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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 16, No. 07): August 21, 1862

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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MY LITTLE WIFE.

BY DAVID WINGARD.

My little wife often round the church hill,
And with her little feet, she'd tread the mill,
And with her little hands, she'd spin the thread,
And with her little voice, she'd sing the psalm.
And with her little face, she'd smile so sweet,
And with her little eyes, she'd look so true,
And with her little heart, she'd love me true,
And with her little soul, she'd love the Lord.

WONDERFULLY MADE.—The microscope
discovers to us that the mold on bread and other
provisions in damp, warm weather is a
dense forest in miniature, and has its regular
trees and trunks and branches, with its buds
and leaves and flowers and fruit. It proves
that the butterfly is covered with feathers so
beautiful and gorgeous in their tints, that no
painter can ever hope to equal them; each
hair is seen to be a hollow tube, and the soft-
feeling skin is overlaid with scales like those
of a fish; so tiny are they, that a single grain
of sand will cover dozens of them, and each
scale in turn covers hundreds of pores, to pro-
tect their mouths from being plugged up by
dust and dirt, and to shield them from dior-
ganization by overheating, or destructive chill-
ness by sudden blasts from the fierce cold of
winter. The thinnest gauze of our stores, when
thrown over the face, exposed to the keen and
biting wind, affords a degree of relief scarcely
credible from so frail a material; but a scale
of the skin is of the nature of horn, and like
impervious to dust, and wind, and water; and
yet being firmly attached to the body at one
edge only, the perspiration oozing out from
under it, raises the free edge, and thus escapes
from the body, loaded with its impurities and
its wastes, to the average extent of two or
three pounds a day. Laborers who do the
blowing in glassworks lose by weight very
near four pounds in a single hour; the per-
piration streaming through twenty five hun-
dred pores to each square inch of the human
body, or seven millions of pores in all, which,
if joined together, would make a canal of twen-
ty eight miles in length. (See our book on
SLEEK.) If a fish is deprived of its scales, it
will be chilled to death; and reasoning ana-
logically, and knowing too, that human skin
scales are dissolved by the alkali of the soap,
a man may wash himself too much in soap and
water, may actually wash away the scales of his
body, leaving the pores so unprotected
against heat and cold and obstructions, that
death will inevitably ensue; indeed, physi-
ological research proves, that if a third of the
skin is removed from the body by scalding or
otherwise, a fatal termination is unavoidable.
Observant persons know how soon the skin
becomes pale, shriveled, and tender, even on
the harder hands if kept a great deal in com-
mon cold water. These are suggestive consid-
erations for those who have been led by plausible
ignorance to believe that continual water
douches are indispensable to health and longev-
ity.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

LATE PASTURING.—Some farmers keep
their cattle out as late as possible in the fall,
and even into winter. The pastures are
gnawed very close, and even the after-math
of mowing fields, as if they never expected to
get another crop of grass from them. This is
very bad husbandry upon any land, and espe-
cially upon that recently seeded with herds
grass. This grass, as is well known to all
careful observers, has a bulbous root, and the
fine roots that shoot out from the bottom are
not as strong as the roots of most other grasses.
It is, therefore, exceedingly liable to be torn
out by the roots by grazing cattle, especially
if the grass is short. In a close-cropped
meadow where this grass has been sown,
nothing is more common than to see thou-
sands of these dried bulbs lying upon the sur-
face. We doubt the economy of grazing a
herd-grass meadow at any time. But if
done at all, it should not be cropped after the
first of November in this latitude.

The roots of all the grasses are designed to
be covered with their own leaves and stalks
during the winter. These, and the snow, pro-
tect them from the alternate freezings and
thawings, and bring them out in good con-
dition in the spring. The farmer who under-
takes to thwart the designs of Nature in this
respect, will find it a very expensive busi-
ness. The little that he saves in feed now, he
loses the next season in the diminished yield
of the pasture or the meadow. We ought al-
ways to manage so as to have Nature work
with us, instead of against us. This is
one of the evils of overstocking farms. The
farmer is afraid that he has not quite fodder
enough for winter, so he pastures till the
ground is frozen. He cuts less hay for the
next season, and he is still more sorely tem-
pted to pasture.

It is quite as bad for the cattle as it is for
the land. If they have no fodder in the
month of November, they lose, rather than
gain upon pasture, unless it is much better
than the average. Every animal ought to go
into the stable in a thriving condition—if not
fat, at least in full flesh. They are then easily
kept thriving upon good hay, or upon hay
and roots, straw and meal. After several
years' close observation directed to this par-
ticular point, we do not think any thing is
gained by pasturing in this latitude, and north
of it, after the first of this month. All the
grasses must have time to cover their roots in
order to make flush feed next season. Cattle
suffered through a part of October, and
brought to the stable about the first of No-
vember, in good flesh, are easily wintered.
It is better management to buy hay or to sell
stock, than to pinch the pastures by close
feeding.—[American Agriculturist.]

GEN. KEARNEY.—The New York World
publishes an extract from a private letter of
Gen. Kearney, in which he says that it is
"now no longer time for hesitation, and that
the Southern negroes should indiscriminately
be received, if not seized." Gen. Kearney
seems determined to have them at any rate.
He does not propose to arm them, but to use
them as reliable soldiers in various ways,
which he describes. He says:

"Instead of the usual twenty pioneers per
regiment, I would select fifty stalwart blacks;
give them the axe, the pick, and the spade.
Give them high military organization. We
want bands of twenty blacks—again military
organization. So, too, cooks for the
companies, teamsters, even artillery drivers.
Do not stop there—and always without arms—
organize engineer regiments of blacks, for the
fortifications, pontoon regiments of blacks,
black hospital corps of nurses."

The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XVI.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1862.

NO. 7.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... AUG. 21, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETTINGILL & 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 V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Adver-
tising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, is
authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as re-
quired 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."

OUR SOLDIERS.—The immense number of
soldiers now sick or wounded, connected with
the army of the Potomac, which is just now
changing its theater of operations, imposes an
immense amount of labor upon persons and
associations outside of the regular army ar-
rangements. The 'Sanitary Commission' is a
national association designed to meet this
necessity. Mr. Hadley, one of its agents, is
now laboring in this vicinity, and proposes to
address our citizens on Friday evening at the
Town Hall. He is familiar with the condition
and incidents of the hospitals and camps, and
will doubtless give much interesting infor-
mation. We advise all to hear him; not only
because his statements are reliable, but be-
cause more correct ideas ought to pervade the
public mind in regard to the condition of our
sick and wounded soldiers. Let the whole
truth be known, and the luxuries that almost
burden so many New England homes will at
once be on the way to carry comfort to the
suffering soldiers.

Don't, don't!—Young man, if you have
either shame or manhood, don't whine any
more about the 'manly infirmities' through
which you hope to escape a draft! Why, in
the name of reason, should not you stand your
chance with all true men in defending your
country from traitors? Talk about your lame
back, and lame stomach, and lame side, and
lame leg—and your bad feeling here and
there! Do you think anybody is so blind as
not to see what ails you? Go ask the doctor
to feel your pulse and see if you are a coward!
or a sneak! If he says no, go and stand the
draft like a man among men. If you can't do
this, go and hang yourself and escape the dan-
ger. More than half a million of your fellow
countrymen, no more interested than you, are
already voluntarily in the field; while you are
dodging this way and that to throw upon others
your share of the most noble work that
ever calls man to action—the duty of saving
your country! Compare yourself with the
men who started at the very first call, and have
already won laurels on the battle field. When
this war is over, and these men come home to
hear the shouts and witness the joys and grasp
the hands of old friends, where do you hope
to hide yourselves so that the finger of scorn
will not point you out? You have failed to
volunteer, and may yet be forgiven; but in
the name of manhood come boldly up to the
draft! Don't dodge when dodging makes you
a sinner against your country!

Waterville College. The entering Class will
be as large as could reasonably be expected
in the present condition of the country.
The soliciting agent was able to make a very
satisfactory report, at the late anniversary, and
the Board of Trustees separated feeling con-
fident that a new impetus had been given to
the movement for a liberal endowment of this
institution. Among other subscriptions was
that of vice-president Hamlin for a scholarship
of a thousand dollars.

Lost. Among the lost on the steamer
Golden Gate, lately burned at sea, was Mrs.
Elizabeth Adams, wife of Mr. Cyrus Adams,
and daughter of Mr. Eber Burgess, of this
town. She left Waterville four years ago for
the West; was married about two years ago,
at Galena, Illinois, and removed to Califor-
nia, from which country she was returning
with a child—her husband having arranged to
follow her soon. The child perished with her.

DIED.—John R. Sawtelle, aged 20 years,
son of Mr. Elbridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney,
died of consumption, at the residence of his
father, on Monday morning. He joined Capt.
Heath's company, (H. 31 reg't.), in December
last, but returned in April, in failing health.
He has three brothers now in the Union ar-
my, two in the 3d Maine and one in a Califor-
nia regiment.

CURIOUS.—It is said that the mischief
of this little varmint promises to be less destruc-
tive to plants this year than usual. We hope
something has happened to him, but the crop
must be the proof. The disease known as
"black knot," which is probably caused by the
same insect, has made its usual progress.

The regiment of blacks, organized by Gen.
Hunter, have disbanded. The Colonel of these
regiments—Fessenden, of Portland—states
that they were making fine progress, and prom-
ise, but Gen. Hunter was forced to disband
them because government would allow them no
pay. The men begged to be received again as
soldiers, whenever Government in its wis-
dom concluded to suffer blacks to be Union
men!

Charles E. Nash, of the Hallowell Gazette,
goes as 1st Lieut. of Co. F, 19th reg't.

OUR TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Many readers of this
Magazine will rejoice to find the beginning of a new
story by the author of 'Margaret Howth' in the Sep-
tember number, just issued. It is a tale of the war
entitled 'David Gault,' and promises to be interesting.
The wide awake traveling sketches by the late Major
Winthrop, are continued; and so is 'Mr. Antell,' an
interesting story. Dr. Ray has a well written article on
'Cerebral Dynamics,' and Mr. Higginson contributes
two—'Gabriel's Defeat,' the history of an abortive
attempt at negro insurrection in Virginia, and 'The
Life of Birds,' which will be interesting to the naturalist.
Prof. Agassiz continues his 'Studies in the Natural
History,' somebody furnishes a timely article on 'Rifle
Clubs,' some other body has a gossip talk on 'Plays
and Play Acting;' we have another chapter of 'The
Horrors of San Domingo,' the Country Parson makes
a 'Complaint of Friends,' and some one in an article
entitled 'The New Opposition Party,' shows up Mayor
Wood's peace meeting and kindred assemblages, in a
way to do good. Several good poems and well written
literary notices will also be found.

The Atlantic is published by Ticknor & Fields, Bos-
ton, at \$3 a year, and sold by all periodical dealers.

GONBY'S LADY'S BOOK, for September, is a capital
number, brim full of good things—handsome pictures,
latest fashions, pretty patterns, curious fairy work,
useful recipes, interesting stories, &c. &c. Buy it and
read; or what is better, subscribe for it, and receive it
as a regular monthly. It will please your wife and
daughters—truly. Published by L. A. Geary, Philadel-
phia, \$3 a year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The 'Good Angel'
is the title of the steel engraving in the September num-
ber of this excellent monthly; and there is a very
pretty wood engraving with the suggestive title of 'Do
you love butter?' With these there are several pages
of patterns and designs, and the usual amount
and variety of good reading, including continuation of Ar-
thur's story, 'What Came afterward,' and Miss Town-
send's 'Battle Fields of our Fathers,' &c. &c. Published
by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The contents of the July
number are as follows:—The Life and Policy of Pitt.
Dr. Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament.
Election Expenses. Sir William Hamilton—His Doc-
trines of Perception and Judgment. English Rule in
India. Celebrated Literary Friendships. The Dawn
of Animal Life. Contemporary Literature.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Black
and White Monthly are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co.
24 Goldstreet, New York. Terms of subscription: 4
any one of the four Reviews \$3 per annum any two
Reviews \$5; any three Reviews \$7; all four Reviews
\$8; Blackwood's Magazine \$3; Blackwood and three
Reviews \$9; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10—with
large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and
towns, these works will be delivered free of postage.
When sent by mail, the postage on any part of the U-
S. States will be but 24 cents a year for 'Blackwood,' and
but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for September, has a steel
engraving entitled 'The Little Mischief Maker,' a hand-
some colored fashion plate, a full page wood cut—'A
Thorny Path,' a colored pin cushion pattern in applique,
with numerous other patterns and designs, a piece of
music, &c. About a dozen good stories and several
nice little poems will be found in the number, with
many valuable recipes, &c. Published by Chas. J. Pe-
tersen, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—This, while one of
the cheapest, is really one of the most valuable pub-
lications in the country. Its aim is to spread among the
people a knowledge of the laws of health, and to urge
an obedience thereto. It is full of plain, practical
common sense, that all can understand and appreciate.
Its influence for good must be great. It is published
monthly by W. M. Hall, M.D., 42 Irving place, New
York, at \$1 a year.

Extracts from a letter from the 3d Maine.

Description of a Sunday in the Army.

At 4 1/2 o'clock A.M. we turn out to roll
call; then we sweep our effects and brush all
up clean. At 5 o'clock we breakfast on salt
beef and bread, and coffee or water, at choice.
At 5 1/2 o'clock, we fall in with arms and
equipments, haversacks, canteens and blankets
on our shoulders; then march to the color line,
where the regiment is formed; then march to
the drill and parade ground, where the whole
division is formed in brigades. Our brigade
has six regiments; our division has three
brigades. We are first formed in column of
regiments; then the ranks are placed six feet
apart; then the brigadier general rides down
the line in front, then between the two ranks,
carefully inspecting the general appearance of
every man. When he passes to another regi-
ment, our Colonel forms the regiment into col-
umn of companies, and opens the ranks; then
carefully inspects every gun, every cartridge
box, and every belt of every man, commencing
on the right and going to the left. All this
takes about two hours, and when it is done we
are marched back to our quarters, where we
are at liberty to fight flies, write letters, read
the dull news of the day, or our testaments.

In the afternoon we have dress parade and
prayers. Usually we have a sing in the even-
ing, when it is not as hot as at present. Now
we can only attend to bathing and try to 'keep
cool.' This description of a Sabbath occupa-
tion, I think differs from the way I should pass
the day if I was in Waterville. Oh! how I
wish I could get within the walls of the U-
niversalist house to day, and listen to the sacred
words of the preacher, and the rich swelling
tones of the organ. But I must wait, God
only knows how long. Aug. 7th. Charles
Low and George Rollins of this Co., and sev-
eral others belonging to other companies, re-
turned to their companies, after being prison-
ers in Richmond since the first of July. The
boys were glad to get back to the protection
of 'Uncle Sam,' for they think affairs in Jeff's
dominions are looking rather blue. They say
Richmond is literally full of sick and wound-
ed. They treat their prisoners kindly except
they are short of food,—provisions being very
scarce, and commanding exorbitant prices, a
lemon would bring \$1.50 or \$2.00, salt \$1.00
a quart, &c.

You can hardly imagine the interest with
which we watch the progress of enlistment in
the North, we look upon each new volunteer
as an individual assistant in the great work
before us. We should have had these men
here six months ago, and the war ended now,
but as it is we need six hundred thousand men
to close the war in nine months!

I believe the President begins to see that
the war has been conducted too easily, and
the rebels and their property have been han-
dled with gloves too soft. Gen. Pope has the
right idea, that of living on the country we
conquer, and making the people loyal or pris-
oners of war. They shoot us let us handle
them with iron gloves!

G. L. W.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Sixteenth
Regiment, Col. A. W. Wildes, left Augusta on
the morning of Tuesday, for Washington—
there to go into camp of instruction, from
which it will be called into the field when
needed. We visited the encampment at Au-
gusta, on Monday, the day previous, and found
the soldiers—some of them our boys—in good
spirits and apparently pleased with the near
prospect of a change of location. It was a busy
scene, all being active in preparations for de-
parture. With many pleasant jokes, blankets
and overcoats were rolled up and knapsacks
packed; huge pots of beef, curiously slung
over fires in the ground, by those learned in
wood craft—were cooking for the 'three days'
rations; ordered; and wagons and men went
to and fro, fetching and carrying. The ground
swarmed with visitors—some wandering about,
idly curious, but many warmly interested and
sober at thought of parting with friends. We
men were in every tent—mother, sister, it may
be

"A dearer one—
Still and a nearer one—"

their dewy eyes telling of full hearts, as with
busy hands they filled the knapsacks of the
soldiers with kind remembrances or gave them
good counsel against the time of trial and
temptation. Some couples, anxious for quiet
and communion, kept aloof from the crowd,
and apparently oblivious of the outside world,
made the most of the short time allotted them.
Tenderly suggestive, too, was the wheeling of
a baby carriage up the alley, for a fond father
to take a parting look at its sweet occupant.

Here, in the shadow of the tents, some of the
boys were making up the sleep lost while on
guard, and there others were spelling out kind
messages from home—the mail having just
been distributed. The barber had one youth
in the chair, giving his beard and hair the true
fighting cut, and the sound of a fiddle in the
vicinity of the sutler's tent showed that some
of the boys were alive and kicking. 'Stand
back, if you please,' said the guard, 'or I shall
be compelled to bray you with my bayonet!'
'Look a-brier!' said a meat-axe looking fel-
low, bristling up, came in hand, 'you jest stick
your bayonet inter me if you think it best.'

'Stand out of the way, then,' said the guard,
flourishing his shooting iron. 'Well, stick it
inter me, if you dare,' said the uncivil civil-
ian; 'don't you be sassy jess because you
carry a gun and have a little authority. I
want you to understand that I've been there
myself.' 'Don't care where you've been,'
said guardy, 'you don't look as though you'd
eaten much of Uncle Sam's hard bread, any-
way. You heard what the officer of the day
told me, and now if you want to know whether
I'll do my duty or not, you can hop on as soon
as you please.' The rowdy continued to
thrust, but he kept backing off slowly and
finally retired from sight, apparently not car-
ing to experiment any farther in that direction
for fear of the consequences. The people of
Augusta were loud in their testimony to the
good conduct of the regiment, which was in
marked contrast to that of some of their pre-
decessors.

In Capt. Leavitt's company we found Mar-
tin B. Soule, son of Mr. Daniel Soule of Wa-
terville, for a time a member of the class just
graduated at the College. Last week, it will
be remembered, we located him in a Massa-
chusetts regiment, and stated that he was
wounded in a recent engagement;—which
was true, not of him, but an older brother.
Another brother, younger, is also a member
of the 16th; making three sons of Mr. Soule
now in the service of the country.

Only a portion of the quota of Waterville,
twenty one, go into the 16th. The following
is a list of the names—Lts. Wm. E. Brooks
and Wm. A. Stevens not being counted.

Edward C. Stevens, Ch. F. Lyford, J. M.
Lyford, Frank E. Hitchings, Wm. T. Bates,
Adin B. Thayer, Moses W. Cook, Chas. E.
Cross, Martin B. Soule, Howard W. Wells,
James P. Smith, Wm. Ballantine 2d, David
F. Houghton, Alex. W. Puleifer, Harrison Tal-
low, Merchant, David S. Thomas, Martin Tullow,
Joseph Maury, Vedal Lachaus, Joseph
Pooler, Louis Murry.

Rev. H. C. Leonard, chaplain of the Maine
3d, who has been with the regiment constantly
since he joined it, is expected home soon. It
is said the chaplaincy of the 18th regiment
will be tendered him, which he will probably
accept.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—The freight train to
Waterville on the A. & K. Railroad, was
thrown from the track near Winthrop, Mon-
day afternoon, by the breaking of a flange on
the engine. Four cars were smashed, but the
engineer and fireman, Fuller and Davis, saved
themselves by jumping from the train.

Garibaldi is again on a rampage, and all Eu-
rope is startled. He has summoned young
Italy to arms, and evidently means mischief
to Rome. The remainder of the programme
is not yet apparent.

DRAFTING.—This will take place on the
3d of September. For information in regard
to the manner, &c., see General Orders, in this
paper. Under the ruling of Secretary Stan-
ton, we are all in the dark; at present, as to
the number of men required from each town.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—The expected
fight at Gordonville has not yet taken place.
Jackson, who claims a rebel victory, in the
battle of Cedar Mountain, has retired, and
where he will next turn up is doubtful. He
has been largely reinforced from Richmond,
and, it is hinted, will try to flank our forces.
The federal officers taken prisoners in the late
battle, are to be treated as felons until the
policy proclaimed by Pope shall be abandoned.

Burnside has formed a junction with Pope.
Baton Rouge has not been captured, as re-
ported; on the contrary, the rebels were re-
pulsed with great loss, though they attacked
in superior numbers. Gen. Williams was
killed on our side, our whole loss in killed and
wounded being in the neighborhood of 800.
The rebel loss was about 800, Gen. Lovell
being among the killed. Breckenridge, it is
said, had his arm shot off. The 14th Maine
participated in the fight. The rebels threaten
another attack.

McClellan has succeeded in evacuating Har-
rison's Landing without a battle or the loss of
a man. On the 16th his troops had all crossed
the Chickahominy, en route to Williamsburg.
What the next move is to be is known only to
the military authorities, and we hope they will
keep the secret; one guess, however, is, that
an attack from the North is to be made upon
Richmond by the combined forces of Pope,
Burnside and McClellan.

Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox have finally been
released, and the former is made a Brigadier
General—his appointment to date from the
battle of Bull Run.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky has resigned,
and is succeeded by a genuine Union man.

Three Union Monitors are approaching
completion on the western rivers.

Four full regiments of Union troops have
been organized in Arkansas.

Troops are arriving in Washington at the
rate of about five thousand a day.

A Union victory is reported at Clarendon,
Arkansas, in which 700 rebels were taken
prisoners.

Gen. Stone has been released from Fort
Lafayette. He has yet to learn why he was
imprisoned.

Troops are pouring into Kentucky from In-
diana and Ohio.

Latest reports from Virginia state that the
rebels are hurrying great numbers of troops
in the direction of Pope. McClellan's troops
reported safe at Yorktown and Newport News,
with a large part already embarked on steam-
ers.

LATEST.—There are reports of suspected
surmises, guessed at by some of the unknown
and irresponsible correspondents of the ac-
credited press, the origin of which even the N.
York Herald cannot guess out, to the purport
that some unknown calamity had befallen Gen.
Pope. Whether true or false we venture not
an opinion.

The colored men of Ohio, more anxious to
serve their country than many of their lighter
colored brethren, having been refused a chance
to fight the secessionists, offered to do guard
duty over rebel prisoners, but this was also
denied them by Governor Todd.

WAT. ACADEMY.—The Fall term will com-
mence on Tuesday next, with Mr. Lamb in
charge, as in the past term. The highest sat-
isfaction seems to have been given, and the
prospects of the Academy excite the highest
hopes of its friends.

Brigadier General L. F. Ross, commanding
at Bolivar, Tenn., has issued a general order
requiring the owners of slaves living within
ten miles of that place to send in three fourths
of their males between 16 and 45 years of age,
to be employed upon the fortifications. Gen.
Ross is from Illinois, and a Democrat.

A SILENT MEETING.—Mr. Merwin, in his
speech at the meeting of the American Tem-
perance Union, said: 'The Quakers are fight-
ing for the Union. A young man in Wash-
ington, a member of a Quaker family, enlisted
in the Union army. He called to say fare-
well to an old aunt, a Quaker lady, who re-
marked to him, 'Thomas, what strange
clothes these has on for a friend!' 'Yes Re-
becca, they are military clothes. I have
joined the army, and I am going to do some-
thing for my country.' 'Well, Thomas, this
is a good country, and we have an excellent
Government, and these know my sentiments
about war, and what my teachings have al-
ways been; but Thomas, if thee takes a gun,
and thee should meet any of the wicked rebels
I advise thee, Thomas, not to have a silent
meeting.'

The President has refused the offers of re-
giments of colored men only 'for the present.'
He fully authorizes the employment of ne-
groes in the army lines as laborers. The law
against the return of escaped slaves is en-
forced.

Gov. Andrew of Mass. has authorized the
enrollment of the colored men in that State,
and will organize a regiment of them if their
services shall be accepted.

Gov. Sprague has already authorized a re-
giment of colored men, and promises to lead
himself to the capital.

SIMPLE RECIPES FOR MAKING VINEGAR.
—T. B. Miller, of Clayton, Ind., has com-
municated to the New York Farmers' Club the
following simple receipts for making vinegar:

'Fill nearly full any vessel, jug, crock, pan
tub or barrel with any kind of molasses, (the
quantity is not material.) set it in a moderately
warm place, or in the sun, cover with sieve,
gauze or net, to keep out flies and gnats. In
due process of time it will be vinegar, when
it must be put into a suitable vessel and stop-
ped close. To convert cider into vinegar—if
made from sweet apples, it is only necessary
to set the barrel in a warm place and knock
out the bung; if from sour, stir in a little mo-
lasses, and when sour enough bung up tight.
Vinegar barrels should be well pointed, as
they are liable to be eaten by worms.

It will be proper to state that it is the ac-
tion of the atmosphere, which in time converts
the sweetened water into vinegar, hence the
greater surface of water exposed to its influence
the sooner it will sour. There is a thick cum-
rises on the top of the vinegar when making,
which is the 'mother,' and should not be
thrown away.'

They tell the story of a young lady of tem-
perate habits, in Portsmouth, who was advised
by her physician to take ale to fortify her up.
She bought a quart bottle full of the article,
and drank a teaspoonful twice a day in a tumb-
ler of water.

