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The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE. . . . THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1862.

NO. 32.

The Use of Learning.

"I am tired of going to school," said Herbert Allen to William Wheeler, the boy who sat next to him. "I don't see any great use, for my part, in studying geometry and navigation, and surveying, and mensuration, and the dozen other things that I am expected to learn. They will never do me any good. I am not going to get my living as a surveyor, or measurer, or sea captain."

"How are you going to get your living, Herbert?" his young friend asked in a quiet tone, as he looked up into his face.

"Why, I am going to learn a trade; or at least my father says that I am."

"And so am I," replied William; "and yet my father wishes me to learn everything that I can; for he says that it will all be useful some time or other in my life."

"I am sure I can't see what use I am going to make, as a saddler, of algebra and surveying."

"Still, if we can't see it, Herbert, our fathers can, for they are older. And we should endeavor to learn, simply because they wish us to, even if, in everything that we are expected to study, we do not see clearly the use."

"I can't feel so," Herbert replied, tossing his head; "and I don't believe that my father sees any more clearly than I do the use of all this."

"You are wrong to talk so," his friend said, in a serious tone. "I would not think as you do for the world. My father knows what is best for me, and so does your father know what is best for you; and if we do not confide in them, we will surely go wrong."

"I am not afraid," responded Herbert, closing the book over which he had been poring reluctantly for half an hour, in the vain effort to fix a lesson on his unwilling memory; and taking some marbles from his pocket, he began to amuse himself with them, at the same time that he concealed them from the teacher's observation. William said no more, but turned to his lesson with an earnest attention. The difference in the character of the two boys so plainly indicated in the brief conversation we have recorded to need further illustration. To their teacher it was evident in numerous particulars—in their conduct, their habits, and manners. William recited his lesson correctly while Herbert never learned a task well. One was always punctual at school, the other a loiterer by habit. William's book was well taken care of—Herbert's soiled, torn, disfigured, and broken externally and internally.

Thus they begin life. The one obedient, industrious, attentive to the precepts of those who were older and wiser, and willing to be guided by them; the other indolent and inclined to follow the leadings of his own will. As men, at the age of thirty-five, we will again present them to the reader. Mr. Wheeler is an intelligent merchant, in an active business, while Mr. Allen is a journeyman mechanic, poor, in embarrassed circumstances, and possessing but a small share of general information.

"How do you do, Mr. Allen?" said the merchant to the mechanic about this time, as the latter entered the counting room of the former. The contrast in their appearance was very great. The merchant was well dressed and had a cheerful look; while the other was poorly clad, and seemed troubled and dejected.

"I cannot say that I do very well, Mr. Wheeler," the mechanic replied, in a tone of despondency. "Work is very dull, and wages low; and with so large a family as I have, it is tough enough getting along under the best circumstances."

"I am really sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Allen," replied the merchant in a kind tone. "How much can you earn now?"

"If I had steady work, I could make nine or ten dollars a week. But our business is very bad. The substitution of steam engines on railroads for horses on turnpikes, has broken in seriously upon the harness making business. The consequence is, that I do not average six dollars a week the year round."

"Is it possible that railroads have wrought such a change in your business?"

"Yes; in the harness-making branch of it, especially in large cities like this, where the heavy wagon trade is almost entirely broken up."

"Did you say that six dollars a week was all that you could average?"

"Yes, sir."

"How large is your family?"

"I have five children, sir."

"Five children! And only six dollars a week?"

"That is all, sir; but six dollars a week will not support them, and I am, in consequence, going behind hand."

"You ought to try to get into some other business."

"But I don't know any other."

The merchant mused awhile, and then said: "Perhaps I can aid you in getting something better. I am president of a newly projected railroad, and we are about putting on the line a company of engineers, for the purpose of surveying and locating the route. You studied surveying and engineering at school, at the same time that I did, and I suppose have still a correct knowledge of both; if so, I will use my influence to have you appointed surveyor. The engineer is already chosen, and at my desire he will give you all requisite instruction until you revive your early knowledge of these matters. The salary is one hundred dollars a month."

A shadow still darker than that which before rested there, fell upon the face of the mechanic. "Alas! sir," he said, "I have not the slightest knowledge of surveying. It is true I studied it, or rather pretended to study it, at school; but it made no permanent impression upon my mind. I saw no use in it then, and I am now as ignorant of surveying as if I had never taken a lesson on the subject."

"I am very sorry, Mr. Allen," the merchant replied, in real concern. "If you were a good accountant I might, perhaps, get you into a store. What is your capacity in this respect?"

"I ought to have been a good accountant, sir, for I studied mathematics long enough; but I took little interest in figures, and now, although I was for many months, while at school, pretending to study book keeping, I am utterly incapable of taking charge of a set of books."

"Such being the case, Mr. Allen, I really do not know what I can do for you. But stay; I am about sending an assorted cargo to Buenos Ayres, and thence to Callao, and want a man to go as supercargo, who can speak the Spanish language. The captain will direct the sales. I remember that we studied Spanish together. Would you be willing to leave your family and go? The wages will be one hundred dollars a month."

"I have forgotten all my Spanish, sir. I did not see the use of it while at school, and therefore it made no impression on my mind."

The merchant, really concerned for the poor mechanic, again thought of some way to serve him. At length he said: "I can think of but one thing that you can do, Mr. Allen, and that will not be much better than your

present employment. It is a service for which ordinary laborers are employed—that of chain carrying to the surveyor on the proposed expedition."

"What are the wages, sir?"

"Thirty-five dollars a month."

"And found?"

"Certainly."

"I will accept it, sir, thankfully," the man said. "It will be much better than my present employment."

"Then make yourself ready at once, for the company will start in a week."

"I will be ready, sir," the poor man replied, and then withdrew.

In a week the company of engineers started, and Mr. Allen with them as chain carrier; when, had he as a boy taken the advice of his parents and friends, and stored up in his memory what they wished him to learn, he might have filled the surveyor's office, at more than double the wages paid to him as chain carrier. Indeed, we cannot tell how high a position of usefulness and profit he might have held, had he improved all the opportunities afforded him in youth. But he perceived the use of learning too late.

The writer earnestly hopes that none of his young readers will make the same discovery that Mr. Allen did, when it is too late to reap any real benefit. They should be willing to learn, even if they cannot see what use learning will hereafter be to them.

I Am as Good as Anybody.

Are you, indeed? Then we honor you from the depths of our nature, for the world contains unquestionably some very good, very excellent people. There are those whose daily life is a religion, whose hearts are full of the child like sweetness of reverence and trust. They are prone to forget themselves in their brotherly kindness toward a neighbor. It is a pleasure to be near them, and you, we are glad to learn, are quite as good as they.

No, you don't mean that exactly. You only mean to assert your social equality with the loftiest and proudest. Liberty, equality and fraternity are a condensed summary of your social creed. Very well. Society is known to contain a limited number of accomplished men and women. It boasts a few stars of the first magnitude, as well as myriads of lesser lights, from the luminous points that stud the blue, to the millions that are only perceptible in groups as a lustreous and nebulous haze. There are men and women who exhibit a rare harmony of development—the result of happy accidents of birth and training.

There are graceful forms animated by serene and beautiful souls—choice buds of being, unfaded by the most judicious culture, and enlarging our conceptions of the possibilities of the race. There are those whose fine instincts are almost unerring—who glide into the right place as by magic, who drop the right word at the fitting moment, and act on the spur of the occasion as we afterward dubiously wish that we had done. In the group where they are leaders, is unity and pleasure. Differences are reconciled, excellencies blended, strong points displayed in an agreeable light, and concessions yielded with alacrity where they are no longer offensively claimed. Social angels are these people—not always through moral superiority, but through a happy equality of temper, and a rare endowment of tact. They help to soften and beautify the asperities of life; they breathe through the sky of March the airs of May. They are like moonlight to the landscape, or fragrance to the flower.

No, this is by no means what you claim. In truth, you have never been remarkable for polish and suavity of manner. You despise hypocrisy, and your genuine nature, fairly acted out, is a little harsh and abrupt. You do not always place your own undeniably good qualities in the most attractive light, and you often fail to impress people with the benignity of the impulses you really feel. You are not eminent for the traits that win acceptance in society; these are not your boast, and you add to this admission a disclaimer of unusual wealth, beauty, and intellectual or physical power. You do not claim to be one of the remarkable men or women of the age, only to be their equal in the mere fact of your humanity. This, in the last analysis, is the sum of your self-assertion. This is all, and it is also much. To be human is to possess inexhaustible capacities for improvement, and one of their most hopeful manifestations is the reverent appreciation of persons better than yourself.—[Timothy Ticombe.]

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A census of the contrabands is in progress at the Fortress, which indicates that there are about five thousand of that interesting class of beings there. Over two thirds of them are employed by Government at every species of mechanical labor. They are divided into gangs of about fifty each, under the superintendence of a white overseer. The pay of a contraband is ten dollars per month, two of which is paid to him in cash, in four weekly installments of half a dollar each. The balance is reserved as a contingent fund for various purposes, the chief of which is keeping the negro and his family comfortable, clean, well fed and well clothed.

DELAWARE A FREE STATE.—A bill is to be introduced into the Legislature of Delaware to abolish slavery in that State. By this bill it is provided that all slaves over thirty-five years of age shall be freed within ninety days after it becomes law; all under thirty-five shall become free on reaching that age; all males born after the bill becomes law are to be slaves till they are twenty-one, and females till they are eighteen; and all slavery is to cease after January 1, 1872. These provisions are made conditional upon this, that Congress will, at its present session, engage to pay the State of Delaware, in bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the sum of \$900,000 in ten annual installments, \$90,000 to be payable on some day before the 1st day of Sept., 1862, to establish a fund for securing full and fair compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question.

Delaware has, according to the census of 1860, eighteen hundred and fifty slaves, and the sum asked of Congress for their gradual emancipation amounts to five hundred dollars a head. The Wilmington Republican says that many of the largest slaveholders are in favor of this bill, and that many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their

slaves for money which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements.

GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T.—This body held its quarterly session in Bath, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. The meeting was not largely attended, but had a large representation of the prominent members. All who were there concurred in pronouncing it one of our best sessions. A large public meeting was held on Wednesday evening; and a social meeting of the Grand and Subordinate Divisions on Thursday evening.

The reports of the Grand Officers showed that the Order is in a prosperous condition, considering the troublous times. Nearly 1600 Sons of Temperance from this State are in the army of the Union. The next session will be held at Kendal's Mills.

Besides the business pertaining to the Order, the Grand Division as a body petitioned the Legislature to amend the Liquor Law as to make it include all malt liquors; the G. W. P. was instructed to address the President, asking his influence for the abolition of the spirit ration; and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a State Convention of the friends of temperance. It will be held in Lewiston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th insts.

[Gardiner Journal]

A KENTUCKY GOVERNOR.—Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great force lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and coming up the Ohio past that place I overheard the following characteristic anecdote of him:

A citizen of Henderson coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquiries about Powell.

"Lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes, one of our oldest citizens."

"Very sociable man, ain't he?"

"Remarkably so."

"Well I thought so. I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in all my life. Wonderfully sociable! I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me!—re-markably sociable!"

THE INDIANS OF MAINE.—The Penobscot or Odjow Indians, number 506. They have a school at which the average attendance last fall was 36. They own 146 islands in the Penobscot river, containing an area of 4482 acres, and they have 100 acres under cultivation. This tribe has cost the State during the past year \$7482. The Passamaquoddy Indians numbered, last spring, 459, being an increase of 7 since 1859. Total number of Indians, 67. During the past year the number engaged in agriculture was 131, an increase of 31 over 1859. This tribe has cost the State \$2559.94. Making a total cost to the State for the support of our aborigines of \$9971.54.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.—In Timothy Ticombe's new book, "Lessons in Life," we find the following: "What we greatly need in this country is the inculcation of sober views of life. Boys and girls are bred to discontent. Everybody is after a high place, and nearly everybody fails to get one; and, failing, loses heart, temper, and content. The multitude dress beyond their means, and live beyond their necessities, to keep up a show of being what they are not. Farmers' daughters do not love to become farmers' wives, and even their fathers and mothers stimulate their ambition to exchange their station for one which stands higher in the world's estimation. Humble employments are held in contempt, and humble powers are everywhere making high employments contemptible. Our children need to be educated to fill, in Christian humility, the subordinate offices of life which they must occupy, and taught to respect humble callings, and to beautify and glorify them by lives of contented and glad industry."

VINUM SAMBUCCI.—We have been shown specimens of sacramental or pure juice Wine, prepared by Mr. ALFRED SPEER, of Passaic, N. J., out of the Portuguese Sambucus, a valuable fruit which he cultivates in this country. In taste it assimilates to port without its heating qualities, being absolutely free from spirits further than the fermentation affords. Preference is given to it over all the other wines in New York and other Hospitals, as a tonic, gentle stimulant, diuretic and sudorific. Mr. SPEER has been nine years in the production of this Wine, and the newest wine he sells is four years old.

Dr. Chilton, the chemist, certifies to its purity and medicinal properties, and other eminent physicians attest its value as a tonic. It is difficult or impossible to get a glass of pure port wine for invalids, and this is a palatable substitute for the pure article, possessing many of the qualities of old port, being in fact considered superior.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

MR. J. H. LOW, Druggist, and the town agent have procured some that is four years old, direct from the vineyard, and will furnish information and testimonials as to the virtues of the Sambuci.

Marshall S. Hager, Esq. of Richmond, was instantly killed in Portland Monday afternoon. He arrived there in the Kennebec train, bound for Boston. When that train arrived at the P. & S. Depot, he jumped off to deliver a letter he had brought. On returning to the depot he found that his valise was on board the Kennebec train, which was then passing out of the depot to make way for the Boston train. Mr. Hager got on the train, seized his valise and in spite of the warnings given him, jumped off while the train was in motion. In jumping he struck a ridge of snow and ice on the side of the track, not more than two feet high, slipped and fell upon the track. The cars passed over him—mangling his body in a horrible manner, and dragging it 20 or 30 yards. He was dead when taken up.

Portland Argus.

Drafting in Connecticut for the war is not popular; but profitable, nevertheless, to the State. The fees received under the law amount already to \$60,000.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, FEB. 13, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTENQUILL & 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.

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Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Relating to the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING, or 'EASTERN MAIL OFFICE.'"

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.—Waterville Bank, petitioning for reduction of capital, has leave to withdraw. No banks will be allowed to surrender their charters or reduce their capital at present.

A motion to adjourn on the 31 of March sine die, introduced in the House by Hall of Calais, on Tuesday, brought up, curiously enough, the everlasting nigger. After wasting some hours on this dark subject, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

The bill proposing a repeal of the usury laws has been indefinitely postponed in the House—90 to 10—so that 6 per cent. remains as the legal rate of interest.

The bill providing for coast defences was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, on Saturday.

A bill for the relief of the families of volunteers is being discussed and perfected.

Two sets of resolutions on National affairs, both heartily endorsing the government, and recommending the confiscating of rebel property, after much talk, have passed the Senate by a strong vote.

Resolves, recommending the recognition of Hayti, and Liberia passed to be engrossed in the House, on Monday.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—At the opening of the French Chambers, on the 27th ult., Napoleon is reported to have said: "Civil war which desolates America, has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for the early termination of dissensions." This the English journals insist, means that France is impatient and anxious to interfere with the blockade, but we confess we can't see it. The Times hypocritically counsels patience, contending that we are going to pieces quite fast enough without any help from abroad.

Mason and Slidell were received courteously in England, but no demonstration was made. The former remains in London, but Slidell has gone to Paris.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SWINDLER.—Mr. A. S. Emery has shown us a letter recently received by him from one B. F. Rothschild, of Salem, N. H., proposing, confidentially, a rascally scheme for securing the highest prize in the "Grand Social Banquet by the Mechanics' Union Stock Company," if he (Emery) will only send him the trifling sum of \$5. With change of address it is identically the same letter sent confidentially to thousands of other individuals in the country, and which has been copied into several papers. It seems almost a thing incredible, and yet we suppose a person is now and then found, knavish or foolish enough to bite at this naked hook.

OSSIAN E. DODGE.—This humorous vocalist, formerly well known to the lovers of music and fun all over the country, after an absence of eight years from public life, is now making a tour of Down East, giving concerts in all the principal places. He is accompanied by Mr. Hayward, a popular balladist, and will doubtless favor Waterville with a call.

HURRAH!—Since the above was written we have had a call from Dodge's agent, who has arranged for a concert here next Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall—for particulars of which see advertisement in another column.

He informs us that Dodge is turning hundreds away nightly, for want of room; and we prophesy that there will be a crowd at his concert here.

Dodge paid \$625 for a concert ticket; he offered Prince Albert \$10,000 for the Crystal Palace one night; his songs are all dramatic and startling; the sentimental cause tears; the humorous, hearty laughter; the songs are all original, and are all chaste.

Mr. Hayward, the renowned balladist, who assists Mr. Dodge, is said to be the most artistic, feeling, and finished singer of dramatic ballads in this country.

Speaking of Dodge, the Fall River News says:—

Mr. Dodge is emphatically a Union Singer as his muse has caught the patriotic infection of the times. As a refined comic singer, we have never seen anybody that could approach him. His wit is pure and genuine; no ribaldry or vulgarity mars this portion of his entertainment. Wherever he goes, his audiences are large, intelligent and refined. Such concerts have a tendency to elevate the public taste and character, because they minister to the higher wants and faculties of our nature."

David S. Getchell, son of the late Mr. Peter Getchell, of our village, was killed instantly on board brig Mary E. Milliken, of which he was mate, at Mantanzas, Cuba, on the 21st of December last, by an accident while unloading some heavy machinery. His age was 37 years, and he leaves a wife and two children at Philadelphia.

MEXICO.—The reported defeat of the Spanish troops by the Mexicans is not confirmed. The allied forces have advanced into the interior to Esperanza Santa, the Mexicans retiring without fighting. An ultimatum has been presented to the Mexicans, making certain demands, and allowing four days for an answer, the allies denying all plans of conquest or interference in the politics and management of the country.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—Good news has come to us from the West, during the past week, of forward movements and federal successes at several points. On the 6th inst. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered to our troops, after a sharp fight with three federal gunboats, of a little more than an hour. Nearly a hundred prisoners were secured, including Gen. Tilghman, the officer in command, with a large amount of ordnance stores. The fort mounted 17 guns. A force of four or five thousand rebels, encamped outside, fled for their lives on the approach of our land force. The loss on either side was not great.

Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, containing 8000 rebels, is said to be surrounded by seven batteries of Federal artillery, and unless it is surrendered will be shelled immediately.

The expedition up the Tennessee river has returned, having advanced as far as Florence, Alabama, destroying several rebel boats on the passage.

Bowling Green is said to be evacuated, but this may be considered doubtful.

A portion of the bridge over the Tennessee river on the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis railroad was destroyed by our forces on Saturday last.

Elsewhere in the West affairs look auspicious. Gen. Thomas' division at Somerset, in spite of the mud, is marching on. Gen. Carter has started with 5000 men by way of London for Cumberland Gap, with the design of pushing on to Knoxville, Tenn. Gens. Thomas and Schoepff have begun advancing upon Monticello, at which point the former will turn to the right and the latter to the left, invading Tennessee by two diverging roads. Gen. Buell is carefully perfecting the movements of the central column. At Cairo all the gun and mortar boats are rapidly getting in order. In Missouri the Union forces are pressing forward toward Springfield, where Price is reported to have taken a resolute stand, perhaps because the situation of the roads do not allow him to get away. But we may be sure that he will not fight unless he feels confident of greatly outnumbering his assailants.

Burnside is heard from at last, and the reports, even when strained through rebel channels, are very satisfactory. After three days hard fighting, he is said to have captured Roanoke Island, sinking or seizing most of the rebel gunboats and taking a large number of prisoners. Nothing but the swamps, marshes and sickness, the rebels say, will retard his march upon Norfolk.

Proposals are out for a regular daily line of steamers between Fortress Monroe and Roanoke Island.

We get no news yet of the result of Gen. Sherman's movement against Savannah, although he started more than a fortnight ago. The vessels belonging to the "Mortar Fleet," are leaving New York, a few at a time, but for what point is not known.

Gen. Landor has taken Romney, and it is said is advancing on Winchester, with the ultimate design of opening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A large body of troops will be thrown across the upper Potomac, not to be driven back again we trust.

Gen. Stone has been arrested and lodged in Fort Lafayette. He is charged with misbehaving at the battle of Ball's Bluff; holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation; a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement by the commanding General, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered.

The Tuscarora has left Southampton and anchored off Yarmouth. The rebel steamer Nashville had been ordered to leave. The Sumter was last heard from off Algiers, where an engagement occurred with the Iroquois, as reported, since which nothing has been heard of either vessel.

ONLY DO IT.—To obviate any difficulty with foreign powers in relation to the blockade, it is proposed to take possession of all the important Southern ports immediately. The plan is excellent, and it remains to be seen if men can be found bold enough to "bell the cats." Late forward movements show that our government is alive to the importance of discouraging the idea of foreign interference by victories over the rebels.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the whole force now at Augusta to enter the service as soon as possible.

The attention of Farmers is called to the advertisement of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s Poudre. Nothing is of more importance than to know where to obtain the best fertilizer at the lowest price. This company man-

ufacture all the night soil from the City of New York into a dry inodorous powder, and at a price far below any other fertilizer in the market. They have been in successful operation for 22 years, with a constantly increasing demand, which is a sufficient test of the value of their Poudre.

The following schedule of allotments of pay by the members of the Maine Third Regiment for the benefit of their families, for the space of two months, shows well for all, and especially for our two companies:—

Co. A, Lieut. Wiggins,	\$1200
" B, Capt. Bachelder,	1370
" C, Lieut. Andrews,	638
" D, Capt. Watson,	1100
" E, " Johnson,	1000
" F, " Morgan,	800
" G, " Hancoc,	1306
" H, " Heath,	1442
" I, " Lakeman,	1100
" K, " Richmond,	300
Total,	\$10256

Artemas Ward, the inimitable and unapproachable American humorist, is coming to Waterville to favor our citizens with a lecture—particulars of time, place, subject, &c., hereafter.

Bright, of Indiana has been expelled from the Senate, and a resolution has been introduced for the expulsion of Powell of Kentucky for his secession proclivities.

Counterfeit bills on the Atlantic Bank, Boston, and the Bank of Royalton, Vt., have lately been palmed upon the people of Penobscot. The rogues have been arrested.

The Sandwich Islands have been mortgaged to the English government, and the prospect is that we shall be deprived of our only coaling station between California and China and the Indies.

TARDY JUSTICE.—A bill providing for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia has been introduced into the U. S. Senate, with every prospect of a speedy passage, though it will meet with sharp opposition.

TICONIC DIVISION.—Lecture on Friday evening of this week by bro. Joseph Hill, Jr.

GEN. SIGEL'S OPINION.—A letter recently received in Washington from a distinguished gentleman in Kentucky says:—

"I was recently in Missouri, and saw Gen. Sigel. He expressed himself to me as follows: 'Where both parties are undisciplined, the strongest, the most numerous party should move straight on and conquer by virtue of superior numbers, and not wait to make volunteers veterans in the use of arms.'"

THE FEELING SOUTH.—Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press as follows:—

"I gather from authentic sources enough to convince me that the people of the South will gladly seize the first opportunity to put down their leaders and their deceivers. In Richmond the hostility to the chiefs of Secession is so bitter that they are in fear of their lives; and in Tennessee the tide is so strong against the conspirators, that nothing but force prevents a popular explosion. The day of reckoning is rapidly approaching."

General Lane writes to his friends here, and among them the President, that he was greatly disappointed upon his arrival in Kansas to find that his arrangements were all rendered null and void by the general order issued by General Hunter. He admits that it was the understanding that he was to be nominally under the command of Hunter; but it was also understood that Hunter was to leave his military department for two or three weeks and visit Washington. General Lane does not write in a complaining mood, but is confident that the President will set him right.—[Washington paper.]

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.

The Senate of the Delaware Legislature has followed the example of the House, and passed the act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privilege granted some years ago to Richard France of Baltimore.

LOYALTY IN VIRGINIA.—An election for members of the legislature has just been held on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which was recently "conquered" by our troops. From a voting population of about 2000, the Union candidates received about 1200 votes. In Wise's county a handsome Union majority was given.

The age for building and decorating great cathedrals is past. Certainly our own age, practical and benevolent, if less poetic, should occupy itself with the present, and project itself into the future. It should render glory to God, rather by causing wealth to fertilize the lowest valleys of humanity, than by rearing gorgeous temples where paupers are to kneel. To clothe the naked, redeem the criminal, feed the hungry, less by alms and humiliations than by preventive institutions and beneficent legislation; above all, by the diffusion of national education, to lift a race upon a level of culture hardly attained by a class in earlier times, is as lofty a task as to accumulate piles of ecclesiastical splendor.—[Moley.]

Mrs. Farrington, in illustration of the proverb that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragonical of a person, than to be all the time flinging epithets at him, for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good to no one."

A young Patlander, whose sweetheart was rather talkative, asked her if she knew why her cheeks were like a span of ponies. "I don't know, Jimmy, unless it's because they are red," replied she. "That isn't it, honey—it's because there is one of 'em each side of a waggin' Southerner."

LIFE.—Life is a continual struggle after what we cannot take with us, riches; which seem to be given to us as the nurse gives the child a pretty ornament or shell from the mantelpiece, to keep it quiet until it falls asleep, when it drops from its helpless hands, the dower is unpaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not murmur when it is taken from our lips.

"Man—A generic term, embracing woman."

"Sir," said a guest to the clerk of a Chicago hotel, "you must have made a mistake in my bill." "Why?" "Because I can pay it and have money left."

Ralph Waldo Emerson thinks that the American Eagle will come out of the war much less of a peacock. This is hopeful, surely. We shall be more natural, more simple in our lives and habits, truer, wiser, and, therefore, more cordially happy.

The secessionists of Palmyra, Mo., have been lured upon for \$14,000 to repair the railroad bridges they or their compatriots completely destroyed. They naturally don't like it, or see the sense of it. Gen. Halleck's levies, however, are stopping railroad destruction.

