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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 15, No. 01): July 11, 1861

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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a downward step towards the winter's gloom. Each indication that the season was progressing, even though progressing as yet only to greater beauty, filled him with great grief. "I have seen a fearful sight to-day," he would say, "I have seen a buttercup."

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, J. DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, . . . JULY 11, 1861.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 119 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.
S. R. NILES, (successor to J. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required by us.

Advertisements are referred to the agents named above.

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

Our Schools.

We were recently favored with a visit from E. P. Weston, our worthy and efficient Superintendent of Common Schools, and he has kindly given us a communication in relation to the schools of our village; which we publish below, commending its suggestions to the careful consideration of parents and teachers. It is well enough to say, perhaps, that the letter was intended for our last week's paper, but was crowded out, putting the visit and the communication a little farther apart than the writer intended.

MAXHAM AND WING:

Gentlemen:—I have been spending a few hours in your village schools, and with your permission will answer in your columns, very briefly, the inquiry put to me by several of your citizens:—"How do you find our schools?"

The point which most attracted my notice, at first sight, was the small attendance, particularly in the Grammar and High schools. In the airy and pleasant rooms occupied by these schools, with teachers of excellent ability and fitness for their work, it seems very much to be regretted that only about twenty pupils should be found in the High school, and but few more, in proportion, in each of the grammar schools. This fact was alluded to by both teachers and citizens, as a matter of surprise and regret. Your agent, Mr. Nye, informed me that of 860 scholars belonging to the village district, only little more than 200 are connected with the schools. After allowing for the necessary absence of older pupils who are not expected to attend the summer schools, for a score or two in the Academy, and for those who are absent from town, engaged in various employments of peace or war, there would seem to be a much larger number remaining who should receive the benefits of the schools provided for them. I learned also from the teachers that many of those who are registered members of the schools are very irregular in their attendance. This is not an evil peculiar to your place, but is almost everywhere the special hindrance to success in our schools. At the same time it is true that we look to the graded and better managed schools in our larger towns for the best examples of order and punctuality, as of other school excellencies. At the request of several of your interested and intelligent citizens to tell them how this evil may be removed, allow me to suggest a point or two by way of inquiry for their consideration.

Are your teachers particular to insist upon their pupils being punctual, and to urge upon parents the idea of co-operating with them in securing this end? Do their teachers use all the happy contrivances within their reach to allure their pupils to the school-room? Drawing is better than driving.

Do parents interest themselves in the punctual attendance of their children? Do they ever consider the immense loss to individual pupils and to the schools generally, by this wretched practice of allowing their children to stay away from school when they wish?

Have the school officers in charge, during the years past, looked after this matter, with interest and care? An efficient supervision of the schools will of course include this point, as one of the grand essentials, to their success.

One gentleman raised the question whether there is any power to compel the attendance of truant children. By reference to the Revised Statutes, Chap. 11, Section 10, it will be seen that towns may make such by-laws concerning children habitually truant, or not attending school, as will most conduce to their welfare and the good order of society. In our large towns especially, such regulations would seem necessary. And yet, excepting in the cities, I know very few instances where resort has been had to this provision of the law.

In a word, then, all parties who sustain any relation to the schools, should be interested and resolved to cure the evil in question. The good of society, as well as of individual pupils, requires that the large expenditure made to sustain the schools should produce the best results to the largest number; and this can be the case, only when all the children who ought to be instructed, are punctually and constantly in attendance.

In other respects I saw nothing to prevent your schools from attaining high character and corresponding success.

Your citizens will pardon me, I trust, for calling their attention to this matter. I am confident that they will ascribe these suggestions to the single desire to contribute any possible aid toward securing a consummation so much to be desired, in all our schools.

Very respectfully yours,
E. P. WESTON,
Sup. Com. Schools.

Waterville, June 29, 1861.

William H. Russell, the London Times correspondent, was in New York, on Friday.

OUR TABLE.

MORE NICE LITTLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—From the publishing house of Henry Hoyt, of Boston, we have another instalment of nice little story books, designed primarily for Sabbath School libraries. We do little more than to enumerate the titles, preferring that our readers should examine the books for themselves at the store of C. K. Mathews, where they may be found all the publications of Henry Hoyt.

Jenny Carter, or Trust in God—by Catherine D. Bell, is an affecting story of faith and trustfulness in a child who chose to suffer much rather than do a wrong act. Frank Talbot, or Unstable as Water—by the author of 'The Old Red House,' 'Capt. Russell's Watchword,' &c.—is a lesson for the wavering, which they may con with profit.

Jane Thorn, or the Head and the Heart—by Catherine D. Bell—shows how far faith and love transcend mere theological knowledge.

CONCERT.—Madam Charlotte Varian, the 'Jenny Lind of America,' assisted by Mr. Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist, will give a Concert at the Town Hall, in Waterville, on Wednesday evening next, July 17th. We are particularly pleased to be able to make this announcement, for we know that our citizens were grievously disappointed in the Spring, when, (through no fault of Mrs. V.) nothing came of a similar announcement in the Mail. But this time there will be no failure; and another gratifying fact in these pinching times, is that the price of admission will be reduced to twenty-five cents—which may be legitimately counted as one of the blessings of the war. This distinguished vocalist, it will be well to remember, while a great favorite with the dilettanti, sings not alone for any class of exclusives. With great power of voice, charming brilliancy of tone and wonderful facility of execution, she unites a sweetness and simplicity that enable her to take captive the hearts of the people and sway them as with the wand of an enchantress. With the popular heart beating as patriotically as it now does, it is something to be remembered for a lifetime just to hear (and see) her sing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' which will be one of the songs of the evening. We know that she will secure a full house in Waterville, and we also know that no one will go away feeling disappointed.

"IT IS A PITY."—This is a pitiful world, if we may judge from the frequent use of this short expression. And yet indeed "it is a pity" that the beautiful rows of trees on each side of Summer street do not extend through to the gate of the Cemetery. Most of the proprietors on that street, from Mr. Crocker's southward, have done a public favor by their attention to what will in time prove to be their own interest; and it is gratifying to notice that with few exceptions the trees are alive and looking well. No doubt the dead trees will all give place to live ones this Fall—for this is the best time to set out trees in that dry soil. "It is a pity" the other proprietors on that street have not taken the hint and done likewise. Who are the other owners of lots, southward?

"It is a pity" too, that some of the beautiful old plantings still stand naked to the public eye; it gives their owners a bad look. On that soil, too, trees should be set in Autumn—which providential fact brings the remedy six months nearer. We hope it does. Our village is so beautifully adorned with trees that it seems "a pity" that a single omission should mar its beauty. Now is the time to mark the spots that are deficient, and October and November the time to apply the remedy.

"OUR BOYS" have given us no communications from the army this week. Several private letters received in town, from different persons and from different regiments, represent them as generally in good health, and wanting nothing but an opportunity to meet the enemy. They are generally contented with their fare, satisfied with their officers, and zealously in love with the cause in which they have embarked. They exchange calls with members of other regiments, and enjoy all the social good times for which they find leisure. A member of the 5th regiment says, "We came through Baltimore with guns loaded, and brim full of fight, but did not have the good luck to be insulted." The climate, he says, generally agrees with them, and they do not find the heat more oppressive than they have at times found it here. Col. Howard, of the 3d regiment is said to have recovered his health, and hardly any of the members of the Waterville companies have had to go into the hospital, even from the slightest illness.

GOING AHEAD.—Good progress has been made in building the portion of the railroad bridge destroyed by fire at Kendall's Mills. It is said that trains will probably pass over it early the coming week.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the last arrival we learn that the recognition of Italy has been formally announced. The sending of British troops to Canada, at this particular juncture, excited some comment in the House of Commons, and several members condemned the movement. Lord Palmerston defended the Government, and said it was the usual precautionary measure of all governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. This step, he said, indicated no distrust of the good faith of the Northern States, and betrayed no want of confidence in the Canadians. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer time. The Times continues to maintain that Americans have no ground for abusing England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation, and says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Sir Archibald Allison, in a letter to Cassius M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national church and a monarchy as a remedy. The configuration in London, briefly telegraphed by the Persia, was the most disastrous that has occurred for generations. Immense piles of warehouses, on the Surrey side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of pro-

duce, were destroyed. The loss exceeded two millions sterling. Some of the estimates make the extent of the loss from three to four millions sterling. Nearly all was insured.

It is understood that recent dispatches to our government show an improved state of feeling towards us in England, and in France, the *Moniteur's* article which appeared to give so much satisfaction to the secessionists has been explained away to the evident satisfaction of Secretary Seward.

From all the nations of Northern Europe and Spain and Italy, most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy for the United States in the present contest are furnished to this government. No privateers will be allowed to enter any foreign port. Secession is dead and buried in Europe.

The War of Redemption.

The great battle which for three or four weeks past the newspaper correspondents and telegraphic dispatches have been promising should take place immediately, has not occurred yet; but the forces on both sides have been gathering up for the great conflict. Large numbers of troops have gone from Washington into Virginia within a week, preparatory to a forward movement on Beauregard's force, which it is thought has recently been reduced by drafts for reinforcing Gen. Johnston, who is trying to hold Gen. Patterson in check. Rifled cannon, too, in large numbers, have been sent forward toward the enemy's lines. Beauregard is no doubt in a strong position, and would prefer to be attacked behind his entrenchments. The forests between Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court House are all leveled and the roads obstructed by trees, &c. to prevent the advance of the federal troops. A battle at this point cannot fail to result in great loss of life.

Gen. Patterson, after passing the Potomac and driving back the enemy, on the 4th inst., advanced to Martinsburg, the secessionists continuing to retire before him. He was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who had been plundered like the people about Harper's Ferry. Gen. Patterson was at Martinsburg, at last accounts. Johnson, who had been largely reinforced, his force numbering 16,000, awaited an attack from him at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant. Gen. Patterson has since been reinforced, and will doubtless move forward to the attack soon.

The forces of Generals Patterson and McClellan will, unless interrupted, converge at a point south of Winchester, to co-operate with the main column under McDowell. Gen. McClellan is now at Laurel Hill, a portion of his force will proceed to Cumby and Gap, to afford aid and protection to the Unionists of East Tennessee. Some skirmishing is reported in Western Virginia, and a report, via Cincinnati, says that Gen. Wise was killed by some loyal Virginians, but it is not confirmed. Col. Stone's column, on the Potomac, has gone to the assistance of Gen. Patterson, but the crossings between Harper's Ferry and Washington are well defended.

The new government at Wheeling, Va., is in full operation, and its recognition is gradually extending. Various state officers have been elected, and John J. Carlisle has been chosen U. S. Senator for the long term, in place of Hunter, and W. T. Wiley, of Monongahela, in place of Mason, for the short term.

In consequence of complaints at Fortress Monroe, the Secretary of War, Gen. Thomas, and a corps of engineers have recently visited that port to make an examination. This has been done by the desire of Gen. Butler. Some skirmishing, with no important result, has taken place in the vicinity of Newport News.

All is quiet at Baltimore. Col. Kenly has enrolled six hundred good and true men to serve as policemen. There are now, it is said, on Col. Kenly's table twelve hundred applications of respectable working men proffering their services in the new police, without pay or reward, as long as needed, and this is in addition to the thousands who are eager to serve in the usual way, having been thrown out of work by the rebellion. Seizures of arms are occasionally made, and several deposits of war material have been discovered at the station houses. Many more will no doubt be unearthed.

Capt. Thomas, whose gallant exploit in seizing the steamer St. Nicholas of Baltimore, made him such a hero at Richmond, in an attempt to add to his laurels has fallen into the hands of the Philistines. A party of Marshal Kenley's police who went down to the river to arrest a man charged with being engaged in the riot of the 19th of April, having boarded the steamer Mary Washington, learned that Capt. Thomas, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates, was also on board, with seven of his confederates, their object being, it is supposed, to seize another steamer in a similar manner. Carmichael, on getting abreast of Fort McHenry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas had himself fled. After an hour's search he was found in a large bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. It will be remembered that he went on board the St. Nicholas disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the fort, with several witnesses, who were on board the St. Nicholas at the time of the seizure, including the captain and engineers.

Reports from Mathias Point say the rebels have a battery of rifled cannon, supported by 1600 infantry and cavalry. The steamer Philadelphia with an extra marine force under Lieut. Parker, has gone there reconnoitering.

From Missouri we have news of an exciting character. Senator Green has been arrested

because of his open secession proclivities.—Gov. Jackson has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet at a small town in the vicinity of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession. Many leading secessionists are reported to have been hung by the loyalists. Montgomery, with 400 men has marched into Missouri from Kansas. The Federal forces, under Gen. Lyon, are acting with great vigor, and will soon stifle secession in Missouri. Several Illinois regiments are moving in concert with Gen. Lyon. The latter, who at last accounts was near Booneville, has been promoted to a Major Generalship.

There is some excitement in Arkansas, in apprehension of an invasion by federal troops through Missouri. The State Convention recently passed an ordinance confiscating money and property belonging to citizens in loyal States.

It seems that United States troops are to be sent into Kentucky despite the wishes of Gov. Magoffin. The Louisville Journal states that orders have been received at the Newport (Ky.) Barracks by the Quartermaster, to prepare for the reception of 3000 United States troops in the course of the week. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are coming. There is trouble on the Nashville Railroad, a large seizure of the rolling stock having been made by the Tennessee rebels.

Every county in East Tennessee but one was represented in the recent convention.—Sirog Union resolves were passed and a memorial prepared, asking for a separation from the Western portion of the State.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d inst., says the Confederate ship-of-war Sumter ran the blockade on Saturday, putting to sea. She has a crew of 65 men and 20 marines.

On the morning of the 23d ult. an unknown steamer came out of Savannah and opened fire on the U. S. steamer Flag, which was returned with shot and shell, causing the unknown steamer to return quicker than she advanced.

A Richmond letter of June 23, in the Memphis Appeal, states that the rebel war department is pushing forward its preparations with unabated activity. Four thousand troops were added to a single column of the army during the forty-eight hours previous, while each division was daily receiving accessions of strength. Great secrecy was observed in all the movements.

A Washington letter in the Philadelphia North American says that Gen. Fremont is to have command of a grand expedition down the Mississippi river, for the capture of Memphis and New Orleans, and all intermediate fortified places. The administration has been busy preparing for this movement for some time. Large numbers of troops from the Northwestern States, especially from Indiana and Illinois, have been accepted for the purpose, and sixteen gunboats will be immediately built for the expedition at Cincinnati and other ports.

The bearer of a message from Jeff. Davis asking for a suspension of hostilities, who came to Washington a day or two ago, under a flag of truce, left suddenly—the Government not deeming his communication worthy of an answer. The design evidently was to gain time, acquire information and communicate with traitors at the capital, but the game was blocked.

LATER.—We have contradictory accounts of a severe battle in Missouri between the State troops under Gen. Jackson, and the federal troops under Col. Siegel. The rebels, it is said, numbered from 10,000 to 15,000, and the loyalists about 1500; after a good deal of hard fighting, it would seem that the loyalists were victors. The loss on either side is not easily estimated from the accounts we have. Further reports are anxiously looked for, as both parties are likely to be immediately reinforced.

Gen. McClellan is said to be within two miles of the enemy, who is strongly entrenched. "A battle is expected immediately."

The \$250,000,000 loan bill has passed the House.

RAIN.—We had a slight but refreshing shower on Tuesday afternoon; and a very heavy one about the same hour on Wednesday, previous to which for more than two weeks the ground has hardly been moistened. The weather has been excellent for getting hay, and has been well improved. Corn is looking well, except the injury from worms; and up to this time potatoes promise to be a good crop. The common field berries are abundant, but apples, pears and plums will be a light crop, as the trees now look.

THE COMET.—This brilliant visitor that came upon us so suddenly, unexplained, is fading rapidly from view. In explanation of its sudden appearance, Prof. Mitchell says:

"If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture, we may account for the sudden splendor of this grand object by supposing that during its approach to the sun it has been above the horizon only during daylight, and hence escaped detection; that on passing its perihelion, or nearest point from the sun, the direction of the orbit was such as to sweep it rapidly from that luminary and to bring it in a few days to the region of the heavens now occupied. This conjecture is based on the general fact that comets do not commonly throw off such immense trains of light until after their perihelion passage. Until a sufficient number of observations have been obtained to render it possible to compute the elements of its orbit, it will be impossible to decide whether this is its first appearance or whether it be the return of a comet that may have started the world ages ago."

And as the wife must always have their jokes, the Providence gets off the following:

"A Richmond paper proposes to call the comet the Southern Confederacy. The name might be appropriate to that body, which has the least conceivable head, with the largest conceivable tail, and is running away as fast as possible."

ANOTHER CONVENTION.—The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy in this State have called a Convention to meet at Bangor, August 15th, to nominate a candidate for Gov-

ernor, &c. These fellows go in for compromise and negotiations with the rebels.

CONGRESS.—In obedience to the summons of President Lincoln, this body met on the birthday of our nation. Forty members of the Senate were present and one hundred and forty-nine members of the House. Galusha A. Grow, of Penn., was elected Speaker of the House, and Emerson Etheridge of Tenn., Clerk. There is apparently great unanimity of sentiment among the members of both Houses from all parts of the country, and a determination to sustain the President, and carry on this contest to a successful termination. All idea of compromise is indignantly scouted, and ample provision of men and means will be promptly granted to the executive. Various bills in furtherance of this design have been introduced, and the following joint resolution will soon be passed.

Resolved, That all the extraordinary acts, proclamations and orders of the President be, and the same are, hereby approved and declared legal and valid to the same extent as if issued by the authority and direction of Congress.

The session will not be long; but the sinews of war are to be provided, and some discussion will be necessary as to the mode of doing this, questions of tariff and taxation, will of course arise, and this will consume time. Says one Washington correspondent—"There are different answers made to the questions, 'How shall the government requisitions be met?' But to the questions, 'Shall they not be met to the uttermost farthing?' 'Shall not the rebellion be crushed in scorn of compromise?' the responsive 'Yes, so help us God!' is heard from Congressmen of every clique and party division."

A majority of the Democratic caucus Saturday night, strongly favor giving thorough support to the Government. Even Vallandigham favored the preservation of the Union, but he was coldly received.

GALLANT.—Moses passes a budget of nice compliments to the down river fire companies who were the guests of Skowhegan on the 4th, but winds up with a comparison that puts them all a great way behind the home company at Skowhegan! Now this may be the height of politeness in big men, or in big places like Skowhegan, but some folks don't waste praise on their own brats when they have company. When Moses comes to Waterville we tell our folks that he has intellect in proportion to his belt—body, a heart as big as our fist, and knows as much as he thinks he does;—and when our neighbors are his guests he ought to make the same sacrifice of truth, by way of making them think well of themselves. To use them for the glory of the day, and then send them away with the haggard boast that you have better stuff at home! O-o-o-h!

WHERE IS IT?—We have for some days missed the daily Lewiston Journal, the best reporter we have had of the latest news from the seat of war. Send it on, brother Dingley, and don't stand for trifles. Everybody has it, and everybody says it brings later news than any other daily. Send it on, eh?—or shall we wait till tomorrow for the same news in any other paper?

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Augustus P. Stevens, near the Crommet Mills, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, having caught from fire-crackers. The fire companies did not arrive till too late to render effectual service, and only a small part of the furniture was saved. There was no insurance, and the loss was probably about \$800; which falls heavily upon Mr. S. as it was all he possessed.

HON. W. P. FESSENDEN.—Letters from the soldiers in Washington are eloquent in praise of our distinguished Senator for his thoughtful kindness and attention to them, manifested in familiar calls, franking of letters, &c.

COL. A. W. WILDES.—A correspondent of one of the Rockland papers recounts the following incident as having occurred during the passage of the Fourth Maine Regiment through Baltimore, which we regard as vastly more complimentary to Gen'l Butler than to Col. Wildes:—

We had proceeded perhaps half through the city, when we observed a young lady standing upon the balcony of a house at our left. She was holding a magnificent bouquet, from the centre of which rose a little miniature flag. We could not, of course, refrain the military salute. She acknowledged the same and passing the bouquet to a little negro at her side, giving him at the same time instructions, he came down and presented the beautiful floral offering to Col. Wildes, saying 'his mistress presented her compliments to General Butler and wished him to accept this.' The incident furnished some fun at Col. Wildes' expense. During our trip the Col., from the remarkable similarity of physique, was frequently pointed out and addressed as General Butler.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS.—These are now all in Virginia—the 4th and 5th having gone on the 9th. The 2d, Col. Jameson's, is at Falls Church, an advanced post—the position of the other regiments is not named.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Betsey Mitchell, wife of Mr. Daniel Mitchell, of Yarmouth, committed suicide, on Wednesday last week, by hanging herself with a skein of linen thread. Her husband, who has been insane for two years, is an inmate of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, having been taken there recently.

Several heavy seizures of liquor have recently been made in Portland, which has caused quite a squirming among liquor sellers and rum sympathizers. Let 'em wriggle.

DR. FOGG, an old and well known practitioner of Limerick, died in his carriage, on Tuesday morning last, while returning from a professional call.

WORKING THE MAINE LAW.—A fellow at Phillips, Va., arrested for selling liquor to the soldiers, was compelled to swallow a pint of his own medicine. He was alive, at last accounts. Isn't there a hint for our legislators?

THE UNION.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, being among the passengers on board the ship Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, on the 4th of July, 1848, he was called upon to make an address, and complied. We give from the report of the harangue the following extract:

"This great country will continue united. Trifling politicians in the South, or in the North, or in the West, may continue to talk otherwise, but it will be of no avail. They are like the mosquitoes around the ox—they annoy, but they cannot wound, and never kill. There was a common interest which ran through all the diversified occupations and various products of these sovereign States; there was a common sentiment of nationality which beat in every bosom; there were common memories sweet to us all, and though clouds had occasionally darkened our political sky, the good sense and the good feeling of the people had thus far averted any catastrophe destructive of our Constitution and Union. It was in fraternity, and an elevation of principle which rose superior to sectional or individual aggrandizement, that the foundations of our Union were laid; and if we, the present generation, were worthy of our ancestry, we shall not only protect those foundations from destruction, but build higher and wider this temple of liberty, and inscribe perpetually upon its tablet:

OFFICERS OF WATERVILLE SECTION, NO. 5, CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Frank N. Esty, W. A.;
C. A. Leighton, V. A.;
Mary F. McCausland, S.;
Mary Carroll, A. S.;
Mary B. Hasty, T.;
Aletha F. Gibbs, A. T.;
Mary Ella Chandler, 1st Visitor;
Amelia F. Kowalitz, 2d Visitor;
Jane C. Hill, Guide;
Ella M. Maxwell, Usher;
Wm. H. Rounds, W.;
Thomas E. Ransied, S.

NOVEL BURGLARY.—The law office of E. Kempton, Jr. Esq., at Mr. Vernon, was broken open, in the night, recently, and all his books and papers abstracted. Funny burglar that.

The post office at West Sidney has been discontinued, and all mail matter for that office will hereafter be distributed at Augusta.

The Sixth Regiment, now at Portland, will leave for Washington, on Wednesday next.

Somebody has taken pains to copy the inscriptions on some of the blocks of marble furnished by the States for the Washington monument. Here are some specimens:

Tennessee—"The Federal Union; it must be preserved."

Louisiana—"Ever faithful to the Constitution and the Union."

Kentucky—"In Union there is Strength."

PENOBSCOT AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD.—At the Annual Meeting held in Bangor, on Tuesday last, the following officers were chosen:

Directors.—Hollis Bowman, T. W. Baldwin, Jabez True, George W. Pickering, of Bangor; Wm. Conner of Kendall's Mills; John Webber of Waterville; Ira Crocker of Portland.

President.—Hollis Bowman.
Treasurer.—Elias Merrill.

KILL THE MILLERS.—The following, from a farmer in New Jersey, may be of interest to many. He says:

Some ten years ago I purchased the property where I now live. The former owner, being quite a man for fruit, had set a large variety of trees. The farm was noted for producing more fruit, and a greater variety, probably, than any other farm in the neighborhood.

At the time of my purchase the trees were on the decline. The cherry and plum trees were covered with black knots, and the fruit was wormy and worthless, so that I was about to cut them down and supply their places with shade trees; but disliking to part with the fruit, and observing that the enemies were at one stage of their existence in the form of a miller, my plan was to destroy them while in that stage. With that object in view, and observing that they were fond of a light, in the early part of the summer of 1855, I commenced their destruction. To do this I elevated a brisk blaze about five feet from the ground in the vicinity of my trees. The first evening, between eight and eleven o'clock, the millers destroyed might have been counted by hundreds, which gradually diminished, so that at the end of one week, there were none to destroy. I then discontinued my fire until the latter part of the summer, when I discovered another crop of millers, and again built them a blaze. I have followed the same course whenever the candles have drawn them, to give them a light of their own, which has been twice in the summer. Now for the result: My trees have gradually resumed their former rich green; those knots have fallen from the cherry and plum trees; and this year the crop of Morella cherries has been probably as large as they ever were, and that on trees that were considered worthless five years since, and the fruit, both cherries and plums, not wormy.

GREAT FIRE IN EAST BOSTON.—A destructive fire occurred in East Boston, Thursday afternoon. It originated in a rigging loft on Aspinwall's wharf, and is supposed to have been communicated by fire crackers. It swept over an area of seven acres of land and three and a quarter acres of piers and wharves, consuming from 70 to 80 buildings, including dwelling houses, stores, foundries, mechanics shops and the sectional dry dock, and completely destroying eight vessels and partially burning others. Hundreds of men are thrown out of employment by this calamity. The loss is estimated at from \$400,000 to \$500,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

UTAH.—RESIGNATION OF ACTING GOVERNOR WOTTON.—A few days since we published the news of Gov. Cumming's departure from Salt Lake City for the South. It now appears that Secretary Wotton, left as Acting General in Cumming's absence, has resigned. A letter to that effect, dated June 5th, has been received at Washington. This "acting" official justifies his action on the ground that "the recent course of your Administration makes it inconsistent with my duty to longer hold office under you." The truth will probably transpire that Cumming left on leave of absence, and Wotton resigned immediately after to throw the territory of Utah into confusion, now that most of the troops have been removed. Wotton is a Marylander. The "agents" of Salt Lake appear to be quiet.

Samuel Ernest, eldest son of Rev. S. F. Dike, aged 18 years, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, near the City Flour Mill, in Bath, while bathing.

