

Business Cards.
GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS,
and all other kinds of
Marble and Soap Stone Work
executed by
JOHN GRANT,
BUCKSPORT, Me.
We intend to keep constantly on hand a large
variety of Monumental work. Our facilities for
obtaining Stock, and carrying on the business, is
such as to enable us to sell Good Marble and Soap
Stone, at as low a price as can be obtained at any
place; and we shall try to do so, with all who
have an occasion to purchase anything in our line
of business, if they will honor us with a call.
Bucksport, Dec. 17th, 1861. 1y45

F. A. DUTTON,
wholesale and retail dealer in
Flour, Corn and Fine Feed,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

L. B. ULMER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BARRELS, PAILS,
IRON AND WOODEN HOOPED BUCKETS
COOPERS' STOCK, &c.
Dealing at short notice, Steam Grindmill
Ellsworth, Me.

DAVIS & LORD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL
No. 4 MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSE.
J. W. COOMBS, Proprietor,
33 BROAD STREET,
33 BROAD STREET,
ELLSWORTH, ME.

W. F. SHERMAN & CO.
BUCKSPORT, Me.
Manufacturers of Atwood's Patent
ANTI-FREEZING PUMP.
With Glass Cylinders and Galvanized
Pipes and Boxes.
These Pumps are warranted not to freeze the water or get
out of order under any circumstances.
Agents for the Counties of York, Waldo, and the lower
Coast of Maine. All orders promptly attended to.
Bucksport, Me. 2y15

AIKEN BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
STOVES, IRON SINKS, LEAD PIPES,
PUMPS, &c., &c., &c.
Main Street, Ellsworth, Me.

EUGENE HALE,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, OVER GIBB'S, BLACK'S
STORE, IN ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS
BANK.
The business of the late Thomas Robinson re-
mains with the undersigned, who will attend to all
settlements at the above named office.
EUGENE HALE.

NOTICE.
Soldiers of Hancock Co.
N. A. JOY,
WILL give his attention to providing WAR
Pensions for all those who were entitled to
them; also, to obtaining all Bounties and Arrears
of Pay, whatever may be due from the State or the
United States.
Office: Wagoner's Block, W. T. Parker, Bldg.
Ellsworth, May 21, A. D. 1862. 1y

WANTED.
25 MEN to tell CHADWICK'S HISTORY OF
THE GREAT REBELLION, in this State
for which a fair Commission will be paid.
Any one wishing to engage in a prominent busi-
ness, may address either to me or to my agent,
E. D. MARSH,
Penobscot Exchange, Bangor.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
(Incorporated 1843) SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Cash Capital and Surplus, Jan. 1, 1861,
\$1,125,000.
Losses paid in 1861, \$1,100,000.
Wm. Corwin, Jr., Secy. N. H. Folsom, Pres.
H. V. Hayes, Genl. Agt. N. H. Folsom, Agt.
In Maine and N. H. Folsom, Agt.
This old and well established Company continues to
insure the safe storage of goods in suitable ware-
houses, and fire, marine, and steamboat risks, at
the lowest rates. No Premium Notes
No Assessments to Policy Holders.
J. T. OGDEN, Agent, Ellsworth.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and
for sale,
Tur. Pitch, Oakum,
Boats and Oars.
Also, Repairing of Boats and Vessels at short
notice.
At the old stand, ISAAC M. GRANT,
Ellsworth, May 1, 1862.

HENRY A. WALKER,
Deputy Sheriff for Hancock County.
Residence—OGLAND. Office with Clark's Hardware, Bldg.
All business entrusted to his care promptly executed.
January 27, 1862. 2y

REUBEN CARVER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of
Wood, Bark, Spars, Railroad Ties
and other Merchandise, at the corner of East
and Charlestown streets, Boston, Mass.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, Jr.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CORN AND FLOUR;
W. I. GIBBS and Groceries.
Salt, Lard, Candles, Fish, Honey, Lard, &c., &c.
Carlton Wharf,
(Foot of Main Street,) 37 BELFAST

J. O. SARGENT,
Deputy Sheriff and Coroner for Hancock
County.
Post Office address, North Brookfield Maine.
April 1st. 6y11

HATHAWAY & LANGDON,
Dealers in
Flour and Grain,
No. 186 State Street,
(Formerly 16 Long Wharf.)
GLEN HATHAWAY, } 12 BOSTON
JOHN H. LANGDON, }

J. N. LORD,
PAPER-HANGER,
Ellsworth, Me.
Shop in Lord's Building, opposite the Ellsworth
House, Main Street, (Up Stairs.)
All orders for Papering, Hanging, Paper-Hang-
ing, Glazing, &c., will be promptly attended to,
and executed in a thorough and satisfactory man-
ner.
Particular attention will be given to Paint-
ing Parlors with Pictures of Italian White.

J. N. LORD,
This will certify that J. N. Lord, Painter, the
Cabin of our ship, Mary J. Ward, in Boston,
two years ago, and gave entire satisfaction. We
recommend Mr. L. to all who are in want of good
work at fair living prices, and feel assured he will
do it to satisfaction.
S. B. THOMAS,
Ellsworth, Jan. 1863.

Ellsworth American.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

VOL. IX, NO. 31. ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863. \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.
Published by request.
Lines
to Orderly Sergeant—, of Co. G. 12th Mass
Volunteers, who fell in action, Aug. 30th, 1862,
in Virginia.

BY HIS COMRADE IN THE FIELD
Upon the old sepulchral stone
I read the name of one I knew;
I paused, for I was old and lone,
I wept, for he was noble and true.
He fell in battle, I was lone,
He met our foes on bloody plain,
And so I marked the humble stone,
And so I knew we should meet again.
I saw him fall—I knew 'twas he,
I ran to him in wild despair
In faintest tone he spoke to me
"Go tell my mother we shall meet there."
I could not comprehend his words,
I watched his dark eye dimly fade
He looked so noble being dead,
I longed to leap in the grave I made.
The wind was sighing through the trees,
I listened to the dismal wail;
For death was cheated on the breeze,
He slept in peace—but I was here.
The sun poured down behind the hill
The night enclosed in darkness still,
I hearkened to the garbling rill—
But hope was in that lonely fall.
I sat in meditation long,
I saw the end of mortal care,
I heard the cry of the bereaved—
They could not share in my despair.
The night had stilled around us there,
When afar I heard the battle's roar,
I longed with equal passion to share
The carnage with our death's dark shore.
A fit of light—the deafening roar—
The booming gun in thunder pealed
I clung to arms around the shore,
Two lines have had their hearts are steeled.
I leaped about to the raging storm,
Clash on, you cannot wake the dead;
To night must live in hope for them
The here sleep in a quiet bed.
I left the spot, I have farewell
To a noble noble in the dust;
I heard the night wind sigh a knell,
Departing with a holy trust.
With stealthy tread I went my way,
My heart was burdened with the brave;
I watch in vain the coming day,
When I shall rest in some gloomy cave.
But day comes not, 'tis night with me,
A long, long night which knows no end;
The sorrow dark and far,
Which fate has met me only send,
When now I look to what I've been,
To what I am and what might be,
I only wish I were not here.
A death so noble—a death so free.
But years may come, and years may roll,
For I shall rest in the grave again;
With tears, which mark the heart's control,
Can keep, to avenge my own dark pain.
How noble is a death like this,
How sweet for a country like to die,
How little is a life like mine,
How grand 'twould be with them to lie.
It shall be so, 'Till I come once more,
Responding to my country's call;
Even on the desolate field of gore
If I be there, I will not fail.

Correspondence.
Democratic Caucus.
The Democrats and other voters of
Bluehill, who are now free-men—who
propose to judge for themselves in all mat-
ters pertaining to the affairs of the nation,
without unconditionally surrendering their
manhood, their reason and their lib-
erties, to the keeping of their hired ser-
vants, who think that enough of treasure,
of blood and of life, has been expended
already by a weak and incompetent Ad-
ministration on their abolition hobby; and
that the time has come for extending the
olive branch of peace to the seceding
States, with a view to the restoration of
the Union as it was, and the Constitu-
tion as it is, are requested to meet, &c.
Mr. Editor:—The above is copied cer-
batim *literatim et punctatim*, from a
literary curiosity written by Bashrod
W. Hinckley, Esq., and posted in our
village. No one will deny that it is an
"original article," written by the au-
thor; and that the honor shall be all his
own.
The animus exhibited in the above call,
was begotten by the unbusiness and writ-
ings occasioned by our late Union victo-
ries. The original document is carefully
preserved as a part of the inheritance
which his children will receive.
The call says, "the time has come for
extending the olive branch of peace to the
seceding States." If the "Author" will
but consider himself one of the injured,
instead of the injuring party, he will,—if
he is a reasonable man,—view matters in
a very different light. Suppose that one
of his enemies,—and his recent traitorous
language has multiplied them fourfold,—
should insult him, and cuff him, and kick
him, and spit in his face, and knock him
down, and then turn and vilify his wife
and cast reflections upon his family; and
that a friend to the "Author," who was
witness to all the proceedings, should sug-
gest to him that it was time to extend the
olive branch of peace to his enemy, would
he be very likely to appreciate such ad-
vice, or see the wisdom of such counsel?
Those now in rebellion against the govern-
ment, sent our available navy to dis-
tance, stole our guns and other munitions
of war at home, seized upon our ar-

senal, fired upon our forts, insulted and
trampled upon our flag, and attempted the
assassination of our President,—and the
honorable "Author" thinks "that the
time has come for extending the olive
branch of peace" to these very traitors.
Could insanity itself have suggested a
more idiotic sentiment? But I suppose
more idiotic sentiment? But I suppose
we must "pardon something to the spirit
of"—treachery. Gettysburg, and Hela-
na, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, are
quite too much to be endured without
showing "proper resentment."
And, Mr. Editor, you will allow me, I
trust, to give to your readers, another
original expression by the same author.
"Well then, I suppose our poor fellows
[referring to the Union soldiers taken
prisoners] must groan and die in Rich-
mond, simply because the President stands
upon a little etiquette." It will trouble
your patrons to imagine what was the oc-
casion of the above remark. It was
President Lincoln's refusal to receive the
rebel Vice President as Commissioner of
Washington. Because the President of
these United States refuses to give oc-
casion for the charge of making a virtual
recognition of a Southern Confederacy, he
is accused, by this disappointed offi-
seeker, "of standing upon a little etiq-
quette." I spoke above of insanity;—
here you have the extract of madness
"baited down."
This idea, stated by the "Author,"—
"standing upon a little etiquette,"—
has been happily exemplified in numerous
instances. Fort Pickens was not taken
by traitors because our President saw fit
to "stand upon a little etiquette." For
the same reason Forts Beauregard, John-
son and Jackson, and New Orleans, Vicks-
burg and Port Hudson, were taken from
them.—Lee was not allowed to enter
Washington, for this reason. And soon
Charleston and Savannah, Richmond and
Mobile, and Fort Sumter too, shall be ours,
simply because our worthy President sees
fit to "stand upon a little etiquette."

Every one here, man and woman, was a
thief, or worse, only a short time ago."
"But do you mean to say that man
who prayed last was a thief?"
"All that I can say is that he has
been back from transportation only about
six weeks."
He then told me that the man was very
anxious to become a communicant at a
well known church not far off, but the
minister hesitated to receive him till he
had had a longer probation."
"However," said Mr. Hill, "I feel
full confidence in his being a perfectly
altered man. His conduct and tone of
mind prove it."
There was an unmistakable air of truth
and reality about the whole proceeding
which was most satisfactory. There was
an appearance of deep feeling which
could not have been assumed. No one
heard those simple pleading words those
earnest cries for mercy, or those half-
suppressed sob, could have doubted
whether the prayers came from the heart.
For my own part, I feel the contrast
which they presented to my own dull,
and to other heartless prayers, to be so
absolutely painful.

Miscellaneous.
Among Thieves.
BY A LONDON CLERKMAN.
Some few weeks ago I stumbled across
an old friend in humble life, whom I had
not seen since I left our former parish, in
one of our most fashionable watering
places for my present position in the East
of London. It was late in the afternoon,
so I asked him and his wife to come to
my meeting of my parishioners, which was
fixed for that evening, and asked them to
come and join them. He very readily
consented, so far as himself was concern-
ed, but the good wife demurred. On be-
ing pressed to give her reasons, she said:
"Well, sir, I'll tell you how it is.—
We've left fourteen of the worst East-End
thieves in our house, and I do not care to
be longer away than can be helped."
The reason, though evidently sound,
was over ruled. She and her husband
stayed to the meeting, and I never heard
that the fourteen persons took any unfair
advantage of their absence.
I know that my friend devoted nearly
all his time and energies to reclaiming
thieves, and he had turned his house into
a refuge where any penitent thief might
find an asylum. But this conversation led
to my making an appointment to pay
him my first visit; and accordingly a few
mornings after, my wife and I succeeded
in finding our way along various narrow
evil smelling streets, to the little square
in which he lived.
The door was opened by a very evident
thief the sort of man one would least
like to meet in a lonely lane towards
evening. He showed us into a little back
parlor which we found nearly full of peo-
ple. On one side were sitting ten or a
dozen men, on the other about as many
women; some of whom, especially the
latter, struck one at first sight as pro-
fessing. All had Bibles. At the lit-
tle table in the middle sat our good friend
his Bible open before him with his
bright eye, white hair, and benevolent
face, looking the very picture of the good
man, and spitting in his face, and knock him
down, and then turn and vilify his wife
and cast reflections upon his family; and
that a friend to the "Author," who was
witness to all the proceedings, should sug-
gest to him that it was time to extend the
olive branch of peace to his enemy, would
he be very likely to appreciate such ad-
vice, or see the wisdom of such counsel?
Those now in rebellion against the govern-
ment, sent our available navy to dis-
tance, stole our guns and other munitions
of war at home, seized upon our ar-

red of sin, and yet His tender love for
the sinner; in fact, the A B C
of the Gospel message; and I never had a more
attentive congregation.
When I finished my friend said:
"We generally end these meetings in
prayer; perhaps, sir, you will pray last."
Then, before I had time to ask "who
would pray first?" all my notions of
church order were decomposed by his
turning round to the people, and saying:
"Now if any of you feel inclined to do
for up a short prayer, say for three or four
minutes each, you may do so."
We all knelt down, not knowing whose
voices would break the silence, or whether
it would be broken at all.
Before long a man in one corner of the
room began to pray. His prayer was
very simple, very touching and very
earnest. There was no excitement in his
manner and not a phrase which one could
object to. When he had finished there
was again silence for a minute or two,
and then to my alarm a woman's voice
was heard. Now I thought we shall have
a scene. This is what comes of allow-
ing too much license. This will never do.
But I was mistaken. The woman's pray-
er was in a low, quiet tone, full of deep
feeling interrupted every now and then by
sobs; and if ever a prayer came from the
heart, her prayer surely did.
She was followed by another woman,
whose prayer was equally touching; and
then another of the men prayed in simple
and earnest words. Like all others, he
ended with a petition that God would
bless and reward the kind friend who had
done so much for them.
When the service was over they left
the room; and as they were gone, I said
to my friend, meaning what I said:
"Mr. Hill, I am fairly ashamed of the
dumbly I made just now. I spoke to the
people thinking they were your thieves,
and now I see they must be some of your
Christian neighbors who have met to-
gether at your house."
"You made no blunder at all, sir.—
Every one here, man and woman, was a
thief, or worse, only a short time ago."
"But do you mean to say that man
who prayed last was a thief?"
"All that I can say is that he has
been back from transportation only about
six weeks."
He then told me that the man was very
anxious to become a communicant at a
well known church not far off, but the
minister hesitated to receive him till he
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could not have been assumed. No one
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earnest cries for mercy, or those half-
suppressed sob, could have doubted
whether the prayers came from the heart.
For my own part, I feel the contrast
which they presented to my own dull,
and to other heartless prayers, to be so
absolutely painful.

The Reclaimed Blacksmith.
A testator, who had met with an ac-
cident while passing through the village
of T—, called at a blacksmith's shop to
repair the wheel of his gig. The smith
was absent and it was impossible for him
to proceed under existing circumstances,
so the wife allowed the stranger to use
forge and tools. While at work in the
shop he accidentally stumbled on a jug
containing a portion of the drunkard's
drink. The careless appearance of the
working apparatus, the leaky and crazy
horse, the rickety fence, the garden over-
run with weeds, the half-starved cow, and
in fact, all he saw or heard, plainly said,
"A drunkard lives here." He fortunatel-
ly had a tract on drunkenness in his pocket,
which he thrust between the handle of
the jug, praying that God would use it
for good. The miserable husband—the
unkind father—the brutal inebriate re-
turned: he had during his absence pressed
the intoxicating cup to his lips, and
very soon the fountain of human kind-
ness had been destroyed within him, all
the tender sympathies of the heart chill-
ed, and how could he expect to find his
home the calm and peaceful cottage where
he entered all his hopes. The recent
heart-cheering alcohol was now dying with-
in him; sullen and morose he seeks his
companion, the jug. But what is that in
the handle?—he read—dashed it upon
the ground—trampled upon it—conscience
gave a sting—he took it up—read—
—read—the tears ran down his blot-
ted face. "Oh," he exclaimed, "my
wife, my ruined children! I am an un-
grateful husband an unworthy father—
This cursed jug!" He confessed his sin,
and put away forever his cursed jug, the
fruitful source of all his sorrow.
He was a family saved the melancholy
and awful duty of carrying a drunkard
to the grave, a mother's better, exulting
tears made to cease their flowing. What
a change! The brutal father becomes
an affectionate protector. The cruel
husband becomes the kind and attentive
companion; the leading roof keeps off
the pelting storm; the half-starved and
ragged children are fed and clad; now
they meet their father with out-stretched
arms; they cling around his knees, kiss
his furrowed cheek, and soothe his aching
bosom. What a change! The despised
family is respected, the dissolute wife is
now filled with joy and peace; love and
happiness now reign, where pale sorrow
had made her home. What has done
this? A tract—a small pamphlet tract,
that cost less than one farthing. The
person who left that mug yet eloquent
preacher has more reason to rejoice than
he who rules an empire; one may rule a
nation the other has secured an immortal
soul. Dear reader, do you drink intoxica-
ting liquors? O, be careful—one
glass more, and one more, until your soul
may be forever lost! Be persuaded to
put down the glass, dash it to the earth,
there is death in it! A serpent hides
his head there, and will sting your soul—
one more glass has ruined thousands.—
The prudent man forsath the evil
and hideth himself; the simple pass on
and are punished. O beware of the
cursed one glass more!

Whose business is it?
Men say, substantially, "If I choose to
be corrupt, whose business is it but my
own?" If I choose to be a gambler, I am
my own worst enemy, if there is any harm
in gambling; and what business has any
one else to trouble himself about it? If
I choose to live in the indulgence of my
passions and appetites, has anybody any
business to blame me? If I choose to
take the consequences here and hereafter,
whose concern is it?
It is mine. I am your neighbor. My
children are your children's neighbors. I
am a citizen, and am taxed on account of
your wrong courses. It is you who live
by your appetites and passions that makes
burdens heavy. It is you that pile up
weights on business. It is the knaves that
block the processes of life. I am taxed
to build jails and poor-houses, and pay for
the last estate of those that corrupt me
in my children, or in my friends' children,
and that take away from me my bread
through taxes that their vices and their
crimes levy. And have I no right to ex-
plore with them, have I no right to
show these things to them, without being
liable to the charge of attacking them?
I throw myself back on the sovereignty
of God's truth, and I declare that as the
sunlight in the heaven may go every-
where, and down the vast realm above
and search the mountain-top, and find its
way through every gorge, and shine with
cheerful beams in all the forests; and
as it may come and awake the soil to
bring from it plants which give "seed to
the sower and bread to the eater;" so the
greater light of gods imperial sun of truth
is crowned to go everywhere, and to go
unobscured by those men that condemn.
And yet those that carry it are, to be
sure, carrying a light that shines into the
darkness, and that the darkness compre-
hends not; and they are hated of the
world, because it hateth their Master.

UNHAPPY SPINSTERS.—The ugliest and
most mischievous Miss ever knew was
Miss-Government. Her sister Miss-
Management, is no beauty. Miss-De-
nominator surpasses them both, and she is
uglier and laughtier than either of her
sisters, she is constantly getting counted.
While we have no particular liking for
Miss-Government, Miss-Management or
Miss-Denominator we have a decided disliking
for Miss-Fortune. She is ever sticking
her nose in where it is not wanted.—
Among those unfortunate Misses may be
placed Miss-Take, who is generally com-
pelled to bear the blame for the acts of
Miss-Government, Miss-Fortune, Miss-
Management, and sometimes Miss-De-
nominator. As for us, we can endorse and
tolerate any of the above named Misses
as well, or better than Miss-An-Thropy.
Of her we have a perfect abhorrence.—
There is a whole family of Misses whose
company better be avoided; for instance,
Miss-Chief, Miss-Lead, Miss-Judge, Miss-
Quote, Miss-Represent, Miss-Rule, Miss-
Trust, etc.—*Bath Courier.*

INDUSTRY, SLOTH AND PLEASURE.—A father
inquired of his son why he laid so
late in bed. The son replied: "I am
busy every morning, father, hearing coun-
sel. Industry advises me to get up, Sloth
to lie still, Pleasure to do as I incline,
and so I have to attend twenty pleadings
for and against, and by the time the ar-
guments are closed, it is dinner time. If
I arose early, I should take cold with the
morning dews, so I wait till the earth is
healthfully aired."

Gratitude is the music of the heart
when its chords are swept by kindness.
To grow up to the skies we must be
planted low in the dust.

Little faults, no less than great
crimes, can hide the light of heaven from
the soul. Just breaths upon the glasses
of a telescope, and the stars of your breath
will shut out all the stars.

Error loves to walk arm in arm
with truth to make itself thought respectable.
A young enchantress ma yin time come
to be called an old witch.

Drinks for hot Weather.
APPELAE.—Cut two large apples in
slices, and pour a pint of boiling water on
them; strain well and sweeten. To be
drank when cold oriced.
SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Take one-half an
ounce cream of tartar, the juice and rind
of a lemon, one-half a pound of loaf-sug-
ar, and one-quarter of an ounce bruised
ginger. Pour on this a half gallon of
boiling water, stand till cold and strain
through a hair sieve.
INDIAN GINGER BEER.—To ten quarts
of boiling water add two ounces of pound-
ed ginger, one ounce of cream of tartar,
two times and two pounds of sugar. Str
until cold, then strain through flannel un-
til quite clear, adding a pint of good beer
and four wine-glasses full of good toddy.
Bottle, tie down the corks, shake each bot-
tle well for some time, place them next
day, and they will be fit to drink next
day. This ginger beer will not keep long.

ORCEAT.—Blanch and pound three-
quarters of a pound of sweet almonds,
and add thirty bitter almonds, with one
tablespoonful of water. Stir in by de-
grees two pints of milk, and strain the
whole through a cloth. Dissolve one-half
a pound of loaf sugar in one pint of wa-
ter; boil, skim well, and mix with the
almond water, adding two table-spoonfuls
of orange-flower water, and one tea-spoon-
ful of good brandy.

LEMONADE.—Boil together and skim
one pound of loaf sugar and one-half a
pint of water. Melt in a tea-spoonful of
water one-half an ounce of citric or tar-
taric acid. Let the syrup stand until it
is cold, and then add the acid and a tea-
spoonful of essence of lemon, and when it
is wanted for use add four quarts of water,
and a little more sugar, if desired.

SURET.—Boil two pounds of sugar in
a quart of water. Pare six oranges and
two lemons very thin. Mix together the
boiling syrup, the peel of the fruit, the
juice and five more pints of water. Clear
it with a little white of egg, let it be un-
til cold, strain it and bottle it.

Whose business is it?
Men say, substantially, "If I choose to
be corrupt, whose business is it but my
own?" If I choose to be a gambler, I am
my own worst enemy, if there is any harm
in gambling; and what business has any
one else to trouble himself about it? If
I choose to live in the indulgence of my
passions and appetites, has anybody any
business to blame me? If I choose to
take the consequences here and hereafter,
whose concern is it?
It is mine. I am your neighbor. My
children are your children's neighbors. I
am a citizen, and am taxed on account of
your wrong courses. It is you who live
by your appetites and passions that makes
burdens heavy. It is you that pile up
weights on business. It is the knaves that
block the processes of life. I am taxed
to build jails and poor-houses, and pay for
the last estate of those that corrupt me
in my children, or in my friends' children,
and that take away from me my bread
through taxes that their vices and their
crimes levy. And have I no right to ex-
plore with them, have I no right to
show these things to them, without being
liable to the charge of attacking them?
I throw myself back on the sovereignty
of God's truth, and I declare that as the
sunlight in the heaven may go every-
where, and down the vast realm above
and search the mountain-top, and find its
way through every gorge, and shine with
cheerful beams in all the forests; and
as it may come and awake the soil to
bring from it plants which give "seed to
the sower and bread to the eater;" so the
greater light of gods imperial sun of truth
is crowned to go everywhere, and to go
unobscured by those men that condemn.
And yet those that carry it are, to be
sure, carrying a light that shines into the
darkness, and that the darkness compre-
hends not; and they are hated of the
world, because it hateth their Master.

UNHAPPY SPINSTERS.—The ugliest and
most mischievous Miss ever knew was
Miss-Government. Her sister Miss-
Management, is no beauty. Miss-De-
nominator surpasses them both, and she is
uglier and laughtier than either of her
sisters, she is constantly getting counted.
While we have no particular liking for
Miss-Government, Miss-Management or
Miss-Denominator we have a decided disliking
for Miss-Fortune. She is ever sticking
her nose in where it is not wanted.—
Among those unfortunate Misses may be
placed Miss-Take, who is generally com-
pelled to bear the blame for the acts of
Miss-Government, Miss-Fortune, Miss-
Management, and sometimes Miss-De-
nominator. As for us, we can endorse and
tolerate any of the above named Misses
as well, or better than Miss-An-Thropy.
Of her we have a perfect abhorrence.—
There is a whole family of Misses whose
company better be avoided; for instance,
Miss-Chief, Miss-Lead, Miss-Judge, Miss-
Quote, Miss-Represent, Miss-Rule, Miss-
Trust, etc.—*Bath Courier.*

INDUSTRY, SLOTH AND PLEASURE.—A father
inquired of his son why he laid so
late in bed. The son replied: "I am
busy every morning, father, hearing coun-
sel. Industry advises me to get up, Sloth
to lie still, Pleasure to do as I incline,
and so I have to attend twenty pleadings
for and against, and by the time the ar-
guments are closed, it is dinner time. If
I arose early, I should take cold with the
morning dews, so I wait till the earth is
healthfully aired."

Gratitude is the music of the heart
when its chords are swept by kindness.
To grow up to the skies we must be
planted low in the dust.

Little faults, no less than great
crimes, can hide the light of heaven from
the soul. Just breaths upon the glasses
of a telescope, and the stars of your breath
will shut out all the stars.

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Little faults, no less than great
crimes, can hide the light of heaven from
the soul. Just breaths upon the glasses
of a telescope, and the stars of your breath
will shut out all the stars.

Error loves to walk arm in arm
with truth to make itself thought respectable.
A young enchantress ma yin time come
to be called an old witch.

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Men say, substantially, "If I choose to
be corrupt, whose business is it but my
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WAR NEWS.

The Conflict Continued at Charleston—The Rebel Commander Opened on the 15th—The Iron-Cadets and Land Batteries Engaged—Sumter Reported Breached—Ten Thousand Deserters Have Come to the Assistance of the Rebels—Seymour's Proclamation to the Citizens of New York.

WASHINGTON, 15th. A despatch was received this afternoon by the government, dated 17th, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel of August 10th announced that the bombardment of Charleston on Saturday, 13th, was a failure, and that the firing from Gilmore's land batteries on Morris Island and from the monitors was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter. The combined land and naval forces of the rebels seemed to be engaged. The information published in the Rebel was received at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The Rebel who communicated to the government the contents of the Rebel's despatch says the editor of the Rebel instead of making any boast about the result or manifesting the least jubilation over the situation of affairs at Charleston exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom.

The Rebel's account of the bombardment and all the monitors were not only in the air but that the whole fleet and a large number of transports were inside the bar during the engagement.

NEW YORK, 15th. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Herald states that the steamer New York has arrived there from Charleston and learns that Fort Sumter is in a hard plight. Our navy and long range guns are playing havoc on its walls, and it is stated that the shells exploded to our batteries is already broken.

NEW YORK, 15th. Colonel Burke of General Rosecrans' army states that Pemberton's Vicksburg army has gone to pieces. The Texans have left in a body for home, and the Mississippians and Alabamians were leaving it in numberless squads.

Over 10,000 Tennesseans were reported to the West of Memphis by the Army of the Cumberland as deserters from the rebels, all having come into our lines since General Rosecrans advanced on Tallahoma.

NEW YORK, 15th. Our army is in excellent condition and anxious for a fight. The rebel pickets tantalize our men and laugh at them, asserting that we cannot catch them so long as Bragg, who can run faster than Rosecrans, is in command.

NEW YORK, 15th. The draft commences in this city on Wednesday in the 6th district. The rebels setting forth the necessity and legality of the draft, and exhorting the maintenance of order, obedience to laws and the quiet pursuit of accustomed avocations while the draft is in progress. He says, should his suggestions be disregarded, and renewed attempts made to disturb the public peace and to desert the country, he will be compelled to resort to force to enforce it, warning such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibition of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for repression.

NEW YORK, 15th. The proclamation of Governor Seymour will be printed tomorrow forenoon. It has received information that there is danger of disorder and riotous attacks in New York and Brooklyn during the coming draft, and says that such acts are to be avoided.

The courts are now engaged in serving punishment many of those who were guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow citizens during the shameful scenes of last month. He concludes as follows: "I hereby advise all judicial and executive officers whose duty it is to enforce the law and preserve public order, that they use vigorous and effective measures to root out any riotous or unlawful assemblies, and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, call on the military in the manner pointed out by the statute of State. If these measures should prove insufficient I shall then exert the full power of the State in order that public order may be preserved and the personal property of citizens be fully protected."

NEW YORK, 15th. A despatch to the Herald from the 11th Army Corps, states that Meade has ordered all the wives of officers and soldiers to leave the lines as their presence is deemed detrimental to the efficient discharge of the public duties.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—HARRY MCMONROE'S DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK CITY—OUR ARMY MOVING TOWARDS THE LOWER RAPPAHANNOCK—INDICATIONS OF AN ADVANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY—THE REBELS PREPARING TO BRIDGE THE RIVER—NEW YORK CHARLOTTE TO SUNDAY, 15th—THREE HUNDRED OPENED IN SUMMER'S WALKS—THE GREAT ATTACK AT CHARLOTTE ON MONDAY, 17th.

The Tribune's head quarters army of the Potomac despatch dated the 17th, says there are emphatic symptoms of a movement in this army. Troops called from Alexandria last evening for New York, and have left here on Saturday, and more will doubtless follow. Their mission is said to be to protect the city from renewed riots in connection with the draft. There are no N. Y. N. J. or Pa. troops among them sent or being sent. They are from New England and the West. Their numbers and names will be known only on their arrival. When no longer needed in New York, they will be sent here or sent northward as circumstances may require.

The Army of the Potomac is fulfilling its present duty of an army observation and defence, the time not having arrived for an advance upon Richmond. It will probably retire to a point near Washington to defend that city against the one of the Potomac. After operations at the South have been successfully consummated it will renew its march on the rebel Capital in conjunction with concerted movements of troops approaching from other directions.

Our cavalry are reported to have retired last evening to this side of the Rappahannock and picket its banks. The Rebels' Ransom that the army had fallen back to the vicinity of Fairfax are wholly untrue.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says it is understood that important despatches, showing the complicity of the Executive of New York, and others, with the rebels, have been received by the authorities here. It is thought that Gov. Seymour will not persist in following the mistake of Lincoln, which he was beguiled by the Wards and their party.

The Herald's Washington despatch contains the following relative to the army of the Potomac, and movements of Lee. The rebel have extended their line of pickets to the Rappahannock, the army stretching from Madison Court House to Green Springs. The Rebels' corps has the right of the line. Hill's is along the Rappahannock from Madison Court House to Ely's Ford, and Ewell's corps encamped around Gordonsville, with its supporting distance of Hill. Stuart's cavalry is all at Culpepper and is doing nothing.

its own officers by the dejected condition of our army to make one desperate effort for the destruction of the Army of the Potomac. It is not at all improbable that the rebels will attack us, and we may yet have an annual struggle upon the Plains of Manassas and Bull Run.

Gen. King has been searching energetically for Meade, and has at length succeeded in finding him beyond the Blue Ridge.

The notorious Gerrill Chief is now in the Southern States, where he has been joined by White's gang. The probabilities are that the guerrilla will not this time escape. Our cavalry is close upon them and unless unusually good fortune attends them they cannot escape us.

New York, 15th. Steamship Fulton, from Port Royal, 15th, has arrived.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863. VOLUME IX, NUMBER XXXI. FOR GOVERNOR SAMUEL CONY OF AUGUSTA.

The citizens of the County of Hancock, who are immediately loyal to the Union, who make an individual support to the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are desirous to assist in maintaining our national Union, look in general and in particular, to the Government, for the means of effecting their object.

Mass Meetings. Hon. Lor. M. Morrill, U. S. Senator, and Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston, will speak at Backport, Monday, Aug. 24th, and at Castine, Tuesday, Aug. 25th.

Democratic County Convention. The Copperhead Democracy of Hancock County held its Convention on Saturday, August 15th, at the Court House in this town, and nominated for Senators, Bashrod W. Hinkley, of Bluehill, and Milton Tufts of Salkittan; for Sheriff, Benj. Rea of Sedgwick; for County Commissioner, Calvin Barry of Hancock; and for County Treasurer, — Warell of Penobscot.

The Court House was not crowded, and its roof was not jural with enthusiasm. It was a small, quiet convention. Nobody seemed happy. Nobody seemed to have any hope of success. The delegates evidently felt that they had a duty to Jefferson Davis to discharge, and when they had done this, they wanted to go home.

T. D. Jones, Esq., of Ellsworth, presided over the convention. After the usual Committee were appointed Colonel Charles Jarvis of Ellsworth, made a characteristic speech of an hour or two. He took what he termed high Southern grounds. He blamed James Buchanan for not removing the troops from Fort Sumter during the winter of '60 and '61. He said any State had a right to go out of the Union when it wanted to, and the only way to keep States in the Union was by coaxing. He spent some fifteen or twenty minutes in demolishing Daniel Webster's great speech against State rights, — (his reply to Hayne of S. C.) — "Daniel Webster was a mere lawyer and a Federalist."

The best thing in Col. Jarvis' speech was his illustration of the course that has been pursued by the North against the South. "A husband and wife have lived together unpleasantly for years on account of the abuse of the husband. The husband has taken every opportunity to abuse, maltreat and trouble his wife, and finally the wife has left his bed and board. After all this has happened, the husband cannot get the wife-back by meeting her and giving her a cow-hiding." "Just so," said he, "the South cannot be coerced." "They cannot be brought back by fighting."

After the resolutions, which were in substance the same as those passed by their State Convention, were reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. Wiswell, Colby and Winterbotham, and adopted, Arno Wiswell, Esq., addressed the convention. He blamed the South for the course they had taken at the election of Abraham Lincoln. But he had most to say against the present administration and the conduct of the war. He could not be too bitter in his condemnation. His great point was "The Proclamation of emancipation must be withdrawn."

Mr. Wiswell was followed in his remarks by Mr. Winterbotham, who nearly coincided with him in his views upon the state of the country.

Colby, of Backport, could hardly agree with all that had been said. He evidently couldn't see any fault in the South. The North, he said, "had become degenerate."

That "our institutions were being overthrown and destroyed" seemed to be the great burden which was pressing down the convention. Every speaker lamented the overthrow of "our institutions," and every speaker, during his remarks, told what he meant. "Our institutions" are slavery, nothing more, nothing less, and "our institutions," in the language of this Copperhead convention, must be saved at the expense of the Union, the country and everything else that is good.

The Houlton Times is ahead of all its contemporaries in getting off a bad story.

The American.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT PETERS' BLOCK, ELLSWORTH, Me.

N. K. SAWYER, Publisher and Proprietor. Wm. P. ALLEN, Editor.

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Excise Tax. The first year of the history of the Excise Tax in the United States is about closed. The people of the loyal States, although somewhat startled at this new and novel mode of taxation, have responded cheerfully to the requirements of the law, and nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been paid into the Treasury of the nation within the past year, from this source of Revenue alone.

The amount assessed in the Fifth Collection District of this State, comprising the Counties of Washington, Hancock, Waldo and Knox, although containing but few manufactories, the principal source of revenue under this law, is much larger than was at first anticipated, amounting in round numbers to eighty thousand dollars for the current year. This sum is made up of about eight thousand separate and distinct assessments, varying in amount from four hundred dollars, the largest, to seventeen cents the smallest assessment.

This tax has been assessed by fifteen Assistant Assessors, whose divisions embrace a line of coast more than five hundred miles in length; extending from St. George in Knox County, to Grand Lake in Washington County. Notwithstanding this great extent of territory to be traveled over monthly by the Assistant Assessors, and the time consumed in finding out proper objects of taxation, and the necessary explanations to tax-payers, the assessing of the tax in this District will not amount to over four per cent, upon the amount assessed.

In a few instances there has been some difference of opinion in relation to assessments between the Assistant Assessors and persons taxed, which have been referred to the Assessor, but not one appeal, as contemplated by the provisions of the Act, has been taken in this District during the year.

The income tax assessed in 1865 by limitation, which will reduce the tax, after that date, about one-third of the amount now assessed; but if the necessities of the Government should require its continuance, we believe the people will meet this demand of the nation with the same patriotic devotion they have manifested since the commencement of the rebellion.

"A Lie in the Mouth, and a Stump Speech in its Belly." The Kansas Nebraska Bill, when introduced into the Senate of the United States, was characterized by its originator by Senator Boutwell. We have seen public speech, paper, or document, so deserving of this not very choice language of Mr. Boutwell, as the recent letter of Gov. Seymour of New York to the President. These letters are marked by the peculiar traits of a genuine full-blooded demagogue. There is not a single redeeming feature in them. They are epigrams, — Stamp Speeches, — nothing more or less. He has the gift, we may characterize it, the manness to charge unfairness on the errand officers of the city of New York, charging that in certain districts, where his friends resided, more men were enrolled according to the whole population, than in the rebel districts of the State. What more natural? To illustrate, suppose Ellsworth village was one district, and the balance of the town another; now in the village district with its mills and its hundreds of young men to manage them, there would be nearly or quite double the number of men of age to be enrolled, than there would be in the other part of the town. So some districts of New York city, as we may say in the whole city, the proportion of young men very much exceeds that found in the country. Yet to show this specious, fault-finding, evading minority and their secession Government, that he was willing to avoid the appearance of wrong the President was willing that the draft should prove on the Governor's figures, cutting down the number to be drafted from one-fifth of the men of the first class, enrolled in this way in the army one hundred, or three hundred thousand men, no one can tell just the number for some time yet. If it does not furnish men enough, another draft may be had, which will be taken from the first class. The government intends to do this on this rebellion and specially, therefore it takes the shortest and surest method to get the men to do it. "Skedaddling" will not prevent this, nor save the skulls from present and future drafts.

"THE CONSPIRACY IS NOW KNOWN. ARMS HAVE BEEN RAISED. WAR IS DECLARED TO ACCOMPLISH IT. THERE ARE ONLY TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION. EVERY MAN MUST BE FOR THE UNITED STATES OR AGAINST IT. THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALITY IN THIS WAR—ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS." [Stephen A. Douglas.]

New York, August 15th, 1863. Mr. Sawyer (Please publish the names of the following persons who lately arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro by the Lord Baltimore, they being paroled prisoners taken by the rebel privateers: From Capt. Good Hope of Boston, taken and held by the Georgia, John H. Alford, master, Boston, Mass; Salem T. Sawyer, first officer, Fremont Me; Jewett Bryant, second officer, Boston, Mass; John Darlin, boy, Boston, Mass; Isaac H. Taylor, Boston, Mass, passenger.

From ship Tallman of New York, burnt by the Alabama, Capt. Daniel Howard of Thomaston Me; Thomas Post, St. George, first officer; Mr. Annable, of Boston, Mr. Fisher of Camden, N. J., and Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa., passengers.

From Capt. Conrad, taken by the Alabama, Mr. Henry Greene, of Brooklyn, New York.

From Capt. Amundson, taken by the Alabama, James W. Pennington, of Lincolnville, second officer.

From ship Jabez Snow, of Backport Me, Capt. S. W. Ginn, of Backport, and Mrs. Capt. Staples, of Belfast Me. Yours respectfully, C. P.

Alonso Colby, Esq.

This gentleman figured quite prominently in the copperhead convention in this county, and sometimes appears to be a delegate and an adviser in large gatherings. From the report which we published of the copperhead county convention, it will be seen that he took a prominent part in it, and also took ultra-southern ground. It may be that he is carrying a quarrel's crown or else desired to prove the remarks of Mr. Jarvis true, "When they were more rebels out of Fort Warren than in it. It is almost impossible to fully realize, that men naturally sure and sober, can be so permeated with treasonable sentiments, and so jaundiced and prejudiced, as to behave so much like human beings possessed with more than seven devils. To show that this Ex Deputy Collector, Ex Postmaster of Backport &c., is an old sinner, and probably a member of the K. G. C.'s we print the following letter which he published in the New York Day Book in 1850. Taking this letter as the key to unlock his present position, it places him in the light of an unrepentant traitor to his country and its Democratic institutions—Verily the olive of the Hartford Convention has a savory smell to that of such men and their secret or public gatherings.

A VICE NOCTURNE. Backport, Maine, Jan. 23, 1850. If the Democrats of the North would unite with their brethren of the South, they could in one year, bring about such a change in the sentiments of the North as would unshrink the world. There are steps taken already in this direction to effect such a result, but as yet, there is too little union and concentration of action. I would suggest the property of the Union League, which is about to be established in every State, county and town, taking the subject into consideration, that they may act in concert. Let this be done, and in one year the Black Republican Party will be nowhere. One might very naturally infer from the Black Republican boasting that they can unite and represent the people of the northern States. They boast of being able to put eighteen millions against half that number at the South. Should there ever be an appeal to arms by the people of the South against the Abolitionists of the North; the Abolitionists will find a fire in their rear which will be quite enough to contend with without crossing Mason and Dixon's Line.

If the Black Republicans will take the trouble to look at the true state of affairs at the last Presidential election, they will find that they look considerable of having a majority of the popular vote of the free States, and if the signs of the times be not very deceptive their number will be beautifully less at the next election. I am often reminded by the boasting of the Black Republicans of the mildness of King George in the time of the Colonies when they thought they had strength sufficient to crush out any aspiration for liberty and the speech of William Pitt when he said that every Whig in this country and in Ireland was with them; so we can say that every Democrat in the free States is and will be with their brethren of the South.

They now see the error into which they had fallen, and have taken the true position, which will solve the question in a fair and proper manner. I remember well when George Thompson, the British Abolitionist, had fled from New England in disguise for promulgating Abolition sentiments, and I expect to live to see the public sentiment so changed upon this subject, that the Abolitionists will live Fred Douglas' feelings much more than in some foreign country. A Colby.

Rather hard on his friends! We stepped into the Court House during the copperhead convention, on Saturday and Hon. Charles Jarvis was in his shirt sleeves working hard for his friend Jeff Davis. But he got off one good thing, which is worth relating. He declared that "he should assert his opinion, if he had to go to Fort Warren for it," and he patronizingly remarked, looking over his audience, with a twinkle in his eye and a roguish look, "I shall have as good company there as I have here." The Hon. gentleman's comrades did not see the point, and echoed the remark. "It is only necessary to say that the Tacony privateers inmates of Fort Warren."

"Our quota" — What is our quota? or "we are called upon for more than our quota." is a remark often heard now, the government has not called for a particular number of men, or rather it has designated a definite number from any district town or state. It has called for one-fifth of the men of the first class, enrolled in this way in the army one hundred, or three hundred thousand men, no one can tell just the number for some time yet. If it does not furnish men enough, another draft may be had, which will be taken from the first class. The government intends to do this on this rebellion and specially, therefore it takes the shortest and surest method to get the men to do it. "Skedaddling" will not prevent this, nor save the skulls from present and future drafts.

RETURNED.—Dr. Eugene F. Singer, Brigade Surgeon in the Department of the Gulf, returned to this city Saturday night. He is stopping at the Exchange. The Doctor came to New York in charge of several hundred sick and wounded men from New England, sixteen of whom died on the passage. [Whig.]

At a Friend's meeting in New Bedford on Thanksgiving day, when only about fifty persons were present, the sum of two hundred and eighty five dollars was contributed to the Boston Branch of the Sanitary Commission. A sermon was preached on that occasion, says the Mercury, which would have made the ears of Samuel Taylor tingle. — [Whig.]

Perhaps, so, Bro. Whig, but you must recollect that the long cared tribe have tough ears.

BALLOON'S DOLLAR MONTHLY came to hand last week too late for a notice, but it has lost nothing by the delay. It is one of the cheapest in price but not in contents of the monthlies.

More Evidence of the Great Conspiracy.

Several newspaper correspondents assert that certain letters from James Buchanan to Jefferson Davis were found among the papers of the rebel chief which emanate from the Rebel Post-Box. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the most particular account of the matter which we have seen. He writes that from the captured letters, it appears that Mr. Buchanan, while President, had been in correspondence with the conspirators, and pledged to maintain neutrality until the inauguration of the new President. In the meantime the traitors hoped to employ the army and navy to monopolize the arms, and to so completely paralyze the administration that the success of the Confederation would be certain. The North were to be kept out until they were ready to recognize slavery and the slave trade.

The documents have been sent on to Washington, and we hope the Administration will make their contents public. What are the grounds upon which the great conspiracy by which certain ambitious men meant to subvert free government on this continent, and make themselves supreme lords over thirty millions of people, ought to be had at once before the nation. The people have never yet fully recognized the enormity of the treachery which has planned against our institutions and liberties. We have been slow to believe that American citizens could deliberately prove false to the government which Washington founded, and which has been the envy of the whole civilized world. Yet it is now certain that American citizens did conceive this mad purpose; did conspire deliberately to revolutionize this country, and while the plotters, under the lead of Yancey, Tompkins and Davis, persecuted the Union, American citizens could deliberately prove false to the government which Washington founded, and which has been the envy of the whole civilized world. Yet it is now certain that American citizens did conceive this mad purpose; did conspire deliberately to revolutionize this country, and while the plotters, under the lead of Yancey, Tompkins and Davis, persecuted the Union, American citizens could deliberately prove false to the government which Washington founded, and which has been the envy of the whole civilized world. 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