, that Gen. Kilpatrick has returned to General Sherman's lines from a raid which succeeded in effectually destroying several miles of the Macon railroad. A few prisoners and one piece of artillery were taken. Gen. Steadman is still in chase of Wheeler's raiders who have struck the Knoxville and Chattanooga railroad between Hawasia and London, without accomplishing much damage.

Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile bay, was regularly besieged at the date of our latest accounts. General Granger has been reinforced and has invested the land side of the fort, and the fleet were to open fire on the morning of the 14th. It was reported at New Orleans that Admiral Farragut's demand for a surrender had been refused. The rebels have burned all the buildings outside of the fort, and appear to be preparing for a desperate resistance.

Mobile despatches of Tuesday of last week say that Farragut came up near the city on Monday, and shelled the defences of the city for three hours.

Gen. Sheridan's army was attacked on Sunday forenoon, about three miles south of Charlottesville, Va., and a sharp action ensued. The rebels were forced to fall back, and left their killed and wounded on the field. On Sunday night General Sheridan drew back his line a short distance for the better protection of Martinsburg.

The pirate Tallahassee which was last week reported at Halifax, was ordered to stop coasting after she had received a week's supply, and soon after left the port. Some of the vessels in pursuit arrived a little too late. She will probably proceed to the Bay of Chaleur for the destruction of our fishermen, and then put herself on the great highway to Europe to capture and destroy our merchantmen. It is said that since the departure of the rebel pirate Tallahassee from Wilmington, seven more steamers of like character have arrived there, and are receiving their armament with a view of running the blockade to war upon our commerce.

We are left a little in the dark as to the position of Gen. Sheridan's forces, but we are assured it is an excellent one both for offensive and defensive operations. No rebels are reported on this side of the Potomac.

On Tuesday, Gen. Warren advanced his line over a mile along the railroad towards Petersburg, the rebels falling back.

General Sherman has been made a major-general in the regular army. General Hancock has been promoted a brigadier-general in the regular army.

THE PREMIUM LIST OF THE AGRICULTURAL Society, which we promised in this paper, we are compelled to defer until next week.

MAJ. O. P. BALDWIN'S wound is reported to be severe, in both legs.

PISCATORY.—The official report of the annual excursion of the N. P. W. A. is deferred to our next paper.

MASS MEETING.—Rev. Mr. Dillingham, of Waterville, and Hiram Knowlton, Esq., of Somerset county, are to address the people at Kendall's Mills this evening, Friday.

TORNADO.—A tornado of great fury, though of rather limited dimensions, passed over a portion of Fairfield on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, accompanied by a violent shower, with thunder and lightning. We do not hear

of the extent of the damage, but the bridge of the S. & K. Railroad over Martin's Stream, about 100 feet long, with roof, was completely demolished. A barn in the vicinity was also blown down.

The Duty of the Hour.

Gen. Seymour, one of the Union officers under fire at Charleston, has recently been exchanged. He made a bold speech to the rebels, as our readers will remember, while he was on his way to Richmond, a prisoner; and since his release he has written a letter, in which he is equally frank with weak-kneed patriots, who show a disposition to falter in the contest, now that a final triumph is so near at hand. Want of space alone prevents our publishing the whole letter, but we make room for the more essential portions of it below:—

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth.

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn), that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's reelection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desire—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies, but men, such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field. Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had 50,000 or 75,000 more men near the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the rebellion from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness then to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work, and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call; and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southern most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers to hoe cotton and corn for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion,

and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The next day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he had just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything that he did not know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So poor Richard in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money, and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but he was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman who had some bank stock, and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads, I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two-thirds (and some of them cracked up, too) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one day and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

First, then, I have been looking into the great book you call Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find that the people break before the Governments. Well, then I call that stock perfectly secure.

Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

Now here is the Government, will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

Thirdly, you want something that is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always salable, because they will sell anywhere in the world. Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country. "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow men.

ACCIDENT AT N. VASSALBORO.—Mr. William F. Grant, in attempting to stop a runaway horse, on Thursday of last week, was struck violently in the breast by a shaft of the carriage. He was thought to be fatally injured, but has since given hopes of recovery.

A correspondent of the Herald writes from Mobile on the 7th inst.: "I have just learned that the rebels made a raid on the Pensacola Navy Yard this morning, and that an attempt was made to recapture the rebel Admiral Buchanan and his officers. They were repulsed, however, with considerable loss, by the gunboats and Second Me. cavalry."

Col. Chaplin, of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, of Bangor, died recently of wounds received at the severe fighting on James River. Col. Chaplin has held a commission in the army from the commencement of the war, and after passing unharmed through scores of the fiercest and most sanguinary battles of the war, sleeps at last the final sleep of the brave and chivalrous soldier, perishing at the head of his command.

Daniel E. Hinkley, Esq., senior member of the firm of Hinkley & Egory, Bangor, died at his residence in that city on Sunday.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief to Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]
WHAT IS EARTH?

BY ELIZABETH M. DOZIER.

What's Earth?
A cradle, Lullaby!
Rocking, swinging through the sky,
Infant sweetly sleeping lie,
Watched and soothed by angels high.

What's Earth?
A table, Come and eat,
All are welcomed to the treat,
Each is given his proper meat,
To some the bitter, some the sweet.

What's Earth?
A school—and teacher too,
Unfolding lessons ever new,
That we may judge the false and true,
And wisely choose between the two.

What's Earth?
An inn—while we here stay,
Through long months to pass away,
And more the journey may delay.

What's Earth?
A workshop—where our thought
To shape material may be wrought,
And toil—a mystic power—has taught
How fleeting spirit forms are caught.

What's Earth?
A height from which we view
Bright rolling worlds beyond the blue,
Till, piercing farthest ether through,
Thought soars sublimely to the true.

What's Earth?
A prison—where we dwell
Each soul alone within its cell,
Till Angel Death's trumpet blow
As shall bid our chains dispel.

What's Earth?
A grave—where shall lie
All of our being that can die—
The shell we leave, when winged we fly,
Clinging after the heavenward sky.

THE BULLET FEVER.—Henry T. Jones, a member of the 49th Massachusetts regiment, has published a work, "Life in the 49th Massachusetts Volunteers." In it he speaks of the "bullet fever," as follows:

Already some have shown symptoms of bullet fever—a fever which really prostrates a man. Rallying from that he may be the bravest of the brave. Imagination, presenting danger in every form, he will find the reality so much less than he feared, that he will not be nearly so apt to be panic-stricken as he who meets that experience for the first time in the presence of the foe. This is the fiery baptism of battle.

I had just carved "49th M." on a tree (May 27, 1863,) when some one cried out, "In fifteen minutes we start!" A morbid fear came over me, and a deadly sickness. It seemed as if I had taken all the emetics and purgatives known to materia medica. I felt that I could not go, I was unmanned, and, amid all, my mind was preternaturally active, bringing up home, friends, things past and things to come. This was my bullet fever, my baptism of fire. Summoning up what will had not been submerged, I gradually became myself again, resolving to go on until strength should entirely leave me. Not there, not there to faint and fall, was my prayer. Let nature not fail till I see the fort. That baptism over, and for the rest of the day I was as free from fear as I am now. I can truly say that I felt not the slightest resemblance to fear, and was never cooler in my study than on the battle field.

THE DUTY OF CAPITAL.—We call the attention of men of property to the following paragraph from the New York Times:

There can be no doubt that the mass of the people are pouring forth everything—lives and means—for the successful termination of this war. But is Capital doing the duty of the hour? Are our rich men straining every nerve to help the Government in its two great wants for the present moment—men and money? A reserve of three hundred thousand men ought to be formed this Autumn, and must be obtained, if we hope to see Gen. Grant's campaign successful. It should be raised with the least possible strain on the resources of the community.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by a constant irritation in the throat and a strong effort to throw off the offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others, with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the water from the throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the armpits.

ESSENCE OF MODERN NOVELS.—The following extract contains the essence of most modern fictions:

Moonlight night—shady grove—two lovers—eternal fidelity—young lady rich—young man poor—great obstacle—young man proud—very handsome—very smart—sure to make a fortune—young lady's father very angry—won't consent—mother intercedes—no go—rich rival—very ugly—very hard-hearted—lover in a bad fix—won't part—die first—moonlight again—garret window opens—rope ladder—flight—pursuit—too late—marriage—old man in a rage—won't forgive them—discovers them—old man gets sick—sends for his daughter—all forgiven—all made up—young man getting rich—old man dies—young couple get all the money—live in the old mansion—very happy. Finis.

A HINT ON QUOTING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—A correspondent of the New York Evangelist gives the following hint on using foreign words in articles for the press, which will apply elsewhere as well as in New York:

Did it ever occur to writers for the public press, whether secular or religious, that the great mass of readers know nothing of Latin, or French, or any other language than their own mother tongue? I heard a very intelligent farmer exclaim, the other day, as he threw down the paper which he had been reading, "There, any man who writes for common people to read, and mixes an unknown tongue with his English, without translation or apology, is an impostor! He deliberately insults every common reader, and such impostor I never meet without indignation; and I despise the pedant who does it." This general feeling, among plain common-sense people, it would be well for writers to heed if they wish their articles read.

Waiver of the New York Express, wants to know if there is any perceptible improvement in a caterpillar when he turns over a new leaf?



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 Bilious Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that 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 poisonous element; no fiery excitant; it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic 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 districts infected with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under 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 balsamic medicine. Fever and Ague patients after being pined with quinine for months in vain, until 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 is rapidly invigorated 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 after being pined with quinine for months in vain, until fully saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS of Spirits and Fits of Langour, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agency 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 must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE DEBILITY and Deceptive Discharge arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful incitement. When the power of nature is relaxed, it operates to reinvigorate and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements and 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 added, respectfully popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Philadelphia, 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 Watery or Calcareous deposits, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation Early Indiscretion of abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Insatiable Thirst, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Headache, Dropsical Swellings, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, Eruptions on the Face.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow.

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Disasters,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THEIR INANIMATE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Condition upon which 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, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Menstrual Period, Unnatural or Scarcely state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unwholesome Medicines for unwholesome and dangerous diseases.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their Stages, Little or no change in Diet. Little Expense. No inconvenience.

It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Stricture of the Urethra, allying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of disease, and expelling all Excesses, Diseases and worsted matter.

Thousands upon thousands who have BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKERY have been cured by this medicine, and in short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POTIONS" was, by the use of "POWERFUL ASKUTIC" been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT URINARY, and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six for \$5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed for observation. Describe symptoms in all Communications.

Address for information to H. B. HELMHOLD, Chemist, 104 South Tenth St., Phila. HELMHOLD'S Medical Depot, HELMHOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose of their own "other" articles on the reputation obtained by HELMHOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

TRUE & MANLEY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Corner of Bridge and Water Streets, AUGUSTA, ME.

H. W. TRUE, J. H. MANLEY.

Particular attention paid to the COLLECTION OF DEMANDS.

NEW GOODS AT THE PARLOR SHOE STORE EVERY WEEK!!

DR. MATTISON'S SURE REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.

INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated Female Medicine, is prepared expressly for both married and single ladies, and is superior to anything else for the purpose, as it will regulate the system in cases of obstruction from whatever cause, and is so gentle and safe, that it will cure any case, curable by medicine, and it is also perfectly safe at all times. Full directions are given in the wrapper, and the value to married ladies, who from ill health or other reasons may wish to avoid an evil to which they are liable, if taken as directed, it will cure any case, curable by medicine, and it is also perfectly safe at all times. Full directions are given in the wrapper, and the value to married ladies, who from ill health or other reasons may wish to avoid an evil to which they are liable, if taken as directed, it will cure any case, curable by medicine, and it is also perfectly safe at all times. 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