

The Future of the Soldier.

Most of the leading journals of the country have published articles bearing upon the noble "boys in blue," who have been at the front facing the dangers incident to war, and who now are returning to us again laden with the high credit of having sustained their own and their country's honor. Without wishing to do a single act, or say a single word for mere "blatant," or for our abhor blamery, and the persons that "dlop" over in expressions of good will, when some ulterior end is aimed at, we may, at this time, when most of the local papers have indicated like views, say a word on the general subject of the treatment of the returned soldier, and our duty towards him.

Many of those returning are fully capable of taking care of themselves place them where you will. Another class have been maimed in the service, have lost an arm or a leg, or have been wounded at some point which disqualifies them for hard service. Another class have had their health shattered and are thereby rendered unfit for active labor. Such as belong to the latter classes have claims upon the public which we hope to see recognized. So far as Congress can act with reference to this matter it has acted, for before its adjournment it passed a resolution recommending the soldier to the attention of those having offices to bestow, the duties of which, these veterans could perform. The various Heads of the Departments at Washington have been acting upon this recommendation for many months. Hundreds of wounded soldiers have been given places, in line of active, healthy, able bodied men who should pursue some other calling. Associations have been formed in most of the great cities of the Union, whose object it is to provide employment for the thousands of maimed soldiers returning from the war. The object aimed at by these volunteer organizations, is but little less worthy of commendation, than such noble societies, as the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The latter aimed to save the lives, and preserve to the country and to their friends our soldiers in the army and in the hospitals. The former aim to assist those who have done the country service during the war, now that they are discharged, to obtain an honorable and an honest living. These efforts of the noble hearted men, who have banded together for this good work, serve also to keep in remembrance, the toil, the suffering, the bravery, the self-sacrifices, the perseverance of those who have purchased for us our freedom men.

In the midst of our daily engrossing cares, while the minor matters of our common avocations, and the recurring wants of our bodies, as a general thing, absorb all our time and thoughts, it is well for us, and our common humanity, that there are some disinterested spirits in the world who love to work for the needy and the Right. Self-abnegation is vouchsafed to but few of us. If we are not selfish, we are indolent; if we are not mean, we are forgetful; if we are not hard hearted, we fail to comprehend what is duty to others. But aside from these general remarks, or this common indictment of the race, let us see, if our failure, if fail we shall in our duty in this direction, does not arise, or will not arise from thoughtlessness. As before remarked, many of those returning expect, and need only to be recognized, for their "work's sake." While for others we can do a substantial good, by giving to them such places as are within the bestowal of individuals or of the people.

In an able article in a leading New York paper, the Post, the moulding and educational effect of the camp is discussed. We subjoin two or three paragraphs, worthy of attention:

Our American soldier, serving through a sudden, sharp and singular experience, under circumstances as novel as they were unexampled, began in the camp discipline which has made him in every way a better member of society. Before the war, he was in some sort a cultured man—there is no class of our native born population which has not enjoyed the benefits of free schools, open churches, the ballot, the Bible and the newspaper. He entered upon his military campaign a positive, thinking man. His letters, his daily journals written by the camp-fire, his meditations, which had frequent reference to-day in rural practice, all show that he was imbued with an active idea in his brain, and his deeds prove that he had a trusty weapon in his hand. The discipline of his camp taught him more than the mere manual exercise of arms; for he carried a thinking bayonet.

Our soldier, therefore, comes back to us a wiser and a better man. His comprehension of ideas is larger. He is a stronger reasoner, for he has learned the hard logic of facts. He is more liberal, because he has seen more of men, and has studied the course of events during a period marked by an absolute concentration of development. He is more truly a patriot, for the reason that what was before an idea of our national life now becomes to him a practical, living, embodied reality. That which has helped to save him from a measure created—an indissoluble, strong and perfect Union, a Nation firmly anchored on a great principle, which

"seems to feel the thrill of life along her keel." Nor is our returning soldier likely to become a burden upon the community through dissipation for labor. It is sometimes said that the wild life of the camp veterans will become a shiftless idle fellow. The answer to this is visible in every channel of trade and in the liber professions, to which officers and men gladly return on their release from military or naval service. Continued applications at the Employment Bureaus recently opened in our cities also show that the soldier returns to civil life with his old spirit of industrious energy still active; and that if one branch of business pursuits has no call for him he seeks employment in another. It is true there are exceptional cases which seem to disprove these con-

clusions, but we are convinced that the few idle men are in no sense the representatives of the great mass. We may here repeat the suggestion which has frequently been made—that it is the duty of our business men to encourage the employment of discharged or disabled soldiers in civil pursuits for this is the payment of but a small part of the debt we owe them.

The Shore Fish and Oil Business.

Many of the people living in the shore towns of this State have been to some extent engaged in the porgy or poggy business, for the last ten years. At first it did not attract much attention, and it was not considered as being any more certain to bring remunerative profits, than any other calling. People did not, then incur much expense in fitting up for the business. A few tons, a large iron boiler, a screw to express the oil, with the necessary boats, completed the fit out. Two or three neighbors would unite, in some locality, to carry on the business for the season. But year by year the porgy business has been growing into importance, until at this time many thousands of dollars are invested in it by individuals or companies in many of the towns, and the business is pursued systematically, industriously, and as if it was to continue a regular branch of Down East enterprise. At some of the stands large buildings have been erected, in which are placed steam engines, to do the work heretofore accomplished by hand labor, such as expressing the oil, hoisting the fish, &c. These valuable "gilt head" fish are encased in various ways,—by nets, in seines, in veils, &c. And as strange as it may seem, we are told that no perceptible difference as to quantity is perceivable on account of the large numbers caught for the few years past.

The oil obtained from the porgy, we are told, is used to a great extent by painters. It is also, clarified, and used for painting purposes. No doubt it is used for other purposes. It has doubled in price since its manufacture was commenced.

The oil is not the only product used in commerce. From the "chum," or the refuse, or solid part left after the extraction of the oil, is manufactured a fertilizer which sells readily, and which is attracting much attention. This "chum" is dried, pulverized, and marketed. This last business, though growing out of the former, is hardly secondary to it. As a fertilizer it is valuable, and sells at good prices. When reduced to a fine powder, it is inodorous, and can be used with little labor, on gardens, or for any crop. We are told it is being used with marked success on the Connecticut tobacco fields.

The lobster factories established in this country,—there are some half-dozen of them,—are also giving employment to a large number of people, directly, or indirectly. These factories boil and pack between two and three thousand lobsters, daily, each. The people in the vicinity are engaged in catching them in nets, and are paid so much each.—We do not know the price. Small vessels go from island to island, or from one locality to another and gather them up of the people who are engaged in catching them. These little vessels are called "lobster smacks." When large numbers are on hand, more than can be taken care of at once, they are put into "sinks," a kind of pen, or rack, sunk into the water, and tight enough to prevent their escape. They will keep in these for weeks, unless they get pugnacious and destroy one another. To prevent this, when they are to remain some time, their "claws are plugged."

It takes about ten minutes to boil a lobster for eating. A man stands over the huge boilers and keeps turning the upper ones, using a hook attached to a long handle in doing the work.

The meat, such as is used, is packed in cans, the cans packed in boxes holding one dozen, or half of this number, of cans.—Some of this work is done by females. We visited one of these "factories" last year, where females were employed in packing the cans, after packing. At some of these establishments, the tin cans are manufactured in the buildings. At others, we are told the manufacture of the cans and the packing boxes is carried on at other points.

Well, says some matter of fact person, "what do they do with all this sealed lobster?" It goes aboard of the merchantmen, the passenger steamers, into the soldiers tent, into the Hotels all over the land, as food, for those who like it, and for those who like that which is "far fetched and dear brought."

If the colored people when in slavery could take care of themselves and masters, can they not take care of themselves when freed? It would seem as if they could because it will not take half so much to satisfy their wants, as they used to earn for the maintenance of their masters.

But we are inclined to think that we have a wrong impression of the present condition of the colored population.—They are not the ignorant, degraded, and stupid set we imagine them to be. In most instances they are ahead of the poor whites. In proof of this we take the following extract from a Richmond letter, which we find in the New York Herald, a paper heretofore quite fast to "kick a nigger."

In some respects I find the Southern negro very much misrepresented. It has been said time and again that they were incapable of self-support. Their actual occupation and performances show that in many cases they support both selves and masters, and do it better than their masters could do it. The same writer informs us that the ignorance of the white people is amazing. Out of the thousands who are daily taking the oath, only about five per cent. can read and write.

It has been publicly stated that an aunt of Jeff Davis is a resident of North Chelsea. The Pioneer, of that city, learns, upon inquiry, that there is living in North Chelsea an old widow lady named Cheever, whose nephew, named Davis, went South many years ago. But his name was not Jeff. Mrs. Cheever possesses only one trait of character in common with Jeff, which is, that she wishes to be "let alone."—[Herald.]

Coast Fisheries.

We publish below a legal opinion bearing upon a business pursued in the several towns in this county, which possesses considerable interest at this time. We do so at the request of a party who procured the opinion, and as a matter of some public interest. We understand that some differences of opinion have arisen, in regard to building weirs, setting seines, &c., and perhaps this advice was asked and obtained that a clearer knowledge might be had of the rights of parties engaged in the business alluded to.

BANGOR June 10, 1865.
WARREN KING ESQ.
Trenton, Dear Sir: }
The Legislature have the right to regulate fisheries within the limits of the State. In other words within the "waters of the State"—what are "the waters of the State?" Chancellor Kent, one of the most eminent of writers upon such subjects, says, "According to the current of modern authority, the general territorial jurisdiction extends into the sea as far as cannon shot will reach; and no farther; and this is generally calculated to be a marine league." This would be three miles. That is, the waters of the state extend three miles from shore. This limit has been recognized by Congressional legislation on similar matters. The courts of Hancock extends three miles from shore—and of course towns which comprise the sea-ward portion of the county have the same descriptive limits.

How far are extensive bays and arms of the sea included in such limits? The courts of Massachusetts have given the rule in these words, to wit: "All creeks, harbors, coves and inlets within projecting headlands and islands, and all bays and arms of the sea lying within and between lands not so wide but that persons and objects on the one side can be discerned by the naked eye by persons on the opposite side, are taken to be within the body of the county." Judge Story in the United States court stated the same rule in this way, "It is within the body of a county where a man may reasonably discern between shore and shore."

I think the tendency is rather to extend than limit the rule.

You ask if "fishermen in one associated company" regulate the manner and extent of fishing rules and regulations, &c.—No! You cannot take from or add to the law. You can see that the law is enforced.

Yours truly,
J. A. PETERS.

MASTER COCKER.—We are happy to announce that our citizens are to be favored, this Friday evening, with a Concert by this musical prodigy, assisted by a corps of talented artists from N. Y. All of our readers have doubtless read the extravagant notices of Master Cocker's musical powers in the New York and other papers, and will be glad to have this opportunity to witness his wonderful vocal powers. We bespeak for him a crowded house, of our lovers of good music. Below we copy from the St. John, Globe:

MASTER COCKER'S CONCERT.—All that our readers have heard, and read about this wonderful lad were more than realized at the concert last night. The attendance was large, and never have we seen an audience in such numbers. Mr. Weeks sang first, "Thou art so near and yet so far," and his voice astonished and pleased every one. He is the finest tenor singer that has ever visited St. John. The next piece was the ballad "Come live with me," by Master Cocker. His appearance impressed us favorably, but gives no evidence of the power of voice which he possesses. He is a pleasant, open-complimented lad, confident, but not bold, a little nervous in his movements, and apparently not more than 12 or 13 years of age. His first notes disappointed, but as he went on, they rose in clear, round tones, filling the hall with their rich sweetness. Miss Coker sings in a very pleasing and unaffected style. In the duet "Addio," both Mr. Weeks and Master Cocker appeared to the best advantage; and it is doubtful if a St. John audience has ever been favored with such a musical treat as is furnished in this one piece.

Camp Coburn.

Camp Coburn has been, for the past month, the busy theatre of military action. It is one of the great rendezvous of the state, to which our maine troops return and await their discharge from the service. We see here, daily, tangible evidences that the battle is fought the victory won, and the Rebellion crushed.—We see in the arrival of the war worn veterans, as they return to their native state, scared and maimed in the defence of their country's cause, convincing evidence that the war is actually over.

Camp Coburn is now commanded by Capt. George F. Shager of Vet. Res. Corps, a detachment of this corps was sent here some weeks since, by the War Department Washington, to do garrison duty while the Maine soldiers were being paid off, and discharged from the service. The soldierly bearing of this detachment elicits a remark of approval from all who witness the Dress Parades, or have seen it perform escort duty, on the occasion of the arrival of the Maine troops. They are thoroughly drilled, and are emphatically an efficient Corps of men. The neatness of the camp and the systematic arrangement of every department of it, reflects much credit on the present commander and is alike, honorable to himself and the state.

Lt. Col. R. M. Littler, A. A. P. M. Genl., for the State of Maine, is uniting in his efforts to delay as little as possible the muster out of the men, and they are being paid off and discharged as fast as possible. It is thought here by some that the work will have so far progressed by the middle or last of August, as to close the camp.

Augusta, Me., June 26th, 1865.

The men of Sherman's army are doing quite a lucrative business, in selling the heraldic insignia of the Southern chivalry. As high as two hundred dollars has been said for a cup engraved with the Rhetti crest of a crus.

The Parisians have come upon the day of small things. Having satisfactorily closed up the canine show, they are about to institute an exhibition of insects.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Nearly seven years ago, says a contemporary, an electric spark started the nation into wild exultation over the achievement, then supposed complete, of binding Europe and America with a tie of intelligence and in an alliance of closer and more convenient communication. A day of jubilee was spontaneously celebrated. Edifices were reared upon the stools of prophecy and painted a gorgeous future for the united nations, whose wedlock called forth such hymenial praises. The Compliments of the season flew "like lightning" between the White House and Buckingham Palace, and then the protechry of eloquence and the fireworks of new-born amity suddenly fizzled out, quenched in the brine of the Atlantic. This time however, we are assured, more care and attention have been bestowed than before, and the English papers, having no civil war to engage their notice have followed the progress of the great enterprise more carefully than we have been able to do on this side of the ocean. The following sums up the present condition of things.

The cable is 2,600 miles long. Its central conductor consists of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete strand, which is protected by four layers of gutta serena, each one insulated like the conductor itself. The outer covering is protected by eleven strong iron wires, each wound with strands of hemp, saturated with tar. During the process of manufacture the cable has been kept constantly exposed to severe tests of its conductive power and of its insulation, having all the time been immersed in water and traversed by electric arcs, respectively, of nearly eight tons, and carefully by the difference between the process of manufacture of the first cable and of the present is remarkable. Then, everything seems to have been taken for granted; now, nothing is left to chance or theory.—The strength of the cable, as well as its insularity and "conductivity," has been perfectly established. It will bear a weight of nearly eight tons, and can safely be depended on to support of ten miles of its length in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by consort which will supply assistance but carry none of the wire, the great task of depositing the cable on the bottom of the Atlantic is to be intrusted. It is 5,511 feet, 58 feet 6 in., and 58 feet in diameter, and will hold a coil—the first of 630 miles, the second of 440 miles of the cable. The mechanical arrangements for its delivery are not materially different from those on the Niagara and Agamemnon. It is on the character of the cable itself that the company rest their chief hopes of a more permanent success than that of the first experiment.

The Great Eastern under Captain Anderson, an old Comander, will start the first of next month, that being considered by him the best time for the enterprise.—The steamer will move but five or six knots an hour, and the voyage will occupy twelve or fourteen days.—[Times.]

THE ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE.—Correspondence from Havana gives the details of the escape of John C. Breckinridge and his companions to Cuba. The persons accompanying him are Colonel Wilson, ex-adjutant of Jeff Davis; Taylor Wood, ex-commander of the Tallahassee; corporal Anderson, a private soldier, and a faithful negro servant, who refused to abandon his master (Breckinridge) in the hour of extremity and peril. Breckinridge and Wilson were within forty miles of Jeff. Davis when he was captured, expecting to join him next day, and Wood was actually with Davis but made his escape to Breckinridge.

The party then crossed Georgia into Florida, descending the river to the Gulf of Mexico, where they were met by a party of deserters from the rebel army. From there they got a better boat, which they dragged across the country till they reached the open sea, where they launched their little vessel, and sailed for the coast of Cuba, which they were fortunate enough to reach after three days and nights passed almost entirely without eating or sleeping. With the exception of a few gallons of water and a few biscuits, they were at one time overhauled by a Union gunboat, while getting provisions on the coast of Florida, but succeeded in deceiving the commander into the belief that they were paroled prisoners turned wreckers.

An incident occurred at the Custom House in this place this week, which may be of interest to those who wish to secure all the benefits and escape all the responsibilities of living under the government of the United States. Capt. Christopher Bancroft, of East Machias, was drafted last fall, and instead of reporting at Belfast reported in the Province of New Brunswick. Subsequently, just before the expiration of the days of grace, he returned home, but failed to report personally to the Provost Marshall. This week he appeared at the Custom House for papers as master of the scho. Yantic, and was refused on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.—[Machias Republican.]

The New York Evening Post thus condenses its platform in regard to the treatment of leading rebels: "A few it is the general wish and expectation, will be ignominiously executed—such atrocious monsters as Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Toombs, and Wigfall; others like Lee, Stephens, Letcher, &c., will be sent beyond the seas; and a still larger number will be rendered ineligible to office and suffrage, and stripped of real property which has owed them with a greater part of their power of mischief.

One of the resolutions passed at the Vermont Democratic State Convention held on Tuesday, is as follows:

Resolved, That believing with the immortal Douglass, that the Government of the country was organized for, and should be controlled by the white race therein, and that the good of all will best be promoted by confining the right of suffrage to the white citizens thereof, we are unalterably opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the ignorant negroes of the country.

U. S. Gunboat Tigra, Commander Wm. D. Whiting, arrived at this port on Friday last, 1865. She is a side wheel steamer of 1000 tons and has a crew of 200 men. Her armament consists of five 20-pound Dahlgren, two 26-pound and two 12-pound rifle howitzers. She is under orders to cruise along the coast of this State, having her headquarters at this port.

The companies of head guards stationed at the several batteries along the coast are all to be mustered out of service. The company doing garrison duty here has received orders to report at Augusta, to-day (Wednesday) where they will be mustered out. A squad of eight men, four on each side of the river, will be stationed to do guard duty and take care of the government property.—[Progressive Age.]

The post-offices in Bath, Belfast, Biddeford, Brunswick, Ellsworth, Lewiston, Rockland, Skowhegan, and Waterville have been designated as money order offices.

The following from the New York Tribune.

would seem to throw a wet blanket over the prospects of many of the Southern aspirants for office, especially that class that have just turned a short corner:—

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The following act of Congress, prescribing a stringent test oath, has just been brought to light, and has played havoc among the Southern aspirants for office under the Government. It will doubtless be a bar to many good men, especially in North Carolina, where the State Government during the first three years of the Rebellion was in the hands of the anti-Unionists. The effect of the discovery of this test oath, beneath the accumulated legislation of three eventful years, has produced quite a sensation among our Southern reconstructionists. Not one of Gov. Holden's nominees, who were promptly appointed to the places for which they were recommended, can pass the ordeal; and the Governor himself is in the same predicament. He having taken the oath of allegiance and held the office of State printer during the war. The appointment of provisional Governor is, however, one not known to the law; and if he draws no pay may escape the ordeal. Mr. Robert P. Dick, who is regarded as one of the most sincere and consistent Unionists in North Carolina, has declined to qualify as United States District Judge, in consequence of having in some way compromised himself with the "Confederate cause." If the rebels cannot be saved, where shall the "ungodly Rebels and the original Secessionists appear? It is to be regretted that such men are excluded from office under the General Government at such a time, but there is no help for it while the law remains on the statute book. There is consolation in the reflection however, that it will keep all the guilty authors of the rebellion out in the cold. The act is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. that hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the United States either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge or ability I will support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely and without mental or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

And any person who shall fail to take the said oath, shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the other penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding office or place under the United States.

Approved July 5, 1865.

Apparently there will be found in all the Rebel States worthy and loyal men, free to fill the offices pertaining to the general Government; and the class of good men who have compromised themselves but who are now ready and anxious to return to allegiance, can cooperate in the reorganization of the State Government. It is not probable that the act requiring the oath will be repealed; it is too good a drag-net to catch Rebels in to be thrown away; but the President and each House of Congress may be empowered to waive its application when clearly convinced that it would operate unjustly, and exclude good men from office. But for the present it must take effect.

In the English House of Lords, on June 12, Lord Derby called attention to Lord Russell's letter which had been received by the Confederate States. When that letter was issued, he said, Gen. Kirby Smith still held territory and ports west of the Mississippi. He further directed attention to a passage in a proclamation recently issued by President Johnson, in which it was intimated that persons attempting to trade with certain ports would be regarded as aiding the rebellion, and that proclamation might not be allowed to pass unnoted, and he asked Lord Russell whether any protest had been made against it.

Lord Russell defended his letter respecting the withdrawal of belligerent rights, said President Johnson's proclamation was "certainly a very curious document." Sir Frederick Bruce had asked for explanation, but had received none. He (Lord Russell) was of opinion that the threat was merely one of *terrorem*. Lord Derby rejoined that Her Majesty's Government ought to protest against such an ill-god threat.

The MURDERER DOYLE.—A few weeks ago the Maine correspondent of the Boston Journal intimated in one of his letters to that paper, that it was probable that Doyle, sent last year to the State Prison, on sentence of death for a horrid murder in Franklin County would be executed at the end of the year. We learned some time in reference to Doyle's case, at a visit to the prison, on Monday last, which led us to doubt if our excellent Governor would deem it his duty to order the execution of Doyle. The Warden of the prison, Warren Rice Esq., informs us that Doyle is one of the most peaceable and faithful men he has under his care. He permits him to mingle freely with the other convicts, to engage in the labors of the shops, and to enjoy whatever privileges are ever allowed to any of the others. Mr. Rice has serious doubts of his guilt, believing that Doyle is, as he persists in affirming, innocent of which he is convicted. This opinion, we have learned, is shared by many in Franklin County, the evidence on which was convicted being wholly circumstantial.—Under all these circumstances the Warden thinks it would be an outrage to take the man out from among the other men, and deliberately put him to death, though done in the name of the law.

The Governor and Council were to visit and inspect the prison on Tuesday last, and the fate of Doyle probably be determined during the present session.

—[Gardiner Journal.]

A LITTLE AHEAD.—Mr. Moses Hale, of this town, showed us a few stalks of rye, this week, which measures six feet and two inches in height, and says he has a peck containing two acres, which he thinks will average five feet in height. This rye is well headed out, and now promises a large crop. Who can beat this? We hope the farmers of Hancock Co. will report any monster crops they may raise this season, that people may see what "old Hancock" can do in agriculture.

There is to be a celebration of the Fourth at Cherryfield. We do not learn who is to deliver the oration. The Ellsworth Brass Band is to furnish the music.

Hon. F. A. Pike is to deliver an oration at Calais the approaching Fourth.

FOURTH OF JULY. We learn that the Committee of Arrangement have secured the attendance at our celebration, of a venerable soldier of the Revolution, William Hutchings of the town of Penobscot, over one hundred years of age. There are but four of these old patriots now living, and this will probably be the last opportunity our people will have to look in this world upon the face of one of the soldiers who fought for their country and for us in "the time that tried men's souls." One of these old pensioners died at Cornish, last week at the age of 103.

We also learn that there will be an interesting regatta upon the river, by some athletic young men of the Penobscot Indian tribe.—[Bangor Whig]

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The Machias Union says the people of St. George are in favor of putting on a steamer to run between Portland and Machias, touching at intermediate ports; and that a portion of the stock would be taken up there.

Why not let the Portland Steam Packet Company try the experiment? This Company was organized to put in operation such facilities as the public would require, both for business and travel. We have no doubt but a boat would pay, and if so let this Company have the benefit of any profit arising from the enterprise, and also let the Company try the experiment. A boat to run twice a week, stopping at as many landings as possible, gathering up all the passengers that it would accommodate, and also taking all the freight offered, would be a profitable business.—It should be a boat that could carry some freight, our people want to market hogs, eggs, fish, meat, &c., in Portland. Then, again, a more romantic and pleasant trip could not be had for money, anywhere. Bring on your boat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Music.—We have just rec'd from Horace Waters, 481 New York, two spirited and soul stirring pieces of music, appropriate for Fourth of July and all patriotic occasions. The first is "The Peace Jubilee," a National song with chorus; the other is a National Anthem, "Glory to God in the Highest." Price 30 cents each.

Magazines.—Harper's Monthly and "Hours at Home," for July, are received and can be had at Mr. Cole's bookstore.

"YANKEE DOCTOR," song, beautifully printed and illustrated, is received from A. Williams & Co., Boston, and is for sale by R. Cole. Get a copy for the Fourth of July.

"The Man without a Country," is the title of an article published in the Atlantic Monthly some time since, which attracted considerable attention at the time. It is now published separately, by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. Price 10 cts.

WONDERS OF PHILOSOPHY.—The poly-pus receives new life from the knife which is fitted to destroy it. The fly-spider lays an egg as large as itself.—There are 4041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eyes of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,300 arteries, vessels, veins and bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of impenetrable holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1000 to each mass, join together, when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 1000 united. Lowenhook, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, who spun threads so fine that it took 4000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

A WEDDING INCIDENT.—The story is told of a temperance man, who, being at a wedding, was asked to drink the bride's health in a glass of wine which was offered him. He refused to partake of the intoxicating liquor, and said when he drank her health it would be in that which resembles her most in purity, and knew nothing better than water, pure water. He then drank her health in a glass of God's beverage—sparkling water. The ladies assembled on the occasion immediately stepped forward, and making a respectful courtesy, thanked him for the beautiful compliment he had just paid the fair bride, when it was resolved that all intoxicating drinks be banished from the room.

Referring to Mr. Buchanan's forthcoming history of his administration, Col. Forney says in the Philadelphia Press: "The venerable Sage of Wheatland preserves his equanimity to the last. Wrapped in the robe of conscious innocence and serenely convinced that if he was the last of the line of modern democratic Presidents, he was also the purest and best, he will no doubt give the world a work of some ingenuity and labor. The Old Public Functionary is not a pretence hand at making the worse appear the better reason."

The London Examiner, after complacently asserting that Mr. Adams was for the most part educated in England proceeds to say that "no man can be freer from boast or bounce, flourish or swagger, exaggeration or shallow enthusiasm than the well-informed and well-bred gentleman who fortunately for both countries, has during the last four years represented the Republic here."

The editor of the Universalist having been censured by a correspondent for intimating that Jeff Davis should be hung, retorts as follows: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung we may be sorry! But in all soberness let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever attests a death-warrant, should drop from its socket. If he is paroled, let every prison door open."

The Journal says the General Conference of the Free Baptist denomination of the United States, will meet in Lewiston in the early part of next October. This body meets once in three years. The session will be of importance, and will draw together much of the talent of this great religious denomination.

TO KILL LICK ON CATTLE AND HORSES.—Take one part unguentum, two parts of lard, mix well together and rub on the edge of stanchions once in three or four weeks during winter. For horses rub a little inside the halter. The above I got from a farmer last fall, and used it with good success. The cost was one cent per head, and my cattle and colts were free from lice in the spring.

ITEMS, &c.

The Hutchinsons are coming.

—We had a timely rain on Tuesday. Vegetation seemed to need just such a pouring.

—Strawberries and cream are good enough for a "love-feast."

—We notice that hemlock bark, taken from the trees this season, is now coming to market.

—The grass crop in this County promises to be abundant. It will need to be cut earlier than common.

—See advertisement "Weavers Wanted," in another column. Steady employment will be given to 20 or 12 good weavers.

—We have received of A. W. Glidden, formerly an employe in this office, copies of the Mobile Times. Mr. Glidden is on board of the U. S. Steamer Octorara.

—A friend in a western town in this county, requests us to say to the public, that the Bangor Democrat applied to the "stripped bug," is dead to it. He says nothing as to the effect of this sheet on the plants on which these pests feed.

—On and after July 1st, the Eastern and Western mails close, at the E. P. Worth Post Office, at 7 o'clock P. M. Branch mails close one fourth of an hour before departure. We shall give a list of arrivals and departures next week.

—The money order system goes into operation on Monday, July 3, 1865.

—Cotton firm at 46 cts. Gold is about 140. Corn at 80 to 85 cts. in New York.

—The U. S. District Court, Judge Ware, is in session in Bangor.

—The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Shepard, has been ordered to Fort Baker.

—The most noted case of suspended animation, is that of the Southern Confederacy.

—Rev. M. Dunbar, recently of St. George, Tennant's Harbor, has retired in East Machias.

—The President has pardoned Charles J. Faulkner of Martinsburg, Va., Special Confederate Commissioner to Europe.

—Frederick W. Seward was able, one day last week, to walk out, the first time since April 16th.

—The new constitution of Missouri, just adopted, provides that "Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union."

—The Boston Post, as well as the "C. O. D." man, is attacking the "Hawkers and Peddlars" law. Guess the Post is right, this time.

—"Long John Wentworth" favors negro suffrage. So does Senator Hahn, late Governor of Louisiana.

—The Bangor Times says that all the companies of Coast Guards, organized last Fall for special service in this State, are to be mustered out immediately.

—Cool: "The ice" left at the door of the Editor of the Times, "by mistake," and the Editor for "confounding" the same. "No body to blame."

—Rear Admiral Dupont, of the U. S. Navy, died in Philadelphia on Friday last. He was born at Bergen, N. J., September 17th, 1803. At twelve years of age he was a midshipman, and at fourteen sailed under Commodore Stewart. At the time of the Mexican War he was commander of the frigate Congress, in the Pacific. In 1856 he attained the rank of Captain, and in the succeeding year was placed in command of the steam frigate Minnesota. He was in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the breaking out of rebellion. The great loss of his life was in taking Port Royal in November, 1861.

—The Post's special Washington dispatch says that Gen. Holden of North Carolina, states that the work of reconstruction is going on most satisfactorily.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Seward, wife of the Secretary of State, took place in Auburn on Saturday last, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. As a mark of respect for the deceased and her distinguished husband, all the places of business in the town were closed.

—[Tribune]

—Stories of the rough treatment of Jeff Davis, are not true. He was kept in a cell at Fort Monroe, which states positively that he is not in iron, but has roomy and comfortable quarters.—His health is good, much better than when he was there, and he seems to be in a calmer frame of mind.

—The Washington correspondent of the Post says:

—The old route to Richmond, by way of Annapolis and Frederickburg, was open today for the first time in four years. Passengers from Washington reach Richmond in about seven hours, instead of twenty-four, as required by Clay Point. There is a strong tide of travel setting southward.

—A two year old baby in Prince George county, Va., weighs two hundred lbs.

—A woman eighty years old is in the Rhode Island State Prison, for poisoning two husbands.

Talking of stocks it is said that in the matrimonial market the five-twentieths are generally preferred to the seven-thirtieths.

—The crop of hay in Maine is enormous and the crop of potatoes, it is estimated will reach eight million of bushels, says an exchange. This is guess work.

—The N. Y. Evening Post proposes for a toast for July 5: Andrew Johnson, the greatest tailor since the world began; he is most successfully repairing the war-worn breeches (breaches) of the American Republic.

—The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico speaks fluently in six languages, and generally wears duck trousers and roundabout and a sombre hat. His wife, the Empress Charlotte is rather a good-looking brunette, with a penchant for waterfall curls.

—Men who go upon the sea die there as naturally, perhaps, as landmen upon the land. Of forty-seven thousand English seamen whose names are recorded during the twelve years ending 1864, no less than twenty thousand died from drowning and more than two thousand from accident of various kinds.

—The Engineer Department has received orders to dismantle all the forts and fortifications around Washington except twenty-two forts and three or four batteries. These are to be improved and strengthened and constructed in a permanent form to stand the test of time. It is to be hoped that they will hereafter serve only as monuments of the past.

—It is the intention of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to visit the 4th of July on business connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.—There are between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of abandoned lands in the State of Virginia, more than half of which has been taken possession of by Gen. Howard in behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Mr. Yeatman, President of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, informs Gen. Howard that he has received 7,000 voluntary contributions from the colored troops in the vicinity of St. Louis, to aid in the erection in this city of a monument to the memory of President Lincoln.

