Waltham



Sentinel.

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VOLUME VI.

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EDITED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF BENTLEMEN

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Poetry.

4TH OF JULY ODE, 1850.

Mn. SENTINEL:—In looking over some old ters, written while sojourning in the land of id (California) to my friends, I came across the lowing song, composed by one of the members d sung at a 4th of July celebration given by r company upon the banks of the Middle Fork

and company upon the banks or unof Feather Biver.
Our company was known by the name of the
"Snuken Bar Co." It numbered twenty-two,
all natives of Maine and Massachusetts, and a
more hardy, healthy and joily set of fellows, I'll
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claim was situated about thirty miles Bidwell's Bar, now known as Plumas City, as considered, in *prospect*, one of the richest

on the river.

We anticipated a rich harvest as the fruits of labors, and worked with a will, constructing a building a dum for the purpose of turning by water sufficiently to enable us to work the lof the river, where our "pile" was sure to

of July, we proposed intelligent the coming the vicinity to join us in celebrating the coming 4th. Accordingly we dispatched a messenger to extend the invitation; and when the day arrived, the glarious 4th of 1860, it dawned upon a band of New Engianders, small in number but \$65°, with the enthusiasm of the occasion, number and our chaplain, orator of the days, include a singing citch, besides the necessary, little "inting" which we deemed indispensation, all seemed to which we deemed indispensation, all seemed to the control of the days and the seemed away to the control of the contr

TUNE:- A Wet Sheet and Flowing Sail. Turn:—" A Wes Sheet and Flowing Sai Columbia! freedom's happy land, Though you are far away, Still do our hearts more proudly swell, On this, your natal day. We glory in your past renown, And present greatness, too, And ten score thousand freemen here Acknowledge only you. Here, as at home, the "Stars and Strip Wave gallantly on high, While underneath is freedom's soil, O'erhead is freedom's soil,

O'erhead is freedom's sky.

O'erhead is freedom's sky.

We've met to-day to celebrate
The birthday of our land,
To pour libations on her shrine
With an unsparing hand.
And though we're on a distant shore,
And though we are but few,
Still is our love of country pure,
Our hearts to her are true.

Here, as at home, the "Stars and Strip

And we will ever be, as now, Proud of our country's fame, And never blush in any clime To own Columbia's name; And we will ever venerate Those valiant men of yore,
Who planted freedom's banner first
Upon our country's shore.
Here, as at home, the "Stars and Stripes."

Since the brave men of '76, ong years have passed away, But never have their sons forgot To celebrate this day;

To the Pacific shore.

Here, as at home, the "Stars and Stripes."

Miscellaneons.

Correspondence. WASHINGTON, July 25th, 1861.

Head Quarters 5th Reg't Infantry, M. V. M.

SENTINEL :-- I take up my pen, un willingly, to give you an imperfect account of one of the most disastrous battles ever fought in this country; one which would seem, to every intelligent person, to be unequal, ill-timed, and to persons of ordinary understanding, foolish and fool-hardy. The understanding, tools and tool-nary. Ine only possible object apparent in this move-ment was the gratification of selfish politi-cians; and I hope they may profit by this lesson, which they have learned at the ex-pense of the poor soldiers. On Monday evening, July 15th, an order came to our camp to cook up three days rations, and take our haversacks, blankets, canteans, and round-about, with forty rounds of cartridges, and he sandy to masch at 32 o'clock on Tuesday, the 16th. On Tuesday morning Col. Franklin, commander of the brigade, sent to Col. Lawrence to know how soon he could be ready to move. The answer was, "At any time." We were then informed that if we were ready to march at 10 o'clock we should have the honor of being the advance guard of the whole division. ing the advance guard of the whole division. At just 10 o'clock we were on a line, ready to march, in consequence of which we were the advance guard 48 hours; 24 hours more than is usual.

Our first day's march was not more than ten miles, and nothing occurred through the day to indicate that we were in the vicinity day to indicate that we were in the vicinity of the enemy. At sundown we were drawn up on a sloping hill, to camp, for the night, and after the main body of troops had ar-rived the guard (5th Mass.) was advanced about one mile to an opening in the woods, when we threw out our pickets, and called in our skirmishers. Then stationed a main anard around the carin, and had just held guard around the camp, and had just laid down for the night, when firing was heard among the pickets. All hands were at once among the pickets. All hands were at once upon their feet, with musket in hand, expecting an attack; but if proved to be only two horsemen whom the pickets fired upon, thinking, probably, in the darkness and excitement, that there were more of them. They killed the horse of one poor fellow, and took him prisoner, after a desperate fight. I do not know what was done with the purchase the property of the property him, but think they let him go the next morning. The other horseman got away, but it was thought he was wounded.

We had no more excitement that night, and slept soundly until daylight next morning, when we had a hasty breakfast of hard bread and salt horse, and got into marching order again. We marched several miles, taking byroads and lanes, sometimes going through pastures, and bridle-paths in the woods, as our division was not to make the attack, but to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Fairlax Court House. There was but serve the several three corn that the several three corn that the several three corns th We had no more excitement that night was but very little excitement, except th was but very little excitement, except the taking of a prisoner occasionally, until about noon, when in going around through a piece of woods to avoid a battery, our kirmishers ran into a camp of about six hundred rebels, when their pickets fired upon them, and the whole camp beat a basty retreat. They left their beef on the griddelt and their camp kettles beling spidorly etreat. They left their beef on the gridered and their camp kettles boiling, evidently thinking we might be hungry after our fo got no prisoners here near by twelve knap We got no but found in a hou sacks, the contents of which the boys appro-priated to their own use. We had a very good dinner that day. It consisted of ducks good dinner that day. It consisted of ducks chickens, turkeys, mutton, corn-cake, and all the luxuries usually found in country farm houses in Virginia. The people were glad to see us, and I really believe three. quarters of the inhabitants of this state, ho estly told, would go for the Union.

In our march from this place to Longster's station, we took about 20 prisoners, but failed in cutting off the retreat of the troop from Fairfax. Although we had two hour to spare of the time given us to get to this place, we were one hour behind the retreating column of rebel troops,

We rested at this place until about the next afternoon, when we go into line again and marched from there to Centreville, about seven miles this side of Manassas. Here we found the other two divisions, which had arrived in advance of us, and were obliged to stop, as the head of their column had unfortunately ran into one of those infernal machines, otherwise their column had unfortunately ran into one of those infernal machines, otherwise known as a masked battery. The Mass. Ist received nearly all the damage done by this battery, the Boston Fusiliers losing over twenty men. It was thought best to wait a few days more before making an attack on Manassas, in order to let the men rest and give the regiments that were cut up time to get in order again. We had in the meanwhile ample time to reconotire the enemy's position and look the country over. Nearly all of the two days we were at Centreville we could distinctly see, with a glass, that the rebels were being reinforced very fast, and it was apparent to almost every one that their force was very much larger than ours; but notwithstanding all this, we were ready and anxions to fight them at any odds. We did not for a moment think of defeat, and had all the forces been put in the field

toat we had it the vicinity, it of not units we should have been defeated.

At about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning we were called up, and by 8 were on a line zeady to march; but did not march until sunrise, when we took the route for Manassas, which we kept for about a mile and nassas, which we kept for about a mile and a half, when we were led through the fields, north of the main division, which was to make the attack in front while we were take the route around through the woods and attack the rear. We arrived near Bull's Run about noon I should think, and then regiment after regiment were marched off and put in positions where they were needed the most

I will not attempt to give you a description of the battle. I could not if I would, and I will only follow our own brave Fifth. I do not believe there were braver officer I do not believe there were braver officers or braver soldiers on the field that day. We divested ourselves of our blankets, haversacks, canteens that had no water in them, and all useless baggage. We were then kept close to the woods to avoid the fire of their batteries, until we came to the foot of a bill which sheltered us from their fire; here we were ordered to lie down and rise one company at a time, and go to the sum-mit of the bill and fire; then file to the right and left to the rear and load; then march to the rear of the rest, and fire when the

time came again.

Col. Lawrence commanded us in person giving his orders with such distinctness an giving his orders with such distinctness and precision as to avoid the possibility of an accident. One regiment on the left of us, is the flurry and excitement, and absence of order, fired altogether, killing at least three of their own men; but such was the cook ness of Col. Lawrence and Adj. Chambers' that not a mat of our regiment was short if that not a man of our regiment was shot if At the time we were stationed in this po-

sition, cannon balls and shells were fly over our heads thick and fast. One shell over our heads thick and fast. One shell burst right over the centre of the regiment, and the pieces fell down among us like huge hail stones. One piece dropped beside myself; I picked it up and have it now. Almost every one has some kind of a tropby. We soon drove the rebels from this point, and then we had to march through the Run and then we had to march through the Run at "double quick," in order to get at them at another point. We went upon another hill, and were placed along side of the Fire Zouaves, where we saw the best fighting that was probably done by our division. The rebels lay piled two and three deep in front of the gallant and brave Zouaves, and the gallant and brave Touaves, where the gallant and brave Touaves, the same of whom followed possessing the gallant and brave Touaves. many of whom followed poor Ellsworth to many of whom followed poor Ellsworth to his long, last home. Here a charge was made by the rebels on the battery which we were sent to protect, and our forces not being strong enough to withstand the charge, we were scattered in every direction. I did not see Col. Lawrence after this, but was soon informed that he was wounded. After this, not being able to rally all the men around the colors, Capt. Wardwell, of Co. F, and Capt. Geo. L. Prescott, of Co. G, (Concord Artillery,) rallied all the men they could and went into the battle on their own account. They were cool and selections of the contract of the contract of the country own account. They were cool and ealm, and fought bravely. Soon after this our color bearer was shot, but the colors are

Our regiment made several railies after that, and were just forming when they opened their fresh batteries, right upon us, when we were obliged, with every one else, when we were obliged, with every one else, to retreat. After the order had come for us to retreat, we got together as many as we could, and Capt. Prescott tried hard to make the regiment return to the conflict again; but the rebel force was so large that it was finally thought not best to go back alone, and at this time another battery opened upon us, and we agreed to meet and form again at Centreville; expecting, of course, that we could make a stand there, but just before we got to Centreville another battery opened upon us, cutting us to pieces, and scattering us in every direction. Many of us did not reach Centreville until the next morning, and some poor fellows Many of us did not reach Centreville until the next morning, and some poor fellows did not reach there at all. Those who did reach there that night did not stop, but kept on until they reached Washington or Alexandria. We do not pretend to count the killed yet, for almost every hour some one arrives who was so much exhausted that he could not reach home sooner. Our loss is not near so large as we at first supposed, and we hope yet to see many alive who have been counted dead.

We are stationed, by companies, in different parts of the city, and at present are

that we had in the vicinity, I do not think only taking care of the sick and wounded.

There are at present only five missing from

There are at present only five missing from the Concord company, and we hope to see some, if not all of them yet. The Waltham boys are all alive and well.

Our army will not be ready to march again for several months; but when they do go it is to be hoped, for the sake of the poor soldiers, that all politicians will be kept from having any thing to do with it. Gen. Scott says that he fought the battle against his own judgment; and it was evident to every one, by the swarm of politicians in our camp at Centreville, that the whole thing was gotten up by this class of men, many of whom have less principle than brains. every one, by the swarm of politicians in

The time for which our regiment e expires in just one week from to-day, and we shall probably return home as soon as we can be mustered out of the service. After that, if anything transpires of according to the service of a service of the In the r an time I remain as ev

Yours truly,

P. S.—Edwin S. Barrett, of Concord, was with us through the whole march, and was in the heat of the battle, doing good to the fainting and the wounded; making no distinction between our own and the the rebels. He administered water and comfort to all. Such acts of him mon feature of the day, a worthy of notice.

The Republic.

George Bancroft, in his able History of the United States, says: "The Republic was to America a Godsend; it came, though masought, because society contained the elements of no other organization." Also, The States which were henceforth inde per The States which were henceforth inde-pendent of Britain, were not independent of each other." By what authority then, could South Carolina assume a "freedom, sovereignty, and independence?" Is it not evident, that, if any one of the States, not evident, that, it any one or its states, of the people constituting a State, adopt this course, it would be to imitate that king-dom from whose oppressive acts and servile bondage our forefathers fied in disgust?

Ashamed of the vices and the character Assumed or the vices and the character of that tyrant, who was unfit to be the ruler of a free people, they cheerfully renounced their country, and encountered danger in all its Protean shapes for the purpose of building up a nation which might think freely and act nobly; a people who should be raised above all unmanly prejudices, account rank a trifle and color circumstance, viewing all races of men as God's own handiwork, and created solely for

By an act of Virginia, a State named for By an act of Virginia, a State named for one of the ablest queens who ever ruled the mother country, a Convention was held in 1786, of all the States, to revise the Federal Constitution; and what stronger proof need we than this of the recognition of the principle of brotherhood, the com-prehension of the word "Republic?" Not the Common wealth of Massachusetts alone, or of South Carolina alone, but the common or of South Carolina alone, but the common weal or woe of all the States must be comweal or woe of all the States must be considered; and may we not hope, in God's name, that this one act of her past history may yet lead this State, which ought to be the crown and glory of the whole sisterhood, to return to her fealty? Can this noble State, which has furnished our country with such presidents, be seduced from her allegiance by the fallacious arguments of senseless demagogues? With all her intellect can she not perceive on what a false foundation the main argument for secession rests? How contrary, also, is the act of secession to the whole spirit of the secession rests? How contrary, also, as the cat of secession to the whole spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers, to the idea of building up a glorious nation, that idea which inspired her Washington and made him literally the Pather of his Country! Surely if we would our republicanism respected, we must first respect ourselves!

respect ourselves!

Have we so poorly learned the doctrine of Jesus, prolaimed eighteen hundred years ago, that we must now imbrue ourselves in each other's blood, and fancy that our deaths shall be as glorious as those of the heroes in the American Revolution? Away with such fallacious reasoning! The noble poet, Milton, tells us, the devil planned a rebellion even before the creation of the first pair, and executed his hellish purpose under the form of a serpent. It is to be hoped that the rulers of this noble land of America may be wise as serpents and harmless as doves, so that she may soon clear her

and was defeated, and a famous Indian war and was defeated, and a famous Indian warrior who assisted in the defeat was oftenbeard to swear that Washington was not
born to be killed by a bullet, for, continued
he, "I had seventeen fair fires at him with
my rifle, and after all I could not bring him
to the ground." The Rev. Mr. Davis, (perhaps a relation of Jefferson,) in a sermon
occasioned by Braddock's defeat, has the
following words: "I beg leave to point the
attention of the public to that heroic youth attention of the public to that heroic youth Col. George Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has preserved for some great service to his country." At the pres-ent time the country certainly needs men who shall do her signal service, but we very much fear that the "judgment of history" cannot enrol the name of Jefferson Davis among those illustricus men. one those illustrious men.

Trip to Lake Winnipiseog

o Manchester, N. H.; Concord; Laconia its Business, Newspapers, &c.; Sente Harbor, Trip across the Lake; Manificent Scenery; Wolfboro', a fine place to visit; Sait to Alfon Bay; Trip over the Cocheco and Boston & Maine Railroad Arrival Home; Closing Remarks.

Arrival Home; Closing Remarks.

Having a desire to make a trip "somewhere" for a change of air during the sultry July weather, we accordingly were not long in deciding which way to go, and one day last week, with baggage in hand, wended our way to the Boston & Maine railroad depot, and purchased tickets for Manchester, N. H. At noon the train started, and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and in a short time we were out of the started and t sight of the great city, steaming it at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

"Rumbled the wheels, the whistle shr Far streamed the smoky cloud; Echoed the hills, the valleys shook, The flying forests bowed."

After a pleasant ride of a little over two hours we arrived at Manchester, where a few hours were passed in viewing this modern "city of spindles." We noticed modern "city of spindles." We noticed great improvements in the place since our last visit. Many large manufacturing establishments, and quite a number of elegant public and private buildings have been erected in the meanwhile. But Manchester is suffering from the effects of the rebellion, in common with its sister cities, and the principal topic of conversation in the cars, the hotel, the street, and in fact everywhere, is upon the "War for the Union."

Democrat," expecting to find our old friend, Hon. W. Harriman, but unfortunately His Honor was absent. Mr. H. has recently pecome proprietor of that paper, and will, no doubt make it a lively and entertaining theet. The newspaper press is well repre-tented in Manchester, there being two lailies and some half dozen weeklies, issued in that city.

in that city.

At eight o'clock in the evening we took the train for Concord, arriving there shortly before nine, and sought lodgings at the commodious hotel known as the "Phenix." After an invigorating breakfast on the following morning, we took a stroll about this beautiful city. We should have been pleased to have passed a day or two in this delightful region, but our arrangements were such as would not allow but a short time at the capital. We called on our old friend S—, whilom of Waltham, where an hour was passed very pleasantly. His place of business is in a fine location, and a ppoars much at home in his present he appears much at home in his present

At eleven o'clock we took the cars fo Laconia, about twenty-seven miles distant, and in a trifle over an hour were landed at and in a trifle over an hour were landed at the depot in the centre of the village. We partook of a good dinner at the "Willard Hotel," after which we sought our friends, where we passed a day under their hospitable roof. Laconia has suffered much from two disastrous fires within twenty years. The last confingration, about nine months since, laid waste the largest portion of the town, from which it will take several years to recover its wonted activity. A large portion of the ruins is still visible, yet the

kirts of this shameful civil war, which is equally a stigma upon Christianity and a disgrace to humanity.

The readers of our early history may remember that when one of Virginia's brave sons was appointed aid-de-camp to Braddock, and meeting a party of French and Indians in ambush, he proposed to place himself at the head of the Virginia riflemen and fight them in their own way, the haughty British general declined the advice and was defeated, and a famous Indian war bay, from whence a delightful sail may be bay, from whence a delightful sail may be enjoyed. On a previous visit a few years since, in company with several friends, among whom we remember was Allison, of the "Gazette," we had a fine sail of six miles up the bay, and made a landing in a dense wood, where our party passed a short time very pleasantly.

A fine steamer is used by a company, here, built for the purpose of transporting wood from the upper part of the bay to the village. Occasionally a party is gotten up and the steamer engaged for a pleasure excursion. bay, from whence a delightful sail may be

NUMBER 31.

excursion. We called at the office of the "Winni-pisaukee Gazette," and made the acquain-tance of Mr. Shumway, one of the proprie-tors. Mr. Shumway has been connected with the paper but a short time, but appears contented, and thinks he shall be able to stand the rigors of winter in his new loc tion as well as in Southern Massachuset

tion as well as in Southern Massachusetts, his former place of residence.

There are two papers published in the town, and they are tolerably well sustained. The house where we tarried was once the residence of a celebrated authoress, whose talented contributions graced the pages of many of the periodicals fifteen or twenty

many of the periodicals fifteen or twenty years ago. She now resides in a neighboring town, and from some cause has ceased writing for the press altogether.

Having passed a day very pleasantly at Laconia, we took the first upward train about noon for the "Weirs," six miles from Laconia. Here was the steamer "Lady of the Lake," awaiting the arrival of the train to convey passengers across the Lake to to convey passengers across the Lake to Senter Harbor, about ten miles distant. In a little less than an hour we were landed a little less than an hour we were landed there. The sail thither was very enjoyable, and the prospect grand and beautiful. As we did not wish to tarry long at this well known summer resort, having visited it on several occasions, we concluded to take the next steamer for Wolfboro', and spend a short time in that delightful region.

short time in that delightful region.

We passed about an hour at the "Harbor," in witnessing the departure of the stages for the White Mountains, and taking a peep at the Senter House and its occupants, at half past one went on board the steamer "Dover," Capt. Wiggin, for a sail upon the "Winnipiseogee," having a longing desire to witness the scenery on this beautiful lake. The day was somewhat cloudy, yet we were treated to a grand and magnificent prospect, mountain, valley, and woodland. Gilford mountain, Copple Crown, Ossipee mountains, the Sandwich Range, Mt. Chocura, Red mountain, \$c., were in view, yet these were but pigmies compared to the White Mountains beyond, which loom up like giants in the distance. The trip on up like giants in the distance. The trip on the lake was enchanting, the breeze fresh the lake was enchanting, the breeze fresh and stirring, the scenery unusually putur-seque. After a ride of twenty miles in the steamer on the lake, we landed at Wolf-boro' and sought quarters at the "Lake House," near the landing, where we found a very comfortable stopping place at a moderate price. The "Pavilion Hotel" is but a short distance from the landing, and is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the lake and mountains. "Tumbledown Dick" mountain, five miles from Wolfboro, is a famous resort to the lovers of mountain scenery. The prospect from this mountain is said to be equal to many of the higher ones, comman range of country.

Wolfboro' is a beautiful place.

Wolfboro' is a beautiful place. Our country-loving friends will find it equal to Conway or Senter Harbor. And then the delightful sail across the lake, renders a trip to this region healthful and enjoyable. This is a great country for gathering berries, and they grow of mammoth size. It is a cheap place to live in, prices are low, and so healthy withal that doctors have but little so healthy withal that doctors have but little practice. At the hotel we met with a gentleman, a resident of Waltham thirty years ago, and had a very pleasant inter-view with him.

After partaking of a substantial break-fast, we left Wolfboro' at half past eight, "homeward bound," in the steamer, for