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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 16, No. 08): August 28, 1862

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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MISCELLANY.

THE EMPTY SLEEVE.

[Inscribed to Gen. Howard, of Maine, who recently lost his right arm in defence of his Country.]

BY DAVID PARKER.

By the moon's pale light to a gazing throng,  
Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song;  
'Tis a tale of a hero, 'tis a tale of a plan,  
'Tis a simple song of a hero's arm—  
Till this very hour I could not believe  
What a tale-tale thing is an empty sleeve—  
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells in a silent tone to all,  
Of a country's need and a country's call,  
Of a hero and a hero's arm, and a hero's plan,  
And a hero's march for a nation's life;  
Till this very hour I could not believe  
What a tale-tale thing is an empty sleeve—  
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells of a battle field of gore,  
Of the soldier's death and the cannon's roar—  
Of the deadly charge—of the bugles note—  
Of the whirling sword and the hero's throat—  
Of a hero who would not turn back,  
Till this very hour I could not believe  
What a tale-tale thing is an empty sleeve—  
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

Though it points to myriad wounds and scars,  
Yet it tells that a hero's arm was there,  
In God's own chosen time it will take  
Each place of the rag with the rattlesnake,  
And it points to a time when that flag shall wave  
O'er a land where there breathe no covering slave.  
To the top of the skies let us all then leave  
One proud huzzar for the empty sleeve—  
For the one arm man with the empty sleeve.

What Forty-Three Men and One Woman said.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"The question being only whether our country should be saved or destroyed:

"I would enlist if the government had a policy; if the President would veto the confiscation bill; if he would proclaim emancipation to all slaves; if he would remove Secretary Stanton; if he had not placed Pope over Fremont; if he had not unceremoniously Phelps and Hunter's proclamations; if I didn't have to guard bridges; if I could force on rebel property; if I could get a lieutenantcy; if Mr. Wallace would be colonel; if I didn't have to be cursed by my superiors; if I were not afraid my health would fail; if my father would consent; if Congress would adopt the Crittenden compromise; if the time were changed to one year; if the seventeenth regiment would be sent to Richmond; if it were not for the immortality of camp life; if I could serve under Gen. Wallace; if volunteers would be taken for three months; if I could leave my business; if I were not in debt; if my wife were not opposed to it; if my relations didn't live in the south; if I had a taste or inclination for war; if I had not a little sympathy for the poor ignorant people of the south; if the abolitionists could be hung on the same gallows with the traitors; if northern secessionists could be drafted; if the country needed me; if I thought I would get back; if the weather were not so hot; if I could go on horseback; if I could have a fair chance at a commission; if England or France should interfere; if it were a cavalry regiment; if my father-in-law would let my wife come home; if I could ensure my life reasonably; if slavery wouldn't be interfered with; if they would arm the negroes; if I could pick a company to suit me if I wanted to.

To which let me add to save the above:

I would if the authorities would let me.

MARY.

HOGS IN THE APPLE ORCHARD.—Nobody sends such apples to market as my neighbor John Jacobs. He always has apples to sell and gets the highest price. Folks prefer fair large apples and such are always packed in Jacobs' barrels. You might search them with a candle and not find a knotty fruit or a worm hole. Such Rhode Island Greenings and Roxbury Russets I have never met with in the old States. They are as handsome as anything in the virgin soil of the west.

I was going by Jacobs' orchard last summer, and had the curiosity to call and examine for myself. Says I, "Neighbor, what is there in your soil that makes such smooth large apples? They are a third bigger than anything I can get, and my trees look as well as yours."

"The secret is not in the soil," John replied with a twinkle in his eye. "Do you see those granites there? My pork brings me fifty cents a pound—eight cents, and the balance in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard two years ago with hogs, and since that time I have had no trouble with wormy fruit. Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple-worm and curculio lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples drop early. The pigs devour the apples, and by September every unsound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs. They root around under the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what manure is spread. The apples help the pigs and the pigs help the apples."

I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects this spring, and I give the pigs the credit for it. In turning the orchard into a pasture put in pigs, not land-pigs with snouts like levers. You might lose trees as well as insects in that case. But well bred animals with judicious snouts, will root in a subdued and christian-like manner.—[Am. Agriculturist.]

HABITS OF GRASSHOPPERS.—A Goliath grasshopper of the Colorado (Texas) City gives some curious facts in relation to the grasshoppers which have recently swarmed in that region. He says:

They have an especial fondness for wheat and cotton, but don't take so kindly to corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poisons have had no effect upon them; fumes of sulphur they rather like than otherwise; mosquito nets they devour greedily; clothes hung out to dry they eat a rusty blanket and gunnysacks they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves a while, and then go on. The whole mass appear to start at the same time, travelling for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then suddenly cease, and not move perhaps for a week, during which time no feeding is noticed; and finally they carefully avoid the sea coast.

POWER OF MONEY.—The power of money is, on the whole, over estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstance. And it will always be so. Riches are often an impediment to a stimulus for action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time hang heavily on his hands; he remains morally and spiritually asleep, and his position in

# The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XVI.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1862.

NO. 8.

## The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... AUG. 28, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. FETTERGILL & 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.

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."

### WAR OF REDEMPTION.—We get but little news from the army of the Potomac.

A junction of all our forces, in that section, it would seem, has been safely and successfully accomplished on the Rappahannock, which is now the dividing line between the opposing forces. Considerable skirmishing has taken place, and the rebels have several times attempted to cross the river but have been driven back sometimes with considerable loss.

The Philadelphia Press has a letter from Gen. Pope's army of the 22d, which says that Gen. Sigel has captured 2000 rebels who crossed the Rappahannock on a bridge, which was destroyed by the fire of a federal battery, cutting off their retreat and forcing them to surrender after a loss of four hundred killed and wounded.

A Fort Monroe letter of the 18th says:—"It is supposed that the rebels will endeavor to make a 'gobble' shortly at Norfolk; for the purpose of bagging our force there, with the ammunition and stores, but this festive recreation will be duly provided against. I regret to state that considerable marauding was done along the line of march through the Peninsula by straggling parties of troops, who broke the furniture in several handsome vacant houses, drove off mules and cattle, stole fowls, and moreover sacked Charles City Court House, seizing on old records of two hundred years back, and scattering both them and more modern documents to the winds."

Harrison's Landing is now occupied by the rebels.

Jeff. Davis, in his message to the rebel Congress, recently assembled at Richmond, congratulates the Confederacy upon the defeat and retreat of the Union army; charges our soldiers with all sorts of crimes—murder, rapine, wanton destruction of private property, &c.; denounces the confiscation bill as atrocious; says the moral obligations of the Confederacy are forged by our citizens, and that two of our Generals are inciting negro insurrections, while another (Butler) has been found of instincts so brutal as to incite the violence of his soldiers against the women of a captured city. Retaliation in kind, he says, is not practicable, for that would be too revolting to the chivalrous South, and nothing remains but to employ every energy and resource against the savage foe. He recommends universal conscription and the issue of additional treasury notes. Various retaliatory measures have been proposed in the rebel Congress, and referred to the committee on military affairs; also a bill to raise an additional force of 25,000 men, and another for an export duty on cotton and tobacco.

Up to last Friday evening, about 20,000 fresh troops had reached Washington.

Heintzelman's corps, which was last reported looking for a fight in the vicinity of West Point, Va., embarked on Thursday, probably for the Potomac.

In the fight at Baton Rouge, the 14th Maine lost in killed, 36; wounded, 71; missed, 12; total 119. This regiment behaved admirably, and the gallantry of Col. Nickerson is especially commended. The crew of the rebel ram Arkansas did not escape, as at first reported, but were taken prisoners. It is very probable that another struggle will take place soon at this point.

The Arkansas rebels are loudly bewailing the loss of their negroes, who have skedaddled in large numbers.

All persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance, in Missouri, will be removed beyond the State.

The rebels are mischievously active in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the accounts of their operations, especially those that come through secession channels, are largely inflated.

The New Ironsides has gone to sea.

The Military authorities having expelled the newspaper reporters from the army of the Potomac and shut down upon telegraphic communications from Washington, we are left almost completely in the dark as to what is transpiring in Virginia. No mails are taken from the army and no letters are allowed to pass out. Officers, too, refuse to furnish lists of losses, although 600 men are said to have been killed in recent encounters. 1500 rebels, they say, have been slaughtered, and Warrenton, after having been taken by the enemy is again in our possession. A curious story is told, too, which we should be loath to believe, that Pope's head quarters, at Callets station, near Warrenton Junction, was ransacked by a band of 250 rebels, one night recently, and all his papers—including maps, orders, letters, despatches from Halleck, &c.—in fact the whole history and plan of the campaign—were seized and carried off. Twenty supply trains were also destroyed, and 100 prisoners taken; and all this for lack of sentries about the

camp! We hope this story will turn out to be a piece of invention of some aggrieved correspondent, and that it has no foundation in fact.

The rebels have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Donelson, and retreated, with the loss of several guns.

CAVALRY SERVICE.—Pike, of the Age, being urged to enlist, offered to do so if he could be permitted to ride in a carriage and board a hotel. A cavalry soldier fares better than that. He has a seat, not in a lumbering carriage, but on the back of that noblest of animals, the horse, who "snuffeth the battle from afar," and is in full sympathy with his rider in the time of conflict. Plenty of exercise in the open air, too, so sharpens his appetite that his enjoyment in eating far surpasses that of any lazy, surfeited, do-nothing boarder at the "St. Nicholas, even; while for pay—he receives, when mustered into service, a State bounty of \$55, a government bounty of \$25, one month's advance and a bonus of \$2, together with the town bounty for recruits; and at the end of the war he will be entitled to a bounty of \$75 and 160 acres of land.

Recruits for this department of service will be received at China village, by Mr. C. G. Thwing, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, who comes to this State, with others, to fill up the ranks of that regiment. His own good bodily condition, testifies forcibly to the healthy nature of the service.

The 18th Regiment passed through our village on Sunday last, by extra train, on its way to Washington. Its stay here was so short that the well meant endeavors of our citizens to regale the soldiers were only partially successful—the material was provided, but it could only be partially served. Among those who stepped upon the platform for a moment to greet their waiting friends, we saw no less than three College boys—Capts. Zemo A. Smith and W. S. Clark, of the last graduating class, and Lieut. William T. Parker, of the class of '58, late teacher of the Boys' High School in Bangor. R. B. Shepherd, Adjutant, is also a graduate of Waterville College, of the class of '57. The personnel of this regiment excited universal admiration.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Sioux Indians in Minnesota, provoked at the delay in the payment of their annuity from government, have commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the whites within their reach, burning buildings and committing other outrages. All the whites at the Lower Sioux Agency were murdered, and a party of soldiers who started from Fort Ridgely to their relief were ambushed by the Indians, and out of 45 only 17 reached the fort in safety. Hundreds have been murdered, and much property destroyed. The militia have been ordered to the scene, and we hope soon to hear that the work of slaughter has been stayed and these ruthless marauders punished.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—In reply to a letter, recently addressed to him by Hon. Horace Greeley, President Lincoln makes the following explicit statements of the line of policy he is pursuing in his attempts to restore the Union:—

Dear Sir—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the N. Y. Tribune. If there be in it any statement or assumption of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inference which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them.

If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union, and I would save it in the shortest way, under the Constitution.

The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be to the Union as it was.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I would not agree with them.

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it will help to save this Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do better whenever I believe that what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty and I intend no modification of my often expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours &c., A. LINCOLN.

Later arrivals from the neighborhood of Fort Ridgely confirm the previous reports of bloody work by the Indians. Not less than a thousand persons have been killed, including many missionary families. It was hoped that the besieged Fort would be able to hold out against the Indians until the arrival of reinforcements. The Chippewas, it is said, are also threatening to make trouble.

It is said that Garibaldi is acting in concert with Kossuth, and that Austria instead of Rome is to be attacked.

### OUR TABLE.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for September is an admirable number, and contains a great variety of articles many of which are of special interest, being devoted to subjects upon which the public mind is much agitated. Of this class are—Go In and Win; The Soldier and the Citizen; Intervention; Up and Act; by Charles G. Leland, which is remarkably spirited; The Negro in the Revolution; Shoulder Straps. National Unity, by Greeley Kimball's story—Was he Successful?—is continued, and so is 'A Merchant's Story,' by the author of 'Among the Pines,' both of which will be read with interest. There will also be found an appreciative biographical and critical notice of Henry Thomas Buckle; do. of John Neal, another chapter of the Molly O. Molly Papers—short, well written essays; Hopeful Tackett—his Mark, a short story of the war; American Student Life, a lively record of College ramblings; Author Borrowing, which discusses the subject of originality; another of these charming chapters of artist life, entitled Maccaroni and Canvas; Anthony Trollope on America, a genial notice of this latest picture of the Yankee by our English kindred; Reminiscences of Andrew Jackson, by Stephen P. Carr; a notice of Richard III, an attempt to correct false historical notions—with several poems of merit and a well filed Editor's Table.

The Continental is published by J. R. Gilmore, 532 Broadway, New York, and 110 Tremont Street, Boston, at \$3 a year.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.—Two very fine pictures are given in the September number of this excellent magazine—a lovely view on Lake George, and a life like portrait of that eminent Christian philanthropist, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. We know of no monthly in the land that excels this in the beauty of its embellishments, no matter what may be its price, and those named above are as good as any that have ever appeared. There is the usual amount of good reading in the number. Published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, at \$2—only two dollars—a year.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The July number of this able quarterly has the following table of contents:—The Abolition of Australia, Wellington; Supplementary Disputes. Sir G. C. Lewis's Astronomy of the Ancients. Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt. Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man. Weber's Gleanings from German Archives. Iron—its Uses and Manufacture. Remains of Mrs. Richard French. Dollinger on the Temporal Power.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co. 54 Gold Street, New York. Terms of subscription: For 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 to any part of the U. States will be but 24 cents a year for 'Blackwood,' and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Mr. Hall, of the late Franklin Research expedition, who has recently arrived at St. Johns, N. F., makes the following report:—

Lost one man the first winter out who was frozen to death. Mr. Hall reports that in consequence of the loss of his crafts he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent proposed but he determined the fate probably of two boat's crews of Franklin's expedition who perished while endeavoring to return. He learned the fate of five men captured from Frobiisher on his first voyage and identified the exact place of his landing.

He explored over one thousand miles of coast including the so called Frobiisher Straits and which proves to be a deep bay terminating in lat. 63 long. 170 west. He also discovered the great glacier and a mountain of fossils between Hudson's Straits and Frobiisher's Bay.

The George Henry was about to start for the United States, (Oct. 1861) but was prevented by ice until the 9th inst. The ship's company was subsisted through last winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

THE CROPS.—Most crops in this section promise well. There was a fair yield of hay; oats are very heavy and abundant; wheat, of which there was more sown than usual, is good; fruit has seldom been better or plentier; late planted potatoes suffered from drought, but most fields are doing well, and there will be an abundance; and corn, though a little backward, shows a vigorous growth, and should the frost hold off will liberally reward those who have planted. Bountiful crops are especially welcome in these warlike times and we trust will awaken a proper gratitude in all hearts.

Our friends in California, who favor us with papers every mail, are informed that their favors are properly appreciated,—though in some cases we are ignorant of the names of the donors, and in others we are forbidden to mention them. For their good deeds done in secret, may they be openly rewarded.

DRAFTING.—This has been deferred one week and will take place on the 10th of September, unless men previously come forward and enlist. In the mean time the quota list will be revised and if any errors are found they will be corrected.

Spirited meetings have been held by our two village companies, and measures inaugurated to provide their quota without resorting to draft. Fifty three more men are called for from Waterville and about one half of that number will be raised in the village. A town meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon to decide upon the amount to be paid recruits. In the mean time parties are enlisting men, promising them the same sum paid to recruits for three years—a hundred dollars.

The "Alleghenians" are giving concerts in this State. We sincerely hope they will give us a call.

The 16th Maine Regiment arrived at Washington on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, and on Friday went into camp, two miles beyond the Virginia end of Long Bridge.

'BECAUSE OF GOD.'—A chaplain, writing from a Southern post, expresses his confidence in our ultimate success as follows:—

"Victor Hugo, in *Les Misérables*, says, in referring to the Battle of Waterloo, 'Was it possible that Napoleon should win this battle? We answer, no! Why? Because of Wellington? Because of Blucher? No! Be-

cause of God. For Bonaparte to be conquered at Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century.' For the same reason it is not possible for the South to succeed, as to do so would not only be contrary to the law of the nineteenth century, but contrary to the law of God. The dark spirit of despotism must fall before the march of the grand army of God."

By the breaking of an axle on the engine, while coming out of the depot at Bangor, the morning train from that city on Tuesday was delayed till near noon.

The money seized from the Consul of the Netherlands and the French Consul, by Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, will be returned, it is said, on recommendation of Reverdy Johnson; also the sugar and other merchandise seized from foreign merchants.

We call attention to the advertisement of Family Dye Colors in this day's paper. Their economy and convenience will make them a necessity in almost every family. The colors are remarkably fine and are having a great sale. The ladies speak well of them. We advise all who have not used them to purchase.

Hon. Chas. J. Ingersoll was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of using treasonable language at a democratic meeting recently.

RIGHT.—Large numbers of slaves, belonging to Kentucky rebels, have been impressed into government service for repairing bridges and roads,—the owners being referred to Washington for pay.

THE MUSICAL STRING OF PEARLS; a collection of Hymns and Tunes, original and selected, adapted to all occasions of Social Worship,—is the title of new musical publication by Rev. J. W. Dudson, author of 'Revival Melodies,' etc. Sold by the publisher, B. B. Russell, 515 Washington St., Boston, at 15 cts. singly, or \$1.25 per dozen.

YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE VISITOR.—Brother Z. Pope Vose, of Rockland, has resumed the publication of this paper, which is devoted to the temperance education and moral training of the young. We trust he will succeed this time, for he makes an excellent paper and one well deserving of the support of the community.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, by request of the President, is organizing emigration parties of colored persons for Central America. They will be sent out in government steamships.

POLTROONS SNUBBED.—About fifty of the fugitives of the draft, who left Detroit, applied at a foundry in London, C. W., for work, with the following result, as described by the Detroit Free Press:—

The proprietor asked them if they were from the other side; they said, 'Yes.' 'Why did you leave?' 'Because we did not want to be drafted.' Have you not enjoyed all the benefits and had all the privileges of citizens?' 'Yes.' 'Well, I will tell you what I think of you. I consider you worse than thieves, and a mean, contemptible pack of knaves, and unfit for an honest man to trust. I should be afraid, if I should employ you, that you would steal. And now, boys, (turning to his own hands.) I will give you fifty dollars to rotten every all the traitors to their own Government that ever come here again.' The men hurried, and the traitors skedaddled.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following, cut from a Pennsylvania exchange:—

"A venerable conservative statesman, fresh from his labors in Congress, recently met in our city the representative of the most powerful empire on earth, and spoke to him exclusively of the influence and immeasurable success of his numerically small party in moderating and guiding the National councils in this stormy crisis. 'My friend,' gravely responded the ambassador, 'be entreated not to deceive yourself. Your country is in revolution, and no revolution ever ends in the success of the middle party.' For yours, but one of two results is possible—Disunion or Abolition."

The Paris Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the summary method pursued by Col. Metcalf:

I was present to day when one of his customers was brought in and told that he was assessed a thousand dollars. 'Well,' says the rich Scotchman, 'how long will you give me to raise it?' 'Three years or giving me the war,' answered the Colonel. 'Oh, well, well,' says Scotchman, 'you are not so hard with us after all. I will have it for you in time,' and started leisurely for the door. 'But,' says the Colonel, 'you must accept our hospitality during that time at your own expense.' 'Guard,' says the Colonel, 'take Mr.—to that mansion that was made with hands down on the classic blood of Stoner.' 'Stop, stop, stop,' says Scotchman, 'now I think of it I have that amount in my pocket, and have not the least objection to helping our country in her hour of need.'

In Major Winthrop's Life in the Open Air, in the last Atlantic Monthly, there is this opinion on trout taken from a Maine fisherman and misquoting:—

'Dreftful notional critters traunt be,' he said, 'ollus, bitin' at whodger haant got. Orful contrary critters—jess like fimmle. Yer can catch a fimmle with a feather, ef she'er be cotched; ef she haant ter be cotched, yer may scoop her hul world dry an' yer haant got her. Jess so traunt.'

A GOOD WASH FOR OUTSIDE BUILDINGS.—Take half a bushel of lime and slake it with boiling water; then add one peck of salt and two pounds of glue dissolved in warm water. Add eight pounds of dry, yellow paint, and two large papers of lamp black, mixed to a paste with alcohol. This makes a beautiful slate color. The color can be varied by adding more or less black to suit the taste.

THE NEW COLONY.—The conclusive character of Mr. Lincoln's address to the representative colored men with whom he held an interview, is evinced by the interest it has created among all classes of the better informed. The Washington papers say that a colony of colored persons to settle Central America, is being raised in that city. Quite a number are engaged in the enterprise.

UNION SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Union officers lately released from the military prison at Raleigh, N. C., represent the Union feeling as strong in Raleigh, though suppressed. They were often given to understand that a certainty of security only was required to insure a very large manifestation of loyalty, throughout North Carolina.



**THE EASTERN MAIL,**  
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paid within six months, 1.75  
paid within the year, 2.00  
Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.  
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**POST OFFICE NOTICE—WATERVILLE.**  
DEPARTURE OF MAIL.  
Western Mail leaves daily at 10 A.M. Closest 8 A.M.  
August 28, 1862. 4:45 P.M.  
Portland 4:45 P.M.  
New York 4:45 P.M.  
Boston 4:45 P.M.  
Monday Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M. 8:45 A.M.  
Office Hours—From 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.**

**INTERVIEW.**  
INTERVIEW and see what you'll catch in a powder mill with a lighted match.  
Interview! If you think fit, by jumping into the bottomless pit. Interview! How you'll gasp and gaze when you see all Europe in a blaze! Interview! How you'll gasp and gaze when you see all Europe in a blaze! Interview! How you'll gasp and gaze when you see all Europe in a blaze!

A correspondent of the New York Post, who holds in great esteem the views on the monetary system, ventures the suggestion that the aurea borealis is nothing but a fire issuing from the ends of the earth's axle, caused by a want of grease on the wheels.

Among the pitfalls in our way  
The best of us walk blindly.  
So man, be wary, brother and pray,  
And judge your brother kindly.

A CONTRABAND ESTIMATE OF JACKSON.—The Augusta Chronicle says that some one asked Stonewall Jackson, "What do you think of the war?" "I don't know," he answered, "but I know I am not a rebel." "What do you think of the war?" "I don't know," he answered, "but I know I am not a rebel."

UNJUST CLASSIFICATION.—A soldier in the army, in writing home, says that the boys now in the field are not pleased with the classification of the army. "I am a private," he says, "and I am not a private."

Sheridan, speaking of his stay at a hotel, observed—  
"I called for a bottle of wine that my landlord might live, I abstained from drinking it that I might live, too."

An eminent physician has discovered that the night mare in nine cases out of ten is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper, and that the best cure is to pay up at once.

CURE.—A smart Philadelphian advertised that for one dollar enclosed to his address, he would give a reliable method to avoid the draft. The first day brought him 400 letters and dollars, and the flats received in return, as the wonderful secret—ENTIRE!

Gen. O. O. Howard has left for Washington to report himself ready for duty.  
Said one student to another, who he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stub grain. "Frank, what makes you work for a living?" A fellow went along and calmly said, "I am not a rebel."

The rebels make great boasts of the piety of Jackson and Jeff Davis. They must be, as Aunt Judy Stinchfield used to say, "infernal pigs!"—(Worcester Transcript.)

Anthony Burns, whose surrender as a fugitive in Boston a few years ago created so much excitement, and at St. Catherine's, Canada, was left to his fate as was that of a Baptist church, on the 27th of July.

LATER.—They papers contain many rumors, speculations and guesses, in regard to matters in Virginia, but we know not what is reliable. Successes over the rebels are reported, many of whom are said to have been killed; McClellan was at Alexandria on the 25th; McDowell, it is said has been found disloyal, and as one improbable account has it, has been shot on the field of battle by Sigel.

LATEST.—A combined land and naval expedition from Helena, Ark., has just made a valuable seizure of rebel property at Maquina Bluff, on Yazoo river. Several heavy siege guns, with 5000 muskets and rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a steamer, &c. fell into our hands, and the camp equipage of two regiments was destroyed, the rebels leaving every thing in their hasty retreat.

PAINFUL.—An alarm of fire was raised in our village, about 7 o'clock last evening; a yelling crowd of men and boys dashed through the streets, and Engine No. 3 was blindly dragged hither and yon, hunting in vain for the raging element: the Ticonic, being nearer the original scene of disturbance, was not so much at fault. The cause of the alarm was, indeed, indeed. Two little children of Mr. G. A. Dingley, living on Silver street, had been left alone, sleeping quietly in bed—the mother stepping out for a few moments to make some necessary purchases. No light was left in the room, and awaking in the dark, the elder, a girl, probably in trying to light a lamp with a match, set fire to the clothing of her little brother. Attracted by the screams of the frightened children, parents by entered the house, but instead of making efforts to extinguish the flames they hurried out to give the alarm, and the child, following to the open door, was so badly burned that it died during the night. It was about two and a half years old, a child of unusual promise, and the parents are naturally much distressed by its sudden and painful death.

Dr. N. B. Boutelle, of Waterville, and Dr. Geo. E. Brickett, of S. China, have been appointed Examining Surgeons, for this County, and their certificates of physical disability will exempt from draft.

The 19th regiment left Bath at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The 20th will leave Portland on Saturday next.

FIRE.—Two barns belonging to Mr. Ephraim Dunlap, of Embden, were destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. About forty tons of hay, one horse, two wagons and harnesses and farming tools, and a portion of his barley was also burned, loss about \$1200. No insurance.—(Clarion.)

NOTICES.

**The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.**  
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and caution to suffering men who suffer from the same disease, by one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposture and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, stating name, may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., New York, N.Y., No. 138.

**BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.**  
The Best in the World.  
WILLIAM A. BATCHLOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color that is distinguished from nature—warmed not to color but to the hair itself, and the effect of the dye, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, REDDISH, and rusty hair turns a splendid black or brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Price, 25 cents per bottle. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHLOR on the four sides of each box.  
FACSIMY, No. 81 Barclay St. (lat. 238 Broadway and 16 Bond Street).  
Dun. Street.

**COURAGE, INVALIDS!**  
Clem's Summer Cure & Howes' Cough Pills.  
By the concurrent testimony of many sufferers, the fact has been established.  
That the cure of Diarrhea or Dysentery in persons of all ages, no medicine has ever effected, the knowledge of the public that so effectually does its work and at the same time leaves the bowels in active, healthy condition as

**CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.**  
That for Children Cutting Teeth, if troubled with Diarrhea or any irregularity of the bowels, all other remedies being ineffectual, the use of Clem's Summer Cure, for Children, will cure the complaint in a few days, and restore the child to its natural state of health. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHLOR on the four sides of each box.  
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**HOWES' COUGH PILLS.**  
That for a Tightness of Breathing on the Chest, Pain in the Side, or a long Cough, the best and surest remedy is  
**HOWES' COUGH PILLS.**  
That, an expectorant and ameliorating agent in cases of Phthisis, Whooping Cough, and Consumptive Cough, the public have already rendered their united verdict in favor of

**HOWES' COUGH PILLS.**  
Clem's Summer Cure is a pleasant, agreeable, and contains no particle of opium, or any other narcotic. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use will be found to be a blessing to all who are afflicted with the above complaints. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use will be found to be a blessing to all who are afflicted with the above complaints. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use will be found to be a blessing to all who are afflicted with the above complaints.

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**Fraid I shall be drafted!**  
I'd kinder like to see  
What a fellow like to do  
Who don't let me!

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The Furniture Ware Room of W. A. CAFFEY.  
It is found a great variety of patterns, of all sizes and prices, from fifty cents upwards. Also, Mouldings for Picture Frames, which will be fitted for customers in the most workmanlike manner, at prices not higher than they have been paying for Mouldings elsewhere.  
Prices of Moulding from 4 cts. to \$1 per foot.  
Squares and Oval Mirrors.  
Gilt and Rosewood, both low and high priced.  
CANYASS STRETCHERS for Oil Pictures, made at much lower prices than heretofore paid.  
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J. W. L. MAXWELL, June 13th, 1861.

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LARGE lot of New Style ROOM PAPER, just received and will be sold by W. A. CAFFEY, opposite the Post Office.  
A Rare Chance.  
The subscriber, wishing to close his business in Waterville, offers his entire Stock of Goods and Tools to any one who will take the said stock and tools at a great bargain. It being an old stand and doing a fair business, it is to the advantage of any one wishing to enter into the same, as it is a well established and profitable business. Also, a HOUSE on the street, now occupied by Mr. Bush. For particulars apply to F. W. L. MAXWELL, Waterville, March 18, 1862.

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**GREAT ECONOMY.**  
A saving of 50 per cent.  
In a very family it is to be found more or less of wearing apparel which could be dyed, and made to look as well as new. There is nothing new so largely dyed, as the goods are shown above. By using these Dyes, they can be changed to any color or shade in a very short time, at a small expense, and with perfect success. The goods are ready to wear in from one to three hours' time. The process is simple, and any one can use the dyes with perfect success.

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