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SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

The creaking wagon's in the shed,
The busy flail is heard no more;
The horse is litted down and fed,
The harness hangs above his head,
The whip behind the door.

His leather gloves and hooked bill
To-day the woodman throws aside;
The blacksmith's fiery forge is still,
The wooden wheel of the old mill
Sleeps in the mill-dam wide.

The miller's boat is anchored where,
Far out, the water-lilies sleep;
You see their shadows mirrored there,
The broad white flowers reflected clear,
Within the mill pond deep.

The harrow's in the garden shed,
Hoe, rake, and spade are put away;
Unwooded stands the onion bed,
The gardener from his work hath fled:
Within the mill pond deep.

Upon the wall the white cat sleeps,
By which the churn and milk pail lie;
A drowsy watch the house dog keeps,
And scarcely from his dail eyes peeps
Upon a passer by.

And sweetly over hill and dale
The silvery sounding church bells ring;
Across the moor and down the dale
They come and go, and on the gale
Their Sabbath tidings fling.

From where the white-washed Sabbath school
Peeps out between the poplars dim,
Which ever throws its shadow cool
Far out upon the rusky pool,
You hear the Sabbath hymn.

From farm and field, and green grown gray,
From woodland walks and winding ways,
The old and young, the glad and gay,
Unto the old church come to pray,
And sing God's holy praise.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED. We are an impatient people, says the Free Nation. We have been grumbling and fretting ever since this war began. We cannot endure the slightest reverse or even delay. In spite of the weather and all natural obstacles, our armies must dash on from victory to victory, or we are disheartened and certain that some body is to blame. If we could remember a few things which we know, we might be more reasonable in our expectations and demands.

1. We are fighting with men of the same race and lineage with ourselves, who, though they may be inferior to us in general intelligence and the mechanic arts, have always had more military taste and spirit. They are not to be easily out-generaled or conquered.

2. They have anticipated this contest for years, and made extensive preparations for it. This gives them, for a time, advantages which more than counterbalance their inferiority in population and resources.

3. The fact that they are invaded tends to unite them in the struggle, and to arouse them to the highest degree of daring and endurance. Transfer the war to Ohio, and would not our soldiers fight better than on the soil of Kentucky or Virginia?

4. The Southern Government is a military despotism. The whole land is under strict martial law. Everybody is compelled to serve in the army; every railroad is run for its benefit. The whole of the energies and resources of the land are turned into one channel. This makes the South formidable until the power of that despotism is broken.

5. The rebels are fighting on ground with which they are familiar. They know every ridge and ravine, every swamp and forest. This is a great advantage.

6. They are on the inside of the great circular line of battle, sweeping from the Potomac around the coast of the Atlantic and the Gulf, up the Mississippi, and across through Tennessee and Western Virginia. Hence they can concentrate troops far more rapidly than we can. This advantage in relative position makes them as strong with 200,000 men as we with 300,000.

Notwithstanding these relative disadvantages on our part, let us remember—

1. That the rebels have lost already five of the Southern States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Florida; that they have been driven out of large and valuable portions of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and North Carolina, that we have taken many of their strong holds—places that they boasted were impregnable, and that they have not been able to recover any of these, though they have made most desperate efforts to do so.

2. That, though the rebels have made some raids into the Border States, and have got into one of the Northern States for a few days, they have not been able to take and hold a single foot of free territory. They have been foiled in every aggressive attempt, and been steadily driven in by our conquests and permanent occupancy, on every side.

3. That when we have suffered what was admitted to be a reverse, and the rebels have claimed a victory, they have never reaped any permanent advantage from their success. They have never been able to hold any advanced position which they have obtained. Our victories, on the contrary, have resulted in the acquisition of territory, and we hold today nearly every field on which they claim to have conquered us.

4. That our reverses have resulted in developing the spirit and resources of the nation, in teaching us how and for what we should carry on the war, and in uniting us, and thus making us stronger than if we had been victorious. The discipline of the nation by its unsuccessful battles has been among the best results of the contest thus far.

[Zion's Advocate.]

BOX LOVE. One of the queerest and funniest things to think of in after life, is boy love. No sooner does a boy acquire a tolerable stature than he begins to imagine himself a man, and ape manish ways. He casts side glances at the tall girls he may meet, becomes a regular attendant at church, or meeting; carries a cane, holds his head erect, and struts a little in his walk. Presently, and how very soon, he falls in love; yes, falls is the proper word, because it best indicates his happy delicious self-abandonment. He lives now in a fairy region, somewhat collateral to the world, and yet blended somehow inextricably with it. He perfumes his hair with fragrant oils, scatters essences over his handkerchief, and desperately shaves and anoints for a beard. He quotes poetry, in which "love" and "dove" and "heart" and "dare" peculiarly predominate; and he plunges deeper in the delicate labyrinth, fancies himself filled with the divine effluvia, and suddenly breaks into a scintillating rash of rhyme. He feeds upon the looks of his beloved; is raised to the seventh heaven if she speaks a pleasant word; is betrayed in the most sublime ecstasies by a smile; and is plunged into the gloomiest regions of misanthropy by a frown.

He believes himself the most devoted lover in the world. There was never such another. There never will be. He is the one great idolater. He is the very type of magnanimity and self-abnegation. Wealth! he despises the grovelling thought. Poverty, with the adorable beloved, he rapturously apostrophizes as the first of all earthly blessings; and 'love in a cottage, with water and crust,' is his *beau ideal* paradise of dainty delights.

He declares to himself, with the most solemn emphasis, that he would go through fire and water; undertake a pilgrimage to China or Kamschatka; swim storm-tossed oceans; scale impassable mountains, and face legions of bayonets, but for one sweet smile from her dear lips. He doats upon a flower she casts away. He cherishes her glove a little worn in the

VOL. XVII.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

NO. 2.

The Eastern Mail.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DAN'L R. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... JULY 17, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 87 Park Row, 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, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Beulah'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 departments of this paper, should be addressed to 'MAXHAM & WING,' or 'EASTERN MAIL OFFICE.'

MAINE SIXTEENTH.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by Capt. Wm. A. Stevens, of Co. E.

It was a day of hard and desperate fighting and unfortunately for us, we had to contend against most unequal odds. Had not Gen. Reynolds been killed so early in the day, the result of the day would have been different from what it was. I notice that some of the papers contain the statement that Reynolds fought 'rashly' on that day, but the fact is he did not fight at all, for he was killed by almost the first shot fired, and the command of the corps succeeded to a less able man. Reynolds' plan for the day was undoubtedly only to feel of the enemy, and if possible to ascertain his strength. But he had hardly fallen from his horse, before a regular pitched battle was inaugurated by Gen. Doubleday. At three o'clock in the afternoon, our regiment, and in fact our brigade, was used up—the men nearly all killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was not large for such a battle, but consisted principally in the prisoners lost. Before we knew it, we were completely flanked, with no possible way of escape. I have not been able to learn yet the exact state of things in my company, except so far as I could gather facts within the rebel lines. Two were killed—Bates of Waterville and Priest of Vassalboro'—and twenty-one if not twenty-three were made prisoners. The wounded number five to my certain knowledge, and I have reason to suppose, seven—the wounded are included in the number of prisoners, and so far as I know, their wounds are none of them serious. This is my loss, out of 27 men and their officers. I was allowed to go over the field, and to visit the hospitals on Thursday morning, for the purpose of looking after the wounded men. Quite a number of the Reg't I found were badly wounded and still lying on the field. I had them taken to the hospital, and cared for. I knew just where to find Bates' body and I should have had it buried but before there was time, the engagement of that day became so sharp, that the rebels fearing perhaps that they might have to fall back, and not desiring to give us a chance to escape, took us off 4 or 5 miles to the rear, and we were not permitted to visit the field again. He was killed by the bursting of a shell. We had been posted in the edge of a piece of woods, and a change was found to be necessary. We were ordered to fall back through the woods. When about 4 or 5 rods from the edge, a shell burst just behind us, instantly killing Bates who was just on my left and a little in advance of me. Capt. Whitehouse whose company is next on the left of mine in the line. A piece of the same shell went through my coat and shirt sleeve, just below the elbow, following my arm down to the wrist without breaking the skin, and inflicted a good, sharp rap on the wrist joint, and then passed out again through the cuff of the shirt sleeve. It made my wrist quite black and blue for a while and rendered it quite stiff, but the effects of it are now entirely gone, only a slight mark being left. But it was a most singular escape for my arm. Pieces of the shell perforated my coat in other places. Ed. had his knapsack shot off from his back, and was struck in the side by a ball, which, however, did not go through his clothes and left no mark.

I will append a list of the prisoners of my company, so far as I positively know them.
Killed.—Wm T. Bates, Waterville; Hiram T. Priest, E. Vassalboro'.
Prisoners.—The Captain, paroled; Lieut. Plummer, (undoubtedly) wounded very slightly; Lieut. Leavitt, in hospital, wounded in both legs; Serg't. E. C. Stevens—Richmond; Serg't. J. G. Lamb, Leeds—Richmond; Eben Curtis, 2d, Leeds—Richmond; J. M. Lyford, Waterville—paroled; E. F. Blaisdell, paroled; Luther Bradford, Turner, paroled; Gustavus V. Webber, Vassalboro'—in hospital, wounded, not badly; Chas. G. Lyon, Newport—in hospital, flesh wound in leg; Wm. Ballentine, Waterville—Richmond; S. A. Thomas, Turner—Richmond; O. H. Tabbs, Hebron—Richmond; C. V. Fales, Turner—Richmond; G. C. Hammond, Turner—Richmond, very slightly wounded in side; S. A. Hoyt, Vassalboro'—Richmond; H. Merchant, Turner—Richmond; J. J. Monk, Turner—Richmond; A. J. Tibbets, Newport—Richmond; D. S. Thomas, Carthage (?)—Richmond.

What became of Martin Soule, I don't know but think he is safe. I think this list is complete but cannot tell. I have tried every means in my power to get at the true state of affairs and perhaps I have succeeded better than I could well expect under the circumstances.

I cannot close my letter without telling you about the fate of our colors, in Wednesday's fight. Perhaps the papers have told you that they were captured, that is, one stand of them, and so they were. It was the national flag that was captured. It was carried by a Sergeant of Co. I, and no blame can be attached to him for losing it, for escape was impossible. But the State colors were not taken. They were carried by Corp. S. A. Thomas, of Co. E, and when it was found impossible to get them off, he and some of the other boys, (Ed among the rest) went to work and tore them all to pieces, almost literally under the rebel's noses, and left it in shreds so small that no one could possibly discover that they ever were part of the colors of the 16th Maine. I think the boys deserve much praise for that. Don't you?

A later letter reports that M. B. Soule lost an arm.

HANG UP A PICTURE.—For a dollar, you may have a large sized, full length portrait of Washington or Edward Everett, by calling at the Mail office.

ENTERPRISE. There is an apparently earnest movement, in a noiseless way, for commencing a manufacturing enterprise in this place, such as would promise to result, in process of time, in extensive woolen manufacture. The signs of success seem fair, and but for so many failures in times past, we doubt not that our citizens would be found with competent faith for the effort. The details of the plan may be learned by inquiry.

The Unitarian Society, Rev. Dr. Sheldon's, have decided in favor of building a church, and have appointed a committee to select a lot for that purpose. The committee reported at an adjourned meeting on Monday evening, but the subject was re-committed for further action. With their abundant means for the enterprise, we can hardly doubt that this movement will result in adding another house of worship to the other attractions of our village.

MANLY.—The cordial spirit in which the particular friends of Gov. Ceburn meet the nomination of Judge Cory is truly manly and patriotic. Not one tangible fault has been found with Gov. Ceburn's administration; it has been energetic, economical, and closely posted up to all the emergencies of the times. But for the critical condition of the country, and the necessity of showing the honesty of its true friends in proposing to join in one harmonious Union party, his re-election would have been a matter of course. He retires as honorably as ever man did—and the more so because he makes a cheerful sacrifice for his country.

SHARP FISHING.—During the rejoicing in Augusta over the capture of Vicksburg, one of the patients of the insane hospital hurried down to the river with hook and line, and 'sat upon a rock and bobbed for' something. A passer by inquired,

"What are you fishing for?"

"Copperheads."

"What bait do you use?"

"The Portland Argus and Augusta Age."

RASH BOY.—A young fellow—whose name we are willing to forget while he learns better morals—who was, some months ago, convicted of stealing goods from the clothing-store of Messrs. Peavy Brothers, in this place, entered that store on Saturday last, and without any apparent object seated himself upon a box. Mr. Peavy, the senior partner, inquired if he wished to purchase anything, and was answered in the negative. "Then," said Mr. P. "I would like to have you leave, as I have not time to keep watch of you." The fellow retorted with abusive language, and on being pressed to leave, gave Mr. P. a stunning blow in the eye, and took to his heels. An officer was sent in pursuit, but we did not learn the result. He is a bad fellow to be at large.

FORGERY.—The papers are making some wild guesses in regard to the forgeries of Mr. Chas. F. Jordan, of Poland, who traded in potatoes and barley in this place last winter. They set the amount at 12 to 20 thousand dollars, and add that it is "principally in the bank at Waterville." We are assured that the amount in our three banks does not exceed three thousand dollars. They express astonishment that a man who has been in the state senate should commit forgery,—forgetting that the skill required to get into that honorable body is abundantly competent to work a man not only into banks, but other state institutions. It is due to Mr. Jordan to say that these three charges—namely, getting into the banks and the senate—are the only evidences we hear of his dishonesty. It is believed he paid his board bills while here.

REBEL LOSS.—The Medical Inspector reports 10,000 rebel wounded left in our hands at the battle of Gettysburg. He thinks there were at least 4000 slightly wounded and taken away by the rebels; 3500 of their dead were buried by us; other prisoners taken number 10,000; and the deserters and stragglers amount to 6,000; making a total of 33,500.

SERVED RIGHT.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in commenting upon the 'inactive classes' in that State, says:

"This rebel raid or intended invasion and subjugation will unquestionably cure many of these persons. The other day there was in the Cumberland valley a large distiller, who frequently boasted among his friends that he did not fear the secessionists or Lee's army. When they came, he was going to place himself under their protection, and treat all round with a couple of barrels of whiskey. They came and took, without asking him, seven hundred barrels of whiskey—his entire stock. Round about York and in Adams county there have been too many who have trusted to the forbearance of the foe, and been stripped of everything."

MORE PIRATES.—A barque-rigged steamer of about 600 tons is reported cruising off our coast and destroying the shipping. Several government vessels have been dispatched in pursuit. (Since found to be the Florida.)

The sum of \$1400 was raised in less than six hours in Bangor, for the relief of the wounded in Bangor. The employees of the American Watch Co., in Waltham, Mass., contributed one day's pay for the same object, amounting to \$512. We see it stated that the contribution at Concord, proposed for 'bunkum' by Ex-President Pierce, amounted to \$350—5000 democrats, as they claim, being present.

All persons having claims against the United States for bounty, back pay, pensions, &c., are referred to the advertisement of J. H. Manley, in another column.

OUR TABLE.

New Music.—From the well known Boston music publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., we have received the following:—

The Two Pickets. Dedicated to the Union League of New England. Words and Music by Ossian E. Dodge. *Gentle Bessie.* A Scottish Ballad, by Edward Laud. *The Hundred Pipers.* By Brinley Richards. *The Voices of Spring are Resounding.* By F. Mendelssohn. Words from the German of Klingerman, by D. Enoch, Jr.

O, love thou art like a red bent bow. A Ballad from the 'Armour of Nantes,' a grand romantic Opera by M. W. Balfe.

He who bears the Prison Keys. Aria, from the same Opera.

The above can be obtained of all music dealers.

THIRD MAINE.—The following is a list of the casualties reported in the Waterville companies:—

Co. G, Wounded, Serg't. G. W. Davis, Waterville, H. C. Webber, Winslow, arm and neck; Serg't. Geo. Brown, leg, John C. Fasset, Vassalboro', arm. Missing, Orin Austin, New Sharon; A. P. Herrick, Waterville; Samuel Frost, Belgrade; Charles H. Arnold, Sidney; C. C. Grover, Skowhegan.

Co. H, Killed, A. Corson, Waterville. Wounded, Serg't. William Livermore, Vassalboro'; Corp. John Baker, P. F. Rowe, Smithfield; J. F. Stanley, do.; E. Farrington, Livermore; John Dexter, Wm. F. Preble, Winslow. Missing, Privates Briggs, Eaton, Farrington, Mayo, and Stevens.

In addition to the above we find that Joseph Winslow, of China, is reported missing in Co. I; John L. Stevens of Clinton, and William T. Rackliff of Fairfield, Co. F., were wounded; H. H. Lyon, of Vassalboro', Co. I killed; and H. Cochran, of Waterville, is reported missing in Co. K.

FAIR CROP.—We understand that the clip of wool from the flock of Messrs. Doolittle & Hilton, in Stark, which numbers 400 fine merinoes, was about 2100 lbs.—being an average of over five lbs. per head. What do the 'common kind of sheep' folks say to this?

DRAFTED MEN.—The Provost Marshal General decides that persons paying \$800 are not exempt from future drafts. Those furnishing substitutes are exempt for the term the substitute is mustered in. The drafted man cannot pay commutation or furnish a substitute AFTER reporting himself for examination.

As late as the 6th of July the rebels in Richmond were exulting over Lee's successes in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their army had attacked the Yankees, who numbered 135,000; had driven them three miles with great slaughter and taken 40,000 prisoners. This, with hopeful news from Johnston, who was in a fair way to raise the siege of Vicksburg, had rendered them so arrogant that the papers talked of dictating terms of peace to the North. Their dream was of short duration, however, though they awoke reluctantly, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer of the 8th.

"A report circulated about the streets last night to the effect that a telegram from Jackson, Miss., had been received stating, on the authority of a man who had been paroled, that it was reported Vicksburg had surrendered and the officers permitted to march out with their side arms. We only know that no official confirmation of this story has been received."

The Maine Unitarian Association held its session at Farmington last week. They passed the following among other resolutions: Resolved, that not as partisans but as patriots, not as sectarians but as Christians, we pledge our aid and co-operation to the government of the U. States and its regularly constituted authorities, in maintaining the cause of the Union, and in suppressing the unholy rebellion.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—Since the retreat of Lee our forces have been steadily pushing him to the Potomac, and latest accounts place him in a narrow semi-circle at Williamsport. There has been considerable heavy skirmishing as the retreating forces have been touched at various points, and we have secured many prisoners, among whom is Gen. Jenkins.

The rebel Gen. Morgan, with a force of six or eight thousand recently crossed into Indiana, captured Corydon and moved towards New Albany and Jeffersonville where government supplies are stored in large quantity. They burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna. The State troops were promptly mustered in to expel them.

A Tallahoma dispatch of the 8th inst. says Gen. Rosecrans' army was compelled to wait at Tallahoma for supplies, which could not be brought up as fast as the army moved. The rebel retreat is represented as very disastrous and demoralizing to them. It is generally believed that they lost not less than five thousand prisoners in the mountains. Nothing but excessive rains and the impassable condition of the roads prevented Gen. Rosecrans from over-throwing and destroying their entire army. On the 8th it had rained for fifteen consecutive days.

The recent operations of our forces in North Carolina have been very satisfactory. Gen. Dix returned to Fortress Monroe on the 8th, having been very successful in his expedition to the vicinity of Richmond.

We get nothing farther from Fort Hudson. A New Orleans paper has a report that Gen. Neal Dow was recently captured at a farm house back of Baton Rouge, by rebel cavalry.

Two Union captains having been selected for execution at Richmond, in offset for the shooting of two spies by Gen. Burnside, our government has notified the rebel authorities that prompt and severe retaliation will follow.

The rebels have lately met with a severe repulse at Donaldsonville, La.

The number of prisoners taken at Vicksburg is set as high as 27,000; among them 29 general officers. Many of the men wish to take the oath of allegiance. Sherman is in pursuit of Johnston, who is said to be retreating. An offer of assistance has been made to Gen. Banks.

In anticipation of a visit from Morgan the city of Cincinnati, and Covington and Newport Ky., have been placed under martial law by Gen. Burnside, and the militia are concentrating.

Later.—Lee succeeded in crossing the Potomac on the night of the 13th, with all his army and plunder trains. At Falling Water Gen. Pleasanton captured 1500 rebels 2 guns, 2 caissons, 2 battle flags and a large amount of small arms.

Fort Powhatan, on James River, has been evacuated by the rebels and our forces are in possession.

An attack on Morris' Island was commenced by our forces on Friday last, and on Monday, when the Union gunboats left, we had possession of all the fortifications except Fort Wagner, and the siege of that was progressing. Five monitors were engaged. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was between seven and eight hundred.

We learn from Vicksburg that 31,277 prisoners were paroled; sixty thousand stand of arms captured, with two hundred pieces of artillery, among which were sixty large siege and coast guns. A heavy store of ammunition and army clothing was also found, and large quantities of sugar, molasses, salt and bacon. Sherman has had a fight with Johnston, and defeated him, taking two thousand prisoners. There was a report at Vicksburg that Fort Hudson had surrendered with eighteen thousand prisoners.

Riot in New York.—A formidable and bloody riot was inaugurated in New York City on Monday, by the opponents of the draft, and for several days a ferocious mob has reigned supreme, the police being apparently powerless. Many buildings have been pillaged and burned; and several persons have been killed by the rioters, who have numbered as high as fifteen thousand. The telegraph wires were severed, railroad trains stopped, and business almost entirely suspended. Some of the rioters have been shot; but there has been as yet, no formidable offensive demonstration upon the mob, the military contenting themselves with defending certain threatened points.

Gov. Seymour at one time addressed the mob, imploring them to respect the rights of persons and property, saying that he had requested the government to suspend the draft, and promising that everything should be made satisfactory. There is evidently a design to convert the riot into a political engine.

Following the example of New York, some of the opponents of the draft attempted to inaugurate similar disturbances in Boston on Monday, but the prompt action of the authorities suppressed the outbreak.

The Draft in this district is proceeding quietly at Augusta, and will probably be concluded today. Waterville standing low in the list, we cannot, this week, give a list of those taken from this town. In Augusta among the drafted is Hon. James G. Blaine, our congressional representative.

Letters from members of the 21st Maine regiment, at Port Hudson, say that the boys are in good health and spirits generally; and although their time is up they are not going to desert Banks, but are bound to stop and see the thing through.

GREAT SALE OF PINE TIMBER LANDS.—The attention of Lumber dealers is directed to the advertisement of Five hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of fine timber lands to be sold at public auction in the city of Detroit, Mich., on the 24 day of Sept. next.

The Boston Journal says that drafted men are to be paid the United States bounty, being thus placed on a par with volunteers.

The 19th Maine went into battle at Gettysburg with 560 men, and at the close could only muster about 300. Col. Heath was slightly wounded, but was on duty again immediately and now has command of the brigade. Capt. D. Bunker, of Co. K, was wounded in the leg, slightly.

A HARD CASE.—Mr. Henry Fairfield, of Augusta, a former resident of Waterville, has had all three of his sons drafted—one at Boston and two at home.

Shingles made now-a-days do not last like those of the olden time. Most of those recently removed from the east side of the Town Hall, and which were put on at least thirty-five years ago, are found in a good sound condition, and it is not unusual to find them a foot in width, perfectly clear pine.

A company of gipsies is on a tramp through the State of Maine. They were at Skowhegan last week.

The following is the advice of an examining judge to a young lawyer on admission: "Let your face be long—your bills longer. Never put your hand into your own pocket when anybody else's is handy. Keep your conscience for your own private use, and don't trouble it with other men's matters. Plaster the judge and butter the jury. Look as wise as an owl, and be as obtuse as a town clock, but above all, get money—honestly if you can, my dear sir; but get money. I welcome you to the bar."

By a decree of the government of Holland, fifty thousand slaves in Dutch Guiana are made freemen. This is a contrast to a terrible scene now enacted in this country, where one-third of the people are drooping the land in blood for the purpose of riveting more securely the shackles on four millions of slaves.

Latest—Thursday Noon.—Fort Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th.

The rebels acknowledge our successes at Morris' Island.

Five New York regiments have been ordered home and the riot is thought to be subsiding under more vigorous measures. They have stopped firing black cartridges and are using bullets.

