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The Waterville Mail (Vol. 18, No. 21): November 25, 1864

Maxham & Wing

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dry of all its black blood, they turned their backs haughtily on the white sections of the Union, plundered friend and foe alike, and flew into civil war, out of spite and rage at the census of 1860; in other words, declared war against the providence of God as manifested in the progress of free society. They have fought well; at first, perhaps, better than we; but when General Lee flanked the industrial decrees of the Almighty, and Stuart cut the communications between free labor and imperial power, they will destroy this republic—and not till then.

But was this great material gain of the people to be accompanied by a corresponding spiritual advancement? Was man to become the chief object of reverence in this wonderfully expanding industrial empire? If not, all this progress was deceptive, and nobody could predict how soon our very superiority should be turned to the advantage of that aristocracy which had perverted so many things in the republic.

It could not be denied that the Free States were making wonderful strides, during these forty years, in mental cultivation and power. The free industry of the North was an education to the people, and nowhere has so much popular intelligence been carried into the business of life as here. This period also witnessed the organization of the free school everywhere outside of New England, its home; the daily press, the public lecture, the creation of an American literature, all Northern; the growth of all institutions of learning and means of intellectual and artistic cultivation unparalleled in any other age or land. No well-informed person could also deny the astonishing progress in furnishing the means of religious instruction, the multiplication of churches, great ecclesiastical organizations, and philanthropic leagues. Notwithstanding the apparent absorption of the North in its material prosperity, no people ever was so busy in furnishing itself with the means of spiritual improvement; and though a population of several millions of ignorant and superstitious foreigners was thrown in upon it during these eventful years, it came out at the end the most intelligent people, the best provided with the apparatus of religion, that was ever known.

But there was one element yet wanting to assure the right usage of all this wealth of material, intellectual, and ecclesiastical power. This was what the slaveholding aristocracy saw at once to be the fatal omen for their cause, and nicknamed 'Abolitionism.' Abolitionism, as recognized by the Slave Power, is nothing more, nor less than the religious reverence for man and his natural rights. This moral respect for the nature and rights of all men has always encountered the peculiar scorn of aristocracies, and no men have been so bitterly persecuted in history as those who represented the religious opposition to despotism. The Hebrew aristocracy in old Palestine called this sentiment 'atheism' in Jesus Christ, and crucified him. The pagan aristocracy called it a 'devilish superstition' in the early Christians, and slaughtered them like cattle. The priestly and civil absolutism of the sixteenth century called it 'fanaticism' in the Dutch and German reformers, and fought it eighty years with fire and rack and sword. The church and crown nicknamed it 'Paritism,' and persecuted it till it turned and cut off the head of Charles the First, and secured religious liberty. The slave aristocracy stigmatized it 'Abolitionism,' and let loose upon it every infernal agency in its power.

One great man, yet alive, but not yet recognized as he will be, the representative of this religious reverence for the rights of man, Lloyd Garrison has been, for the last twenty-five years, the best-hated man in these Northern States, not because of any visionary theory of political action or the structure of society he cherished; not because he failed to see just how a Union of Free and Slave States could endure; but, strangely enough, because he stood up for man and his divine right to freedom. This was what the aristocracy hated in him, and this is what, with inexpressible rage, it saw gaining in the North. It truly said that our education, our arts, our literature, our press, our churches, our benevolent organizations, our families, all that was best in Northern society, even our politics, were being consolidated by this 'fanaticism,' 'Paritism,' 'Abolitionism'—otherwise, by reverence for man and his right to freedom.

It grew, however, almost as fast as the material power of the North—this moral conviction of the divine right of man to liberty; grew so fast, that in 1860, South Carolina glanced over the November election returns, saw the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head, shrieked 'The North is abolitionized!' and rushed out of the Union, with ten other Slave States at her heels, while four more were held back by the strong arm of the national power. The North is not yet 'abolitionized,' but every volley fired at liberty by the 'Slave Power' these last three years, has killed a lover of slavery, and made an Abolitionist; as the jugglers fire his pistol at your old black hat, and when the smoke clears up, a white dove flutters in its place. If the Slave Power shoots at us long enough, we shall all become Abolitionists, and all learn to love our fellow man and protect him in the enjoyment of every right given him by God!

Thus had the Free States, the people's part of the Union, gone up steadily to overshadowing material, intellectual, moral power. But up to 1850 this mighty growth had got no expression in State or national politics. All the great parties had mildly tried to remonstrate with the slave aristocracy, but quickly recoiled as from the mouth of a furnace. A few attempts had been made to organize a party for freedom, but nothing could gain foothold at Washington. A few noble men had lifted their voices against the rampant tyranny of the slaveholders; chief among these was John Q. Adams, the John the Baptist crying in the desert of American partisan politics the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven! But when the people had come up to a consciousness of their consolidated power, and the reverence for human right was changing and polarizing every Northern institution—in the fierce struggle that ushered in and succeeded the admission of California, between 1848 and 1850—this northern superiority culminated in a great political movement against slavery. This movement assumed a double form—positive, in the assertion that the Slave Power should be arrested; negative, in the assertion that the people should have their own way with it. The Republican party said: The slave aristocracy shall go no farther. The 'Popular Sovereignty' party, or Douglas Democracy, said: The people shall do what they choose about this matter. Now the people were already the superior power in the republic, and were rapidly growing to hate the Slave Power; so the slaveholders saw that the Northern Democracy, with their war cry of popular sovereignty, might in time be just as dangerous to them as their more open enemies. They repudiated both forms of Northern politics, and tied the executive, under James

Buchanan, and the Supreme Court, under Judge Taney, to their dogma: 'The right of the aristocracy is supreme. Slavery, not liberty, is the law of the republic.'

The great leaders of these Northern parties were Stephen H. Douglas and William H. Seward. Mr. Douglas was the best practical politician, popular debater, and magnetizer of the masses, the North has yet produced. He was the representative of the blind power of the North, and stood up all his life, in his better hours, for the right of the people to make the republic what they would. But the representative statesman of the era is the Secretary of State. The whole career of Mr. Seward is so interwoven with the history of the political consolidation of the people against the Slave Power, that the two must be studied together to be understood. Nowhere so clearly and eloquently as in the pages of this great philosophical statesman can be read the rapid growth of that political movement that in twelve years captured every Free State, placed a President in the chair, and then, with a splendid generosity, invited the whole loyal people to unite in a party of the Union, knowing that henceforth the Union meant the people and liberty against aristocracy and slavery. And only in the light of this view can the course of this man and his great seeming opponent, but real associate, be fully displayed. Douglas has taught the people of the North that their will should be the law of the republic. Seward had told them that will should be in accordance with the 'higher law' of justice and freedom. Like men fighting in the dark, they supposed themselves each other's enemies, while they were only commanders of the front and rear of the army of the people. Both appeared on the national arena in the struggle of 1850, and strode to the first place. The Slave Power repudiated Seward and his 'higher law' of justice and liberty at once. They tolerated Douglas and his 'popular sovereignty' ten years longer, when they found it even a more dangerous heresy, and threw him overboard.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Waterville Mail.

EDW. MAXHAM, DANIEL B. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... NOV. 25, 1864.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETERSON & 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 at the same rates as required by us.
S. R. NILES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 15 Scollay Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required by us.
Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to 'MAXHAM & WING,' or 'WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE.'

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table may possibly be of interest to some readers of the Mail. It has been carefully compiled, and is believed to be correct. It will be remembered that at the first four elections, (1789—1800) there were no candidates for the Vice Presidency; but each elector voted for two persons, and the candidate who received the highest number of votes became President, while the one who received the next highest number became Vice President. The names of all who were voted for at those elections are, therefore, given below, with the number of votes for each; but the statement of the subsequent elections includes only the votes cast for President.

The first election was held in February, 1789, and President Washington was inaugurated in April. Afterwards the elections occurred in the Fall preceding the 4th of March.

1ST ELECTION, 1789. Electoral votes cast 69. GEORGE WASHINGTON received 69, (unanimous); John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; Robert H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Wilton, 2; James Armstrong, 1; Edward Telfair, 1; Benjamin Lincoln, 1.

John Adams receiving next to the highest number of votes, became Vice President.

2D ELECTION 1792. Electoral votes, 139. GEORGE WASHINGTON received 132 (unanimous); John Adams, 77; George Clinton, 50; Thomas Jefferson, 4; Aaron Burr, 1.

3D ELECTION, 1796. Electoral votes, 132. JOHN ADAMS received 71; (about 52 1-5 per cent. of the whole number); Thomas Jefferson, 68; Thomas Pinckney, 59; Aaron Burr, 30; Samuel Adams, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, 11; John Jay, 5; George Clinton, 4; James Iredell, 2; George Washington, 2; John Henry, 2; Samuel Johnson, 2; Charles C. Pinckney, 1.

4TH ELECTION, 1800. Electoral votes, 138. THOMAS JEFFERSON received 73 (about 53 per cent. of the whole number); Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, 64; John Jay, 1.

In consequence of the tie between Jefferson and Burr, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, which, after an exciting contest, elected Jefferson on the 36th ballot. Burr of course became his Vice President.

5TH ELECTION, 1804. Electoral votes, 176. THOMAS JEFFERSON received 162 (about 92 per cent.); Charles C. Pinckney, 14.

6TH ELECTION, 1808. Electoral votes, 175. JAMES MADISON received 122 (69 5-7 per cent.); Charles C. Pinckney, 47; George Clinton, 6.

7TH ELECTION, 1812. ELECTORAL votes, 217. JAMES MADISON received 128 (about 59 per cent.); De Witt Clinton, 89.

8TH ELECTION, 1816. Electoral votes, 217. JAMES MONROE received 183 (84 1-3 per cent.); Rufus King, 34.

9TH ELECTION, 1820. Electoral votes, 232. JAMES MONROE received 231; John Quincy Adams, 1.

10TH ELECTION, 1824. Electoral votes, 261. ANDREW JACKSON received 99 (about 38 per cent.); John Quincy Adams, 84 (about 32 1-5 per cent.); William H. Crawford, 41; Henry Clay, 37.

There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where, through the influence of Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was chosen on the first ballot, thirteen states out of twenty-four voting for him.

11TH ELECTION, 1828. Electoral votes, 261. ANDREW JACKSON received 178 (68 1-5 per cent.); John Quincy Adams 83.

12TH ELECTION, 1832. Electoral votes, 286. ANDREW JACKSON received 219 (about 76 4-7 per cent.); Henry Clay, 49; John Floyd, 11; William Wirt, 7.

13TH ELECTION, 1836. Electoral votes, 294. MARTIN VAN BUREN received 170, (about 57 3-5 per cent.); William H. Harrison, 73; Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster, 14; William P. Mangum, 11.

14TH ELECTION, 1840. Electoral votes, 294. WILLIAM H. HARRISON received 234, (about 79 3-5 per cent.); Martin Van Buren, 60.

President Harrison died in 1841, and the Vice President, John Tyler, became President.

15TH ELECTION, 1844. Electoral votes, 275. JAMES K. POLK received 170 (61 9-11 per cent.); Henry Clay, 105.

16TH ELECTION, 1848. Electoral votes, 290. ZACHARY TAYLOR received 163 (about 56 1-5 per cent.); Lewis Cass, 127.

President Taylor died in 1850, and the Vice President, Millard Fillmore, became President.

17TH ELECTION, 1852. Electoral votes, 296. FRANKLIN PIERCE received 254, (about 89 1-5 per cent.); Winfield Scott, 42.

18TH ELECTION, 1856. Electoral votes, 296. JAMES BUCHANAN received 174, (about 58 1-3 per cent.); John C. Fremont, 114; Millard Fillmore, 8.

19TH ELECTION, 1860. Electoral votes, 303. ABRAHAM LINCOLN received 180 (about 59 1-3 per cent.); John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 36; Stephen A. Douglass, 12.

20TH ELECTION, 1864. Electoral votes, 234. ABRAHAM LINCOLN received 213 (about 91 per cent.); George B. McClellan, 21.

Mr. Lincoln's majority (over 91 per cent. of all the votes cast) has been equalled only four times before in the history of the country, viz. in 1789; 1792, 1804 and 1820. It is true only the votes of the 25 loyal States are included above. The 63 votes of the 9 States in rebellion would doubtless be given to McClellan, but the 17 votes of Tennessee and Louisiana, if received by Con- gress, will undoubtedly be cast for Lincoln. Allowing all the votes (314) of the 36 States to be thus cast, the result would be as follows:

For Lincoln, 24 States, and 230 Electoral votes; for McClellan 12 States (including the 9 in rebellion) and 84 Electoral votes. By this estimate Mr. Lincoln receives over 76 per cent. of the total electoral vote—a per centage given to a Presidential candidate only eight times before in the history of the country, viz. to Washington twice, to Jefferson once, to Monroe twice, to Jackson once, to Harrison and to Pierce; but in three of these cases, viz. in 1789, 1792 and 1820, there was virtually no opposition to the successful candidate.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, when this war is over, that the Canadian French among us have done their full proportion of the fighting, fairly establishing their claim to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Many have proved themselves good soldiers and fought valiantly for the old flag; and not a few of the names to be inscribed on our town monument will be men of this class who have given their lives for the same glorious cause. Their merit has not been overlooked in the army, and we are pleased to record the recent promotion of one—Mr. George Perry, who has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Co. I, 8th Maine regiment. To be sure he is Waterville born, but his parents are French, his father, Mr. James Perry, being one of the pioneers over the Canada road, and a resident here for over thirty years.

GOOD AUTHORITY.—During Gen. Grant's late visit to New York he called on the venerable old 'Hero of Lundy's Lane.' On leaving he was presented with a copy of the autobiography which Gen. Scott has recently completed, on a fly-leaf of which he had written, 'From the oldest to the ablest general in the world.'

ORACULAR.—Among the 'oracular utterances' set down to Gen. Grant while in New York, are these:—He said to a gentleman on Saturday, 'the southern confederacy is a mere shell and I know it; I am sure of it; it is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you. In answer to a question whether in his opinion 90 days would bring the end, he said with a grim smile; I am not a ninety days' man but we shall see what will happen inside of a month.'

There was a pleasant gathering on Tuesday last, at the old homestead of Gen. Jesse Robinson, to commemorate the 32d. birthday of that venerable gentleman. It was limited to the family and a very few friends. The General was in his usual health, and joined in the conversation with the cheerfulness for which he is so well known.

OUR TABLE.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for December is received, and is the handsomest number yet issued. The opening plate, 'The Snowbird's Christmas Visit,' is a perfect gem. The Double Fashion plate is finely engraved and beautifully colored. The literary contents are 'The Christmas Gift,' by Mrs. Hosmer; 'Two Falls among the Mountains,' by Mrs. Pyle; 'The Soldier's Bride,' by Mrs. Barnes; 'From the same Stock,' an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations, by Frances Lee; 'Cousin Caleb's Will,' by Julia Gill; 'My Aunt Goldbeater,' by Mrs. Denison; 'Who did the Wrong?' by Miss Virginia Townsend, etc., etc. Published by Deacon and Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2.50 a year; two copies \$5.00; nine copies \$16.00; twenty-one copies \$35.00.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

NEW MUSIC.—The following pieces come to us from Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston:—'Dear this gently to my mother.' A Ballad. Words by Thos. Manshan; music by J. W. Tarver. 'Pony Galop.' By J. Bell. From 'Now and Then,' a collection of popular compositions. 'The Happy Man.' A comic song, by Walter Kirtree. See-Saw. One of six easy piano pieces without octaves, entitled 'Scenes from Childhood,' by Th. Oesten. 'Poker Mazurka.' From Faust, by E. Kitterer. For sale by all music dealers, or they will be sent by mail, if ordered.

THANKSGIVING.—Our home observance of the great national eating day is comprised in a brief programme. Three sermons—one by Rev. Mr. Kelton, of W. Waterville, at the Baptist church, one by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, at Town Hall, and one by Rev. Mr. Dillingham, at the Universalist church; the subject of each being, of course, the condition of our country. There was target shooting by the 'Rifles,' on Summer street at which G. B. Broad made the two best shots; and a general good time everywhere, and by all classes. We have heard of nobody who went to bed hungry.

WHO WILL HELP?—The 'Young People's Soldier's Aid Society,' which meets every Wednesday afternoon, at Appleton Hall, to sew and work for our sick and wounded soldiers, are about forwarding a box of hospital stores, by Mr. C. V. Hanson, who is going out to labor for the Christian Commission. Boxes are to be sent on as fast as they can be filled, and any one having any old linen or cotton, old handkerchiefs, old muslin, or any article that will be of use—even very small pieces of cloth to be made into lint—may confer a favor on some soldier, by sending them, any week on Wednesday afternoon, to the Hall.

LECTURES.—They have arranged a course of public lectures in Lewiston, to commence on Friday evening, the 25th inst., with a lecture from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, speaker of the national House of Representatives. The lectures to follow are to be from Fred. Douglass, Dr. Holland, Miss Dickinson, G. W. Curtis, R. W. Emerson, Rev. A. L. Stone, Wendall Phillips, Rev. Dr. Chapin and John B. Gough. The Journal sets the expense of the course at \$1400! Truly the price of intellectual food, as well as of animal 'is riz.'

DR. CARPENTER, who has so successfully treated diseases of the eye and ear, and catarrh, during a few weeks in this place, will leave in a few days, (Dec. 1st.) for a professional visit to Belfast. His numerous patients here many of whom have received incalculable benefit, and are consequently properly grateful, will be glad to learn that he intends to make another visit to Waterville in the course of the winter. There is now time for but little more than advice and prescription, before he leaves, and the opportunity should be improved.

Dr. Carpenter's practice in Waterville has been eminently successful. Severe and almost fatal diseases of the eye and ear, and many extreme and protracted cases of catarrh, have yielded to his scientific treatment like magic. We have seen many of these cases, and know of others, and are convinced that Dr. C. is eminently a candid, honest, and scientific physician and highly gifted in the special branches to which he gives his exclusive attention. The public are not humbugged, deluded or cheated, and his skill gives new life and new hope to many of the most despairing cases.

DYING FOR A LAMB.—They have had Tim Gallagher before the police court of Lewiston for 'throwing stones on the Lord's day.' He paid a fine and promised to do better. Probably he intends to get a gun and fire bullets—which is a more legal amusement.

LARGE CROD.—The yield of potatoes this year is almost equal to that of the olden time. Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, of this town, dug three hundred and eighty-three bushels from one acre of land. Has anybody done better?

The remains of Moses and William Hanscom, the two sons of the late Moses Hanscom, Esq., arrived here from California on Tuesday, and with appropriate religious services were placed in the family lot at Pine Grove Cemetery, on Thursday.

The New York Tribune says it has made no money this year, paper is so high. We are glad to hear it, for that paper, by running at a low price, has done much towards starving out the country papers.

OMITTED.—In our list of masks at the late Masquerade we failed to obtain the following, which were among the most beautiful, and may all be said to have attracted particular observation. Goddess of Liberty, Miss Charlotte Crocker. Penitent, Miss Mary Bodfish. Highland Lassie, Miss Mary H. Burleigh. Italian Peasant Girl, Miss Mary Bodfish. Swiss Peasant, Miss Helen Wing.

'SLIGHTING FOR THANKSGIVING' was not among the pleasant things enjoyed this year. A brief half-way effort, that ended a week too early, was the nearest approach to it. November thus far, has been unusually mild. The ground is but slightly frozen, and the warmth of the weather is nicely adapted to the high

price of wood. 'Time enough yet,' say the croakers—but we have yet to learn that there is any truth in the idea that a mild autumn betokens a severe winter.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Our next door neighbor, Mr. Wm. H. Emery, has bought the extensive meat market of Mr. Adams, at Augusta, and is about to remove and engage in feeding the epicures and gourmands at the State capital. Now, we confess to some misgivings as to the result of this change;—not for the meat eaters of Augusta, for Emery knows the choice bits, spots and qualities of an ox well enough to meet the best tastes; but he is honest, frank, manly and polite, correct in his morals, and of unquestioned integrity; added to all which, he is young. We don't fear that any of these qualities will injure the political emporium of the State—they never did, and probably never will—but Augusta is a place for old men, and we fear that our young townsmen will prove lacking in years!

So we admonish the Augustanians that we send them an honest man, proved from his boyhood; full of all good qualities for business, society, friendship or citizenship—with friends enough to back him, industry enough for success, money enough for his business, and independence enough to stand any just and ordinary trial. If he prove unsuited to your wants, return him—but, mind ye, send him back without need of quarantine!

'THE WATERVILLIAN.'—The third number of this annual issue of the students of Waterville College is before us. It is very handsomely printed, and the filling, which has evidently been prepared with great care, is creditable to the ability, discretion and taste of the editorial corps—G. M. Donham, A. D. Small, H. P. McKusick and F. W. Bakeman. The statistics will be interesting to all the sons of Waterville and their friends; the judicious editorials will be read with pleasure; while the occasional rifts of humor can hardly fail to provoke a smile; and in the lengthened Roll of Honor the friends of the institution will find abundant evidence to justify their pride in this nursery of patriotism. But we must be pardoned for once more protesting against the name chosen for this paper, on account of its villainous associations. 'Watervillionian,' which we used here more than a score of years ago, stands on equally good philological ground, while it has greatly the advantage in euphony. However, 'De gustibus,' etc., and we won't quarrel about a name.

War of Redemption.

There is absolutely no war news, the papers being filled with speculations, and unfounded reports. In the hush of anticipation all is comparatively quiet, and the rebel papers are carefully scanned for hints of the progress of Sherman. Some time was lost in the starting, and before he got fairly on his way the rebels knew more of his designs than they should have known. The army, numbering about fifty thousand men, moved in two columns from Atlanta—the first column on the 9th instant, by way of Macon and Milledgeville, the second on the 12th, for Augusta, Ga., but its publication was suppressed by order of the War Department. The dispatch has since been published, with the additional information; received on the 14th, that the first column had successfully proceeded seventy miles toward Macon, destroying everything on its way. Gen. Sherman, with the 14th Corps, the rear guard of the army, left Kingston, Ga., last Monday. In an order to the army he informs them that they are to march through a country heretofore unoccupied by either the rebel or Union armies, and that they are expected to subvert the country. The railroads and all other property which would be of service to the enemy in the country between Atlanta and Chattanooga have been destroyed.

The rebel papers are under strict censorship, and give but little information of Sherman's progress, though they affect to believe that Sherman is advancing to certain destruction. The report which they publish that Howell Cobb with six or eight thousand militia, was driving Sherman at Jonesboro, can only be true of some small affair with a limited force engaged. Our military authorities, and those well posted as to the condition of things, are very sanguine that Sherman's movement, daring as it may appear, will prove successful.

They have had long and severe rains in Virginia, which precluded active military operations on a great scale. The rebels, by a sudden dash on Gen. Butler's picket line recently, secured about sixty prisoners.

The latest report from Hood is, that his entire army, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tusculum and Florence, Ala., watched by the troops under Gen. Thomas, whose strength is such as will render the invasion of Tennessee impossible; and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere is an operation of extreme delicacy.

The small Federal force under General Gillen was defeated near Bull's Gap by the rebels under Breckinridge, on the 13th instant, with a loss of about 400 men. Gen. Gillen is now at Knoxville.

Later.—Through rebel papers we have a few hints of Sherman's progress in Georgia. Macon despatches of Saturday place the first column of his army at the outskirts of that city, and give no hope that Cobb's militia will be able to check his onward march. The Union army has spread devastation over a wide area of country, and created a universal panic. The second column of General Sherman's army is reported as moving on Augusta. A portion of the Georgia legislature were captured by our troops at Griffin. The Richmond papers state that they have other news, but as the North is dependent on them for in-

formation, they will not 'gratify' us by communicating it.

Information from City Point Tuesday morning says but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap canal will be opened.

It is suspected that Breckinridge intends to invade Kentucky from East Tennessee, and Gen. Burbridge is preparing for him.

Ho! ye sons of Crispin and Esculapius! The village of Benton is without a shoemaker or a doctor, and the people there are suffering. They must have the shoemaker, and perhaps with proper care of their feet they will be able to get along without the doctor.

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.—The radical triumph in Missouri is complete and overwhelming. The Cops have not carried ten counties in the State. Mr. Lincoln's majority will exceed twenty thousand. The result is thus summed up in a St. Louis paper:

'The acceptance by the people of the proposition for a new State Convention, by an overwhelming majority; the election of a three fourths Radical majority as members of that Convention; the election of the entire Radical State ticket, from Governor down to Register of Public Lands; the election of a large Radical majority in the Senate, and of a three-fourths majority in the house; the probable election of eight out of nine Radicals to Congress; the presence of two Radicals in the State's seats in the United States Senate; the election of the entire Radical local ticket, with one or two trifling exceptions in St. Louis county, and a similar result in at least eighty out of the one hundred and fourteen counties in the State—give to Radicalism unlimited control of the State—sword, purse, civil power and everything else.'

This result is attributed to the late rebel raid. Price was no respecter of persons. He robbed all alike. But, best of all, where he found sympathizers he conscripted them. It is estimated that he took ten thousand Democrats out of the State and so disgusted the remainder that many of them, where they did not vote the radical ticket outright, staid away from the polls. We wish this plan for the regeneration of Copperheads could be extended.

CHARACTERIZATION OF GENERAL SHERMAN. An officer with General Sherman at Atlanta in a letter sketching the campaign now in progress in Georgia, thus described Gen. Sherman:

General Sherman himself is in the highest spirits as to the future; and his future operations, now on the eve of execution, have received the full consideration and distinct approval of Lieut. Gen. Grant. Whatever you may hear, now or hereafter, I beg you will remember this, and be assured that all the qualities which contributed to his splendid and successful Atlanta campaign—the daring, the vigor, the sagacious forethought and thoroughly careful preparations for all contingencies—have no less been called into requisition for the next, and with greater confidence as to the result. I am of course no fit critic of his military skill; but I can form an opinion of his qualities as a man.

I never came in contact with a mind whose operations were so lightning-like—I can think of no other comparison—whether in vigor, clearness or rapidity; nor any man whose daring was so combined with sagacity and forethought, or whose intensity of conviction and purpose included so careful a selection of means. His confidence in his own plans and his ability to execute them is superb—it is unquestionably one element of his success; but it does not, so far as I can judge, and I detect both—imply either recklessness or arrogance.

On the contrary, conclusions reached *ultu*, decisions given instantly as asked for, doubts solved as soon as raised—he has afterward explained and enforced by reasoning as simple and rigorous as a demonstration; and some of his orders in special cases heretofore, which have called forth criticism because not understood, were based upon considerations of which I did not know whether most to admire the genuine good feeling or the capital good sense. I have repeatedly recalled his letter to the Mayor of Atlanta, as presenting quite an epitome of both his character and his convictions, as well in its simple directness—its vigorous grasp at the core of the true questions involved—its utter, uncompromising, unanswerable exposure of the rebellion as a wanton and senseless conspiracy, and a gigantic crime—as in its expressed determination to make war, in its fullest civilized sense, and no less in the genuine kind feeling which, as an individual, he would rejoice to exercise toward those whom as rebels in arms, he knows only as enemies to his Government. It only needs to read that letter, all of it, closely, to know the man—of whom it is thoroughly characteristic I do not wonder that his soldiers believe in him as they do.

FASTIDIOUS.—The New York Commercial Press President Lincoln a ludicrously serious lecture upon the use of slang phrases. Mr. Lincoln is a rough diamond, and we doubt whether all the 'deucedly fine fellows' in Broadway could polish him. The people understand him, and can appreciate his sound sense, sterling honesty, and unwavering patriotism, even if he does shock the pinks of propriety by saying that the emancipation of Maryland is 'a big thing.'

The following are the distances from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Gen. Sherman:—Atlanta to Macon 103 miles, Macon to Savannah 190 miles, Atlanta to Augusta 171 miles, Augusta to Savannah 182 miles, Augusta to Charleston, S. C., 137 miles, Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va., 380 miles.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. OBTAIN ONLY 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

Said Prof. Agassiz a few nights since, when called upon by the Union torchlight procession in Boston. 'After staying eighteen years in this country I have repeatedly asked myself what was the difference between the institutions of the Old World, and those of America? In Europe everything is done to preserve and maintain the prerogatives of the few; in America, everything is done to make a man of him who has any of the elements of manhood in him.'

