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Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

NO. 36.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DAVENPORT WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... MAR. 13, 1862.

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 T. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Seely's 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 either to the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

Town Meeting.

At the annual town meeting, on Monday last, E. L. Getchell, Esq., was chosen Moderator, and the following officers elected for the current year:—

Town Clerk.—Everett R. Drummond.
Selectmen, Assessors and Road Commissioners.—Chas. H. Thayer, John M. Libby, Noah Boothby.

Treas. and Coll.—Chas. R. McFadden.
Town Agent.—Edmund F. Webb.
Supervisor of Schools.—John B. Foster.
Inspector of Police.—Joshua Nye.

Constables.—Bainbridge Crowell, James P. Hill, Simon Keith, William Brown, Joseph Hasty, Joseph Nudd, H. B. White, Geo. H. Esty, Chas. A. Dow, F. S. Chase, Joshua Nye, C. C. Bradbury, Levi T. Boothby, C. R. McFadden, David Huston, Joseph Hill, Wm. M. Buck, George Wentworth, Isaac S. Bangs.

Pound Keepers.—H. B. White, Guy T. Hubbard.
Sections.—Wm. L. Maxwell, Elbridge Axtell.

Cutters of Hoops, Staves, Shingles and Clapboards.—Jonathan Higgins.
Tythingmen.—E. F. Webb, James Stackpole.

Fence Viewers.—I. T. Stevens, John Moor, William Joy, E. L. Getchell, Guy T. Hubbard, Robert C. Gifford.

Field Drivers.—Geo. H. Esty, John Moor, Levi A. Dow, Adrastrus Branch, Salathiel Ballantine, E. P. Blaisdell, Daniel Rowe, David Huston, Henry B. White, John Blaisdell, John Carruth, Wm. H. Mayo, Alonzo Hallett, John Cornforth 2d, Guy T. Hubbard.

Fire Wardens.—James P. Blunt, Joseph Hitchings, B. C. Benson, H. B. White, Calvin Crowell, Sam'l Kimball, Horace W. Getchell, I. T. Stevens, Cyrus Wheeler, Joseph Hasty, John M. Libby, Samuel Blaisdell, Robert Cornforth, Wm. Getchell, Jr., George Wentworth, John B. Bradbury, John U. Hubbard.
Health Committee.—L. E. Crommett, C. H. Thayer.

Cemetery Committee.—E. L. Getchell, L. E. Crommett, Wm. L. Maxwell.
Auditors.—S. Heath, T. W. Herrick, Sam'l Kimball.

Town Hall Keeper.—Simon Keith.

The following sums of money were voted:—
For Schools, \$2700; support of Poor, 2000; support of families of soldiers, 700; repair of bridges and highways, 700; current expenses, 900; to pay outstanding debts of town, 700; to defray expenses of prosecutions for violation of liquor law, 300.

The Selectmen were directed, by vote, to keep the Common clear of cattle.
The compensation of Treasurer and Collector was reduced from two and a half to two per cent.

The School districts were authorized to choose their agents.

The Selectmen were authorized to appoint a suitable number of persons to be measurers of wood and bark and surveyors of Logs and Lumber, and have since appointed the following persons:—H. B. White, J. S. Craig, E. H. Piper, David Huston, Bryce Shepard, W. Chipman, Silas Redington, Samuel Fuller, Greenleaf Shaw, T. E. Crommett, George Wentworth, Almon S. Chase.

The Selectmen having failed to meet the requirements of the liquor law, and also to pay proper regard to a vote of instruction from the Town, it was deemed expedient to relieve them of the duty of prosecuting—except the positive injunction of the law itself—and a committee was appointed to prosecute all violations, with an appropriation of \$300 to meet expenses if needed. The committee consists of Samuel Doolittle, Charles A. Dow, David A. Davis, George Wentworth, A. Winslow, Calvin Crowell and Joshua Nye. If in this piece of policy the liquor dealers and their friends had themselves in the fire instead of the trying fan, they may lay it to their own "wool" of their own friends, and to their own votes! To the active friends of temperance it is in the highest degree satisfactory.

The claims of C. E. Williams and Edwin Rounds, for board of soldiers, last Spring was referred to the Selectmen and Town Agent.

By dismissing article 15, the Town refused to set off Samuel Blaisdell from School District No. 10 to No. 5.

James Stackpole, T. W. Herrick and D. R. Wing were chosen a committee to confer with committees from other towns in the vicinity, and take measures to secure a permanent Fish way at the Augusta Dam.

The building of a Pound, with the purchase of a lot for it, was referred to the Selectmen.
The town voted to abate the taxes of A. P. Stevens, for 1860 and '61, on account of the loss of his house by fire.

THE MESSAGE. President Lincoln's late message to Congress, recommending the adoption of a joint resolution tendering the co-operation of the government to any State that may adopt a plan of gradual emancipation, seems to meet commendation from all sources. Its effect abroad, as a matter of policy, must be highly beneficial; while it cannot fail to harmonize extremes at the North, and quiet the fears and allay the prejudices of the border States. An immense meeting in New York greeted the message with enthusiastic cheers. The press in almost every case—the only exception we have seen being the Augusta Age—gave it their marked approbation. Even the Boston Courier, which has not yet entirely smothered its affection for John Bell, says it has no doubt of its practical benefit towards the great object of restoring the Union. One of the Washington letter writers says it is regarded among the foreign ministers there as an epoch, and calculated to make a profound impression in Europe. He adds, that it was to be made the subject of special dispatches from all the foreign ministers to their respective courts.

Town Officers of Benton.
Moses Stacy, Moderator.
Asher H. Barton, Town Clerk.
Geo. O. Brown, } Selectmen, Assessors, &
Moses Stacy, } Overseers of Poor.
Henry L. Flood, }
Isaac Abbott, Treas. and Coll.
G. W. Filer, Supervisor of Schools.
Abijah Crosby, } Fish Com.
Timothy Spencer, }
Geo. W. Winn, }

FAIRFIELD.—The following town officers were chosen in Fairfield on Monday week:—
Geo. Richardson, Moderator.
Andrew Archer, Town Clerk.
E. G. Pratt, } Selectmen.
Charles Cornforth, }
A. N. Greenwood, }
H. C. Newhall, Town Agent.
Geo. Richardson, Sup. School Com.
Geo. Richardson, } Auditors.
Andrew Archer, }
Daniel Jones, }
J. F. Nye, Treas. and Coll.

SIDNEY.—The following town officers were elected in Sidney on Monday, March 3d:—
Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, Moderator.
Eugene P. Shaw, Town Clerk.
Chas. W. Coffin, } Selectmen.
E. G. Morrison, }
Benj. F. Folger, }
B. F. Folger, Town Agent.
Charles Hammond, Treas. and Coll.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Wise headed lawyers have been quite confident that the Maine Liquor Law was to be overridden by the provisions of the new tax bill which has just passed Congress; but the rum-sellers, and their sympathizers are not to receive the aid and comfort they anticipate. Although it offers licenses to distillers, liquor dealers and others, it expressly says:—"This act does not authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment therein mentioned, within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof."

Secretary Stanton is not the man to be hampered by red tape. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that when he directed to have the body of the gallant Gen. Lander sent to Boston by a special train, one of the old fogie generals at the War Department objected, saying: "There is no precedent for anything more than leaving the body at the depot here." "Well, we will establish a precedent," remarked the Secretary, and taking his pen he wrote an order for the special train.

HOW IS ANCHOR ICE PRODUCED?—In answer to this question, which we have often heard discussed, the *Scientific American* has the following:—

"Water is most dense at a temperature of 39.1 deg. above zero of Fahrenheit's scale; consequently, when the water at the surface of a still lake or pond has been reduced to this temperature it sinks and the lighter water rises to the surface. This vertical circulation goes on till the whole mass is cooled to 39.2 deg., and then, as that at the surface grows lighter by becoming colder, it remains at the surface until it is frozen. If water continued to become more dense down to the freezing point, no ice would form until the whole mass was cooled to this degree, and the whole lake would be frozen. Its property of expanding below 39.2 deg. is a most fortunate provision of nature to keep up the flow of rivers, and prevent the accumulation of vast masses of ice, which would give us chilly springs, and might carry winter weather far into the summer. When water is violently agitated by being tumbled along in a rapid stream, or by being beaten by wheels, it is all exposed to the air and may thus all be reduced to the freezing temperature. In this case it freezes at the bottom as well as at the surface, and produces anchor ice."

HOPEFUL. When news of the loss of the Cumberland was first received here it was supposed that Capt. Charles Heywood, of this place, was on board, and there was much anxiety for his safety. A list of the officers, in the Boston Journal, does not include his name, and there is now more hope of his escape, if on board. He is captain of marines, and son of the late Lieut. Charles Heywood, of this place. (Since reported safe.)

The Cavalry Regiment—which has been on the point of leaving Augusta for so long a time—it is now said, will get off on Monday next.

In a family quarrel, in the town of Brownville, Me., Benj. Gifford accidentally shot his own child, a boy three years old.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—Recent events have developed much Union sentiment at Richmond, and there is much excitement in consequence, and some arrests have been made. Among the Union men imprisoned John Minor Botts is named.

The rebel steamer Nashville slipped into Beaufort, N. C., recently—very cleverly dodging the blockading vessels by flying the stars and stripes until she was out of their reach.

Gen. Banks, in the military department of the Upper Potomac, since crossing at Harper's Ferry, has been steadily pushing forward—the enemy retreating without much fighting—our troops being very well received by the inhabitants: Leesburg was evacuated by the rebels on Friday last, and our forces immediately took possession of the town and forts Johnson, Evans and Beauregard. Our forces are within five miles of Winchester, which has probably been evacuated by the rebels.

On the lower Potomac, the rebel batteries have all been abandoned, and our flag waves over the strongest of them. The rebels destroyed the steamer Page, and all other craft on the river within their reach before they left. The village of Occoquan has been occupied by our troops.

Later and still better news has arrived that Manassas—the famous rebel stronghold—has been abandoned, and is now occupied by the federal force. Some skirmishing between the advancing and retreating forces occurred. Nothing but ruin and devastation is met with on every hand—bridges, railroad tracks, &c., all being destroyed. To what point the rebels have retreated, or where they will attempt to make a stand, does not appear. Many are confident that Virginia will be entirely cleared of rebel troops within a month. The Governor of Virginia calls for ten thousand more troops.

A rebel force has been concentrated at Suffolk, Va., to check Burnside, who occupies Winton in force. Burnside, it is understood, has been largely reinforced.

Flag officer Dupont has captured Fort Clinch, Florida—the enemy retiring without a fight and federal troops now occupy Fernandina. The steamer Darlington was also captured with a valuable cargo of ammunition, &c. Most of the guns fell into our hands, only a few having been removed. This is an important post—many vessels having run the blockade there. St. Marys has also been abandoned by the rebels, as well as St. Simons and Brunswick, Georgia. The government now has control of the coast from South Carolina to Florida.

The rebels have retreated from Murfreesboro, Tenn., and our folks have possession of the town. The rebel General Johnston has retreated to Decatur, Alabama. The rebels are said to be fortifying Savannah on the Tennessee river.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Nashville, says the good condition and good conduct of our troops compared with the appearance and behavior of the rebel army recently there, is doing much to kill off secessionism in that quarter. During the occupation of Nashville by Gen. Johnston and his forces, the nights were made hideous by the yelling and shouting of those under his command, while at present not a soldier can be seen in the streets, and good order and quiet reigns. The contrast is so great and their security so much enhanced, that even the most violent friend of "Southern Rights" is astonished at the great difference.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary counties, shows the strength of the Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 majority out of 1000 votes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majority out of 1850 votes. Lieut. Gwinn says the cry of the people is, send us arms and a force sufficient to protect us in organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves.

The rebels are in force at New Madrid, Missouri, with four gunboats lying off the town. The place is invested by our troops, and will be taken as soon as our gunboats appear.

The combined rebel forces of McCulloch, Price, Van Dorn and McIntosh have been defeated and scattered by Gen. Curtis, after three days hard fighting. The loss on both sides is said to be heavy, McCulloch being reported among the killed. Munitions of war, provisions, &c., in large quantities, were taken from the enemy.

By military express, news has been received of a desperate engagement at Valverde, New Mexico, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of Feb., between the Union and rebel forces. The battle lasted all day, and the loss was great on both sides. Both sides claimed a victory, and resumed the fight next day, but the result is not known. Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig, and firing was heard in that direction, but the messenger knew nothing of the result. Some persons well informed of the forces and localities, affect to throw doubt upon this account.

We are called upon to record one disastrous and mortifying affair—but which, we hope, will eventually result in good, like that other bitter dose—Bull Run. On the afternoon of Saturday, the rebel steamer Merrimac came out by Sewall's Point, and stood up for Newport News, accompanied by several small gunboats. She immediately attacked the sloop of war Cumberland, ran into her and sunk her. She then turned her attention to the frigate

Congress, which having got aground could bring but five guns to bear on the enemy; and she, too, was soon compelled to strike her colors. Her officers were taken prisoners, the men sent ashore in boats, and then she was burned. The fire from our vessels produced no effect on the Merrimac—the shot glancing harmlessly from her sides, and as both were sailing vessels, they were completely at the mercy of the enemy. The Roanoke, Minnesota and St. Lawrence went to the assistance of their mates, but all got aground, after exchanging a few shots with the enemy. The battery at Newport News fired at the Merrimac with as little effect as the vessels. Our loss on the two vessels is set as high as 350, but nothing certain is yet known.

Up to this point the engagement had been all in favor of the rebels; but the providential arrival of the iron clad steamer Monitor, (just completed for the government by John Ericsson, of N. York,) changed the face of things immediately. Early the next morning she went to the assistance of the Minnesota, and was immediately attacked by the Merrimac. After a hard fight of four hours, the rebel vessel was compelled to retire, in a damaged condition, and probably will not venture out again. Lieut. Worden, in command of the Monitor, was stunned and rendered senseless, but not seriously injured. On recovering he inquired "Have I saved the Minnesota?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac." To which he answered, "Then I don't care what becomes of me?"

LATEST. It is reported that the rebel Gen. Bragg has abandoned his position at Pensacola and advanced into N. Carolina. The army from Manassas is hurrying south. Burnside is between them! Gen. McClellan has taken the field, and is following the retreating enemy. Some fears are entertained for the safety of Burnside.

"ARTEMAS WARD'S" LECTURE.—We see by our exchanges that "Artemas," who is to lecture here Monday night, is creating an immense *furore* wherever he goes. His "*Children in the Wood*" takes beyond anything ever attempted in the lecture line, and in many places thousands are turned away unable to gain admission to hear it. We cut the following from the *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*:

The Children in the Wood.—The rush of people to Corinthian Hall last evening, was fearful. Usually, as our lecture going readers are aware, there is a crowd of some hundreds clamoring at our doors for admittance, long before the hour for opening the hall arrives, but last night the jam exceeded all previous experience of the kind, and in a very few minutes after the doors were unlocked, every seat was filled, and all the stools and extra seats were brought into requisition. No space was left unoccupied, and when every inch of room was taken up, thousands still remained out of doors unable to get in. The officers of the Association, informed us subsequently, that not far from five thousand people were turned back, and went away.

Of the lecture which drew such a multitude of our citizens away from their quiet firesides, we shall not attempt to give any description whatever. It is, in fact, indescribable, and must be heard to be appreciated. One thing, however, struck us as strange. The moving history of the unfortunate Children in the Wood, failed to elicit from the audience any expression of sympathetic sorrow. On the contrary, the callous hearted listeners indulged in the most extravagant bursts of merriment at some of the touching points in the narrative. Indeed, the fate of these interesting infants seemed to interest them but little, for we noticed that the liveliest manifestations of satisfaction invariably occurred at times when the lecturer strayed from the main subject of his discourse, and indulged in various moral and philosophical reflections, suggested by his theme.

At the close, it was announced by Mr. LANSING that the "*Great American Showman*" had consented to lecture a second time, in order to give those who were disappointed in securing admittance, an opportunity to gratify their intellectual appetites. Prof. O'LEARY having consented to yield the hall for the occasion. This lecture to night, it should be remembered, is out of the regular course, and is principally designed for the accommodation of those who could not get into the hall last night.

We learn that the famous showman's tour is likely to be much more widely extended than he originally anticipated. He has recently accepted an engagement to exhibit his "wacks fingers" and deliver descriptive lectures in a large number of places in New England, and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and will shortly turn his countenance toward the land of "down east."

HOMES GRATIS. The homes'ead bill has become a law. It provides that after Jan. 1st next, any person 21 years old, who is a citizen—or not a citizen, if he has served through the present war—and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it five years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, on payment of land office fees and ten dollars for surveys.

LEVEE.—The Universalist Society hold their annual levee Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Charades, Tableaux, Music, Dramatic Exercises, and any amount of good things to eat are put in the bill, but the best recommendation is, that our citizens all know that this Society never fail to give us a choice good time. Give them a bumper—which they both need and deserve.

Tonic Division. puts over its regular meeting this week, to give the Universalist Society the use of their Hall for the levee. The entertainments set for this week will be given next week.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.—The office of Superintendent of Common Schools will be retained, but the salary will probably be diminished.

Bill to obtain further agricultural statistics is making progress; and the same is true of bill in aid of destitute families of volunteers, and bill to regulate sale of pure liquors.

The bill providing for a tax on dogs was defeated in the House by the vote of the Speaker—the vote standing 41 to 41. We hope the legislators next chosen will be men of more courage, who will not hesitate to inaugurate a much needed measure, even if it should seem to be unpopular at first.

Don't forget the lecture by "Artemas Ward" at Town Hall, next Monday night. In the peculiar dialect of "Artemas" himself we have a request to make; it is *these*; go early if you wish to know how the inside of the hall looks.

Joseph W. Ellis, M. D., a well known physician of Augusta, died in that city, on Friday last, after a lingering illness, at the age of 37 years.

Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., the nominee of the Republicans, was chosen Mayor of Augusta, on Monday.

The missing Ship of the line, Vermont, blown off in the late gale, has not yet been heard from.

Moses B. Lakeman was elected Mayor of Hallowell last week. Brother Rowell is one of the Aldermen—though how a lank and hungry editor can properly fill that office according to the common notion, is past our comprehension.

THE TUSCARORA AND SUMTER.—Accounts from Gibraltar to February 15, state the United States steamer Tuscarora had changed her anchorage from Algeiras to Orange Grove, which brings her within three miles of the pirate steamer Sumter, but still in Spanish waters.

The election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Republicans.

GOON.—The U. S. Senate has passed the House bill providing that no officer or soldier of our army shall be engaged in returning fugitive slaves, without amendment.

TREES. We mean apple trees, for Spring is too busy a season with the farmer, to give time to anything that is not sure to pay well. Ten thousand men will regret next Fall, that they did not set apple trees in the Spring; so they have done, year after year, for many years. Read Mr. Glibb's advertisement.

SPEER'S SAMBUKI WINE.—Decidedly one of the finest and most creditable of any advertised compound we have ever seen is the vinous fluid bearing the above name from the vineyard of Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J. This wine is expressed from the Sambucus, a species of elder originating in Portugal; which under the hand of Mr. Speer has been brought to a state of the highest perfection. The wine possesses the very highest medicinal virtues.

Mr. E. Marshall and Ira H. Low are agents for the sale of this wine in Waterville, and will furnish information and testimonials as to the virtues of the Sambucus.

PAYING TOLL.—"The principal avenue of our city," writes a learned friend in Detroit, has a toll gate just by the Elmwood Cemetery road. As the cemetery had been laid out some time previous to the construction of the plank road it was made one of the conditions of the company's charter that all funeral processions should go back and forth free. One day, as Dr. Price, a celebrated physician, stopped to pay his toll, he remarked to the gate-keeper:—

"Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."

"No, no, doctor," the keeper readily replied, "we couldn't afford that. You send too many dead heads through here as it is."

The doctor paid his toll and never asked any favor after that.

BEAUFORT AND BEAUREGARD.—Much diversity prevails in the pronunciation of these words. Persons familiar with the French naturally give to the first syllable *beau* the sound *bo*. This is right for the name of the man, but not for the place. Local usage decides all such questions. The people in the Carolinas pronounce the word *Ba fort*. But a neighbor says that is very inconsistent! Is it possible that any one remains ignorant of the fact that consistency is not one of the jewels of language?

Illustrated by a thousand examples. Here is one in point. We pronounce the word *beau*—*bo*. The same syllable in the word *beautiful* we pronounce *bu*. Thus, a young lady speaks of her *beautiful beau*; but does not say, for the sake of consistency, "*bu*tiful *bu*, nor '*my bu*tiful *bo*."

On consulting Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer—which should be in every good teacher's possession, we find that this word, which is the name of six or eight places in the world, is *Bifore* in France, Australia and elsewhere, and *Bilore* in America. *Me. Teacher.*

BARLEY COFFEE.—We see it stated that the demand for this article is rapidly increasing. Probably not more than one-third of the amount of real coffee is now sold per week, that was sold previous to the coffee tariff. The barley coffee is said to be an excellent article; just as good to all intents and purposes as the genuine article. Ordinary barley is first soaked in water until a little softened, then dried and roasted as we roast the coffee kernel. It is then ground. To about as much ground coffee as would be used as a meal, add one teaspoonful of the extract of coffee to make a flavor.

Old Rowe kept a hotel where, as he used to say, you could get anything that was ever made to eat. One day in came a Yankee, and stepping up to the bar, he asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner. "Anything, sir," said old Rowe, "anything from a pickled elephant to a canary bird's tongue." "Waal," says the Yankee, eyeing Rowe, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant." "Well, we've got 'em,—got 'em all ready, right here in the house, but you'll have to take a whole 'un, 'cause we don't never cut 'em." The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

Ethetics are strangely blended with morals in woman's mind. With the fair sex good looks are a part of good behavior. It is a woman's duty to be beautiful—as it is her privilege. Thus we were amused not long since at the farewell words of an anxious mother about sending her daughter out into the world. "Be a good girl," said she, "do the best you can, never do anything wrong, and—be sure and keep your eyebrows brushed up!"

