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## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 19, No. 02): July 14, 1865

Maxham & Wing

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SLOW LEARNERS.

Alas, we are slow to learn, dull children all,
We see not, and we hear not what we might;
We start and tremble when loud voices call,
When low ones whisper, we neglect them quite.

ADAPTATION.

I will tell you how I once traded horses.
This kind of barter, I know, is not usually
esteemed the strictest evidence of virtue in the
trader.

In a moral to it.
In olden times, the chivalric days of Metho-
dism, say fifty years ago, the horse and sad-
dle-bags were an essential part of a Methodist
minister's outfit.

I will narrate an incident that shows how
these pioneers of evangelism loved their horse.
An old father gave one, a mere colt just broken,
to his youngest son as he started for his first
circuit.

"I should like to see him," said the fancy
man.
"I do n't keep him for exhibition," said the
 itinerant.

"Well, take him out and exercise him a lit-
tle."
" He has exercised enough on the circuit."

"What, not if you can take a thousand dol-
lars for him? I want something for speed on
the avenue."

"No, indeed, sir; he is too good a horse for
any but a Methodist minister, and you have
not money enough to buy him. He is rather
a pious horse, and he couldn't be taught to sin
in your way. My old father would revoke his
blessing upon me if I let you have that horse
for any such purpose."

"The fancy man, provoked and disappointed,
returned to the city without the horse. He
said to a friend, "That's a queer priest; he
thinks more of his horse than he does of his
money."

But those days of chivalry are past or fast
passing away. The horse is now to the Metho-
dist minister what the old spinning-wheel is
to the farmer's wife—a thing forgotten or the
subject for legendary story. Now the circuits
are becoming few. The minister sits in his
cozy study at home and works out his sermons
surrounded by his books. His charge is chiefly
in the villages or the cities, and he goes easily
and quickly to his appointments, or makes his
pastoral visits on foot. He has no need of a
horse.

But I promised to tell how I traded horses.
I never shall forget how pleased I was when I
got my first horse. I was stationed at the
time in an inland Eastern city with small sub-
urban factory neighborhoods. As the Autumn
of the year advanced I thought it would be
well to hold a series of meetings in these neigh-
borhoods. Now I wanted a horse. How
should I get one? In respect to his qualities
my education had been much neglected. I
could distinguish a horse from a mule, but
this was about the extent of my knowledge. A
good parishioner came to my relief. He knew

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of one I could get, one, as he said, that " would
answer my turn." He was not young, and
would not be learning new tricks. I found af-
terward that he had passed well into his 'teens'
if not beyond them. He was good-looking—
that suited my taste for the beautiful. He was
kind—that assured me I could manage him.
He would not cost much—that accommodated
my purse. I said to the brother, "Bring him
along," and he did. Borrowing a chaise from
another, and buying me a cheap harness, I
thought myself fully equipped for my work. I
started for my first suburban appointment, and
arrived behind time. I tried the whip, and
either the horse had become so used to it as
not to care for it, or else it was such a novelty
that he did not understand its meaning. He
would walk, and I wanted him to trot. With
all his virtues he had one irredeemable fault—
he was slow and I was fast. While I was a
goat to the flesh to him, he was a thorn in the
spirit to me. What should I do? A way
came for my relief. I had another parishioner,
a good, steady farmer, and he drove oxen with
a horse on the "lead." But his horse was the
very contrast to mine. He was quick, and
either he started before the oxen or else he
got started by the time they were ready. He
would draw the whole load or more. The horse
fretted at the oxen till he grew poor, and the
farmer fretted at the horse till it threatened his
patience. One day I saw his perplexity, and
said to him, "Brother S., you have got my
control and I have got yours. Now go and put
your horse in my stable and take mine."

"Well," said he, "I guess you're right, and
I will do it."
And he did. My old, good-looking, slow,
imperturbable horse was fit to lead the oxen,
and his quick, ready one knew how to trot,
and I was taught a lesson that I have often
seen illustrated, that things and men too
are valuable as they are adapted to what is round
them.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The late slaveholders
of the South know very well that they cannot
control the votes of the freedmen, and that is
the real reason why they are so bitterly oppo-
sited to their enfranchisement. As this notion
that the ex-rebel slave masters would control
the votes of the blacks, is being held up as a
scarer-crow to frighten Northern people into
relinquishing their demand of suffrage to the
colored citizens of the South, it is proper to
pull the straw stuffing out of the old hat, coat
and trousers which makes the manikin look so
much like a man with a gun.

1. The slave masters were unable to in-
fluence the blacks into taking sides with them
in the rebellion. They spared no efforts; they
left no lies untold; they exhausted every spe-
cies of deception; they used every possible in-
fluence to win the blacks over to their cause,
but failed utterly and completely.

2. During the war the masters owned and
had physical control over their bondmen; they
could do what they pleased with them, except
to make traitors and rebels of them. The ne-
groes could never be induced by persuasion or
coercion, to raise their hands against the
Federal Government.

3. There is only one way in which the
late masters can control the votes of the freed-
men, and that would be by becoming sincere
and reliable friends of the rights of the blacks,
hearty supporters of unconditional Unionism,
and active members of the great party of
freedom.

4. The apprehensions of Mr. Johnson can-
not be realized, unless the freedmen are de-
prived of their liberties and remanded to slav-
ery, which we take for granted is a contingency
the President never expects to occur: And it
is doubtful, even in that case, if the
masters could force a majority of the blacks to
vote for rebels.

5. But even if it were true that the late
masters could control the vote of every colored
man in the South, it would not add anything
to their political power in the Union, because,
if the blacks are kept disfranchised, they will
continue to rule the ignorant "poor white
trash" as heretofore, and their supremacy
could be no more effective if they also con-
trolled the votes of the blacks.

6. The four millions of negroes in the South
will add thirty-three members to Southern
representation in Congress, or more than the
whole delegation of the great State of New
York. If the blacks be not allowed to vote
the late masters will possess themselves of
these thirty-three voters, and wield them in-
Congress to repudiate the National debt, dis-
band the army and prepare the way for another
civil war, when the oligarchy will again obtain
possession of the Government, in alliance with
Northern copperheads, under another James
Buchanan.

7. When the "radicals" were agitating
for emancipation, a cry was raised that if we
attempted to free the slaves the masters would
do it and turn them against us. Again, when
the "radicals" were demanding that the freed-
men should be enlisted into the Union army,
and allowed to fight on our side, we were as-
sured by every Copperhead paper that they
would be the signal for the masters to arm 500,000
of their slaves and crush us with their help.
We were told that the slaves were wholly ob-
dient to their master's will, and under their
absolute control, and would do with alacrity
whatever they were bidden. Well, the "radicals"
carried both points. The Emancipation
Proclamation was issued, and an order was
also issued to enlist and arm all the able-bodied
blacks who could be reached. More than 100,000
of them put on the blue uniform and shouldered
the musket, while 100,000 more
served in other military capacities. Which
side did they fight for? How many blacks
were the all-controlling masters able to put in-
to the field against the Union? Not 300 all
told, and these never killed or wounded a single
Unionist. The trial made at Richmond to
put 50,000 black soldiers into Lee's rebel ar-
my, ended in ridiculous failure. The reason
was that the blacks could not be influenced or
invigilated into taking up arms against the Union.
They deserted in droves, and joined our army
the moment they got through the lines.

8. How would the late masters go about
controlling the votes of the freedmen? There
would be plenty of white men running for of-
fice who would post them as to who were their
friends, and for whom they could safely vote.
If no Southern white men would do it, there
would be thousands of Northern white men to

give them correct advice. The more intelli-
gent of their own color would see that none
were imposed on by ex-rebel office seekers.
Their preachers are generally shrewd men,
possessing considerable political information,
and they would be very active in imparting
good advice and sound instruction to their flocks
on the subject of their rights, interests and po-
litical duties.

9. The control of the late masters over the
freedmen will hereafter be no greater than that
of American employers over their Irish em-
ployees. Will some one inform us how many
Catholic Irish votes American landlords and
capitalists have been able to influence or con-
trol into voting the republican ticket during
the past twelve years? It will be exactly as
easy for the late masters to persuade a negro
to vote for an ex-rebel candidate for office as
it has been for an American employer to in-
fluence an Irishman to vote the republican ticket.
The negro who would allow himself to be
"controlled" by his late master into voting
against the simon pure Union ticket had better
at once resume his chains and bondage, for he
would become a social outcast among his fel-
lows. There would be no forgiveness for him.
He would be looked upon as a traitor to his
country and his race, and "put through" as
such.

10. So long as the blacks are disfranchised,
the late masters, the Southern aristocracy, will
control the votes of the ignorant "poor white
trash," and keep themselves in power. They
will hold up before their stupid imagination
frightful pictures of the evils that will befall
them when the freedmen are allowed to vote,
and thus continue to terrify them into blindly
supporting the candidates of the oligarchy.
The poor whites will never be emancipated
from the malign influence of the aristocracy
until the blacks are endowed with the ballot.
Then they will become freemen in thought and
act—never before. The hatred of the blacks,
which the slave masters have planted in their
breasts, can be extirpated in no other way, and
the independence and prosperity of the "poor
whites" can never be assured until justice is
done to the negroes. They will then get their
eyes open to the shocking imposition and frauds
which have been these many years practiced
upon them. The oligarchy keep the poor
whites in ignorance in order to control them,
and, by their aid, oppress the blacks. They
ride on the backs of both classes by playing
off the one against the other.

PRESERVING CURRANTS.—Generally those
who have currants at all, have so many that
they cannot well be used in the fresh state, and
many go to waste, consequently we have fre-
quent inquiries how they can be dried and
made like those sold in the stores. We have
more than once stated in the "Basket" that
the imported fruit was not a currant, but a
very small vine of grape, and that there was
no process by which the currant we cultivate
could be converted into a similar preserve.
There is a way, however, in which currants
can be preserved without the use of so much
sugar as is required in making jelly. Last
summer we saw a quantity put up by a lady
for the use of the soldiers, and it seemed to us
the best thing that could be made from the
fruit. It was prepared in this way: Seven
pounds of currants were cooked with one pound
of sugar until the berries were well broken up,
the whole was then put upon a colander and
drained, and the juice which was obtained in
this way put again over the fire and evaporated
to a thick syrup. The currants which remain-
ed upon the colander were then put into this
syrup and cooked as dry as practicable without
scorching. This was then spread upon plates
and put in the sun to dry. Usually the upper
surface dries in one day sufficient to allow the
mass to be cut in small pieces and turned; the
drying is continued until the pieces will not
stick together. Prepared thus it will keep well
if packed in a box in a dry place, and is most
excellent for making a refreshing drink, as it
has all the grateful acid of the fruit without the
accompaniment of an excess of sugar. By
soaking this dried fruit and cooking it with
more sugar, an agreeable preserve may be
made for the table. In making jelly the cur-
rants should not be over ripe, as taken when
fairly red they give a better quality of jelly,
and do not require so much boiling. It is
much better to squeeze the juice from the cur-
rants before cooking, than it is to cook both
currants and sugar together and then strain.
In obtaining the juice, a clothes wringer, now
found in every well regulated household, will
save a great deal of labor. The berries are
put rather loosely into a bag and the whole
passed between the rollers of the wringer. The
amount of sugar varies according to the char-
acter of the currants and individual taste, from
1 pound to 1 pound 3 oz. to the pint of juice.
The juice is boiled or simmered and skimmed
before adding the sugar, and then the evapora-
tion continued until it will harden upon cooling.
Upon this point no precise directions can
be given, as juice from currants at the right stage
of ripeness will form a jelly with scarcely any
boiling, while that from riper berries will re-
quire to be boiled 15 minutes or longer. This
is a point which experience only can deter-
mine.—[Am. Agriculturist.

TAKE CARE OF THE YOUNG MUSCLES.—
The season of long, hot days, short nights, hard
labor, and short rests has come, and it seems to
me it were well to utter a word of caution to
farmers, be they fathers or masters, who have
the care of boys. Many a boy is ruined for
life in these hard harvest days. Boys are gen-
erally ambitious to become men and do "men's
work;" the father is glad to see so much "grip,"
and the lad of fourteen perhaps is allowed to
take scythe or cradle, and go into the field with
full grown men and see how near he can keep
up. With what result? His "grip" keeps
him along for a while, but the muscles of his
arms, and, far worse than this, those of his
chest, soon become strained by what is to him
unnatural labor, and he "gives out." Yet the
vital energies of youth are strong, and he soon
seems to recover his exhausted strength, and
again he repeats his efforts. But the forces of
nature each time rally more feebly, he becomes
weak in the chest, his joints become enlarged
the action of the whole system becomes dull
the animus of youth is gone, in too many cases,
never to return. He enters manhood, not with
the spirit that goes to daily toil with a song and
returns at evening with a shout, but with a

spiritless step, as if it were a hateful drudgery,
and such to him it is. Farm pursuits become
distasteful, and are left at the first opportunity.
We wonder sometimes at the iron constitutions
of foreigners who seek their homes with us.
The main secret is here. Boys are not put to
hard labor there. You scarcely ever find a
young Irishman of twenty that has ever han-
dled a scythe previous to coming here. It is
considered there to be work only fit for full
grown men. Think of this farmers, when your
boys want to "pitch in" with the men and
give them a lighter toil, that shall give health-
ful exercise, not over straining labor. [Am-
erican Agriculturist.

THE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON.—The
Washington "Colored National Monument As-
sociation" met on the Fourth of July in the
grounds of the Treasury Department, to cele-
brate the great national holiday. Mr. John F.
Cook was chairman of the meeting. Letters
were read from Gov. Andrew, Dr. Channing,
Horace Greeley, Gen. Fremont and Frederick
Douglas. Addresses were made by Mr. Day,
a negro, Hon. Henry Wilson, ex-Gov. Hahn,
of Louisiana, Gen. Gregory and others. The
following abstract of Hon. Henry Wilson's
speech will be read with interest:—

Mr. Wilson gave an account of his first com-
ing to Washington thirty years ago, of the sales
of slaves he had witnessed, the brutality of the
treatment of the slaves and the despotism of
the slave masters; but, said he, "I thank God
slavery is dead and buried. Thank God for
that, (cries of "amen" and cheers) and I want
to say to you to remember—carry it to your
neighbor and let it go from neighbor to neigh-
bor, across the continent—that the freedmen of
the United States shall be protected in all
their rights. (Immense cheering.) Slavery
has robbed your cradles; it shall rob them no
more. (Cheers.) It has had its auction blocks;
the auction blocks are gone forever. He
must not be allowed to work. Associations
must be organized, pledged to neither give him
employment, to work with him, to work for
any one who will give him work, or patronize
any one who does. (I would suggest that such
as he has bin foretoomit enuff 2 git credit, pay
a trifle on account, so 2z to make our patronize
worth suthin.) This rigidly and persistently
followed wood drive the best of em to steeling,
and the balance to the poor houses, provin wot
we have alluz claimed, that they air a idle and
vilsus race.

Let every rebel in the country, from the
Potomac to the Rio Grande, understand that
their power and authority over the black men
on this continent has passed away forever. I
want them to understand it is destroyed, and
with its death the compromises of the Federal
Constitution, the laws of Congress, the black
laws of the late slave States and of the free
States, and all the political dogmas and ideas
upon which the system depended, must be num-
bered among the things of the past.

The Dred Scott interpretation of the Con-
stitution from the Supreme Court, under which
the negro has no political rights which a white
man is bound to respect, goes with all this
other rubbish into the dumping ground of slav-
ery. (Immense applause.) I want them to
understand that their black code and their black
laws, and all they have done to hold men in
slavery, are abolished forever with slavery itself,
and I serve here to-day a notice upon them
that I have prepared a bill, which I intend to
introduce, too, at the first day of the next Con-
gress, for the personal liberty of every freeman
on this continent, and I want them to understand
that I belong to a body of men who are accus-
tomed to sleep on the field of victory—a class of
men who accept the doctrines of the New Testa-
ment—who accept as the living faith of the
North American Republic, the Declaration of
Independence, a class of men who represent
the principles of liberty, of humanity, of jus-
tice, and a set of men who never were, and
never can be, defeated.

Nothing is more sublime than the record of
the black man in this struggle. They have
stood by our brave soldiers and sailors, in the
thickest fights. They have guided them against
the enemy. They have stood by our men when
fugitives from starving prisons, and given them
food. They stood by the country faithfully in
the hour of trial, and the country will stand by
them."

In conclusion Mr. Wilson urged his hearers
to temperance, industry and economy; to edu-
cate themselves and their children to be an
ornament and blessing to the country.

The government contributed its share to-
wards the celebration of the Fourth by firing
cannon and an exhibition of fireworks. The
only oratory of the day was that furnished by
the colored National Monument Association.

In giving an account of the celebration, the
correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:—
It was worth something to stand in the gate
and see the crowd pressing down to the ground.
I assure you that though the nephew of the ex-
rebel Senator Henry S. Foote is called a negro,
and is treated as a negro, and is kept away from
the polls as a negro, and rides on the front
platform of the street car as a negro, he is as
white as his great-uncle, and stands as surety
for fifteen thousand dollars on the bond of an
abolition rebel State commissioner. I judge
there were not less than a hundred persons,
very many of them girls of taste and beauty,
and not a few of them young men of intelligence
and refinement, all of whiter skin than the
average members of the late democratic Ver-
mont State convention, yet each and every one
of whom is ostracised in society and politics,
on the street and in the church, because in
some remote ancestor's veins ran a trace of ne-
gro blood. Why should the coarse, unlettered
brute who curses the negroes and the aboli-
tionists, and swears the "black rascal" ought
all to be shot—why should he be allowed to
vote when Mr. John J. Cook, who was presi-
dential officer of this meeting, is shut away from
the polls; though he is the whiter of the two,
is the son of a clergyman, is a graduate of
Oberlin, and a very able and successful school
teacher?

"OUR NATIONAL DEBT A NATIONAL
BLESSING," is a financial article, of very great
ability, prepared under the direction of Mr. J.
Cooke, our able agent of finance, and the gen-
eral proposition is, that our national debt made
permanent and rightfully managed may be-
come a national blessing. He proceeds to
show, under several heads, the advantages of
making it permanent and the beneficial results
that may accrue.

Some of the principal considerations which
he urges are, that the debt will be a political
tie, which will serve to bind the nation to-
gether; had the debt been in existence, he argues,
in 1860, and equally distributed over all the
country, the rebellion would have been an im-

possibility; that it will necessitate a permanent
protection and prosperity to our domestic man-
ufactures; that it will be a firm basis upon
which our system of national banking can rest
and give us a uniform currency, the notes of
the national banks being current at par from
Maine to California; and that it operates as a
national savings bank, a faithful trustee for all
men, women and children, who desire to invest
their spare earnings or capital where they will
be always safe, and where they can collect
their income by merely cutting off the coupons
and presenting them at the nearest national
bank.

MR. NASBY ON DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—
"Petroleum V. Nasby," whose writings
amused Mr. Lincoln so much, says in his last
letter that "these is the dark days of the Demo-
cracy." He adds:—
" We hev no way uv keeping our voters to-
gether. Opposin the war won't do no good,
for before the next election the left of our
voters will hev discovered that the war is over.
The fear of drafts may do suthin in sum parts
uv Pennsylvania and Suthren Illinois, for some
time yet; but that can't be depended on.

But we hev wun resource for a Ishoo—ther
will alluz be a Democracy, so long ez ther's a
Nigger. Ther is a uncompromisin dislike to
the Nigger in this mind uv a ginooine Democ-
rat."

Mr. Nasby then lays down a few plain rules
for the guidance of the faithful in this matter,
one of which is as follows:—
" Alluz assert that the nigger will never be
able to talk care uv himself, but will alluz be
a public burden. He may, possibly, give us
the lie by going to work. In sich a emergency
the dooty ov every Democrat is plene. He
must not be allowed to work. Associa-shens
must be organized, pledged to neither give him
employment, to work with him, to work for
any one who will give him work, or patronize
any one who duz. (I would suggest that sich
uv ez hev bin foretoomit enuff 2 git credit, pay
a trifle on account, so 2z to make our patronize
worth suthin.) This rigidly and persistently
followed wood drive the best of em to steeling,
and the balance to the poor houses, provin wot
we have alluz claimed, that they air a idle and
vilsus race.

THE DEMONSTRATIVENESS OF AFFECTION.—
How much more we might make of our family
life, of our friendships, if every secret thought
of love blossomed into a deed! We are now
speaking merely of personal caresses. These
may or may not be the best language of affec-
tion. Many are endowed with a delicacy, a
fastidiousness of physical organization, which
shrinks away from too much of these, repelled
and overpowered. But there are words and
looks, and little observances, thoughtfulness,
watchful little attentions, which make it man-
ifest, and there is scarcely a family that might
not be richer in heart-wealth for more of
them.

It is a mistake to suppose that relations must
of course love each other because they are re-
lations. Love must be cultivated, and can be
increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits
may double their bearing under the hand of a
gardener; and love-gan dwindle and die out
by neglect, as choice flower seeds planted in
poor soil dwindle and grow single.

Two causes in our Anglo-Saxon nature pre-
vent this easy faculty and flow of expression
which strike one so pleasantly in the Italian
or French life; the dread of flattery, and a
constitutional shyness.

"I perfectly longed to tell So-and-so how I
admired her, the other day," says Miss X.
" And why in the world didn't you tell
her?"
"O, it would seem like flattery, you know."

Now what is flattery?
Flattery is insincere praise given from in-
terested motives, but not the sincere utterance
to a friend of what we deem good and lovely
in him.

And so, for fear of flattering, these dread-
fully sincere people go on side by side with
those they love and admire, giving them all
the time the impression of utter indifference.
Parents are so afraid of exciting pride and van-
ity in their children by the expression of their
love and approbation, that a child sometimes
goes sad and discouraged by their side, and
learns with surprise, in some chance way, that
they are proud and fond of him. There are
times when the open expression of a father's
love would be worth more than church or ser-
mon to a boy; and his father cannot utter it,
will not show it.

The other thing that represses the utterances
of love is the characteristic shyness of the
Anglo-Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race
born of two demonstrative, out-spoken nations
—the German and the French—has an habitual
reserve that is like neither. There is a
powerlessness of utterance in our blood that
we should fight against, and struggle outward toward
expression. We can educate ourselves to
it, if we know and feel the necessity; we can
make it a Christian duty, not only to love, but
to be loving—not only to be true friends, but
to show ourselves friendly. We can make
ourselves say the kind things that rise in our
hearts and tremble back on our lips—do the
gentle and helpful deeds which we long to do
and shrink back from; and, little by little, it
will grow easier—the love spoken will bring
back the answer of love—the kind deed will
bring back a kind deed in return—till the
hearts in the family circle, instead of being so
many frozen, icy islands, shall be full of warm
airs and echoing bird-voices answering back
and forth with a constant melody of love.

A convention of delegates and representatives
of the colored population of Virginia is to be
held at Alexandria, August 2, to take into con-
sideration their present and future condition,
and devise means for the good and welfare of
the colored people throughout the State.

THE FASHIONS.—A New York country ad-
vertiser has the following criticisms on modern fash-
ions. It says:—
" Twenty-five years ago, our good mothers
and grandmothers used to fold together two
corners of a handanna handkerchief, and plac-
ing it on their heads, tie the other two corners
under the chin. It made a warm, substantial
covering for the head, at an expense of about
eighteen pence. The same fashion prevails to-
day—only there's a slight difference. We saw
yesterday a little three-cornered love of a
something, that protected the lady's head neither
from the rain, heat, nor cold. It was charm-
ing, only cost eighteen dollars! A wad of
somebody else's hair depended from the rear
by a small pike pole with a bombshell on either
end. Modesty remarked that she had
named this modern bombproof a 'water-fall'
Two weeks ago, we rode out of church on a
splendid silk robe, drawn by a lady fall six feet
distant. We tried our best to avoid the neces-
sity, but she insisted—it was all the style!
Mentally, we replied: where's the use of street
cars? Twenty years ago it was understood
to be fashionable to wear short night-gowns from
10 P. M. to 6 A. M., or thereabouts. Trans-
pose P. M. and A. M., leaving the figures
where they are, and you get the fashionable
garments of to-day. Loose sacks are beautiful.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.—A Galveston corres-
pondent writing under date of the 22th ult.,
says Galveston is dreary and desolate. Loyalty
does not manifest itself among the inhabitants.
The impoverished people still cling to the idea
of State rights and want to fly the "Lone Star"
once more. There are more slaves in Texas
than before the war, but the institution is run-
ning, and little effort is made to capture run-
away negroes. There is a reign of terror in
the interior, where the rebel soldiers are taking
vengeance on rebel quartermasters and con-
tractors. Gen. Sheridan, after visiting Galves-
ton, proceeded to Brazos Santiago, and thence
to Brownsville. He will soon return to New
Orleans.

PIG-OUT. The other day, as I was walking
out, I met a friend of mine, one Lucius O'Roon
a regular Hibernian. As we were walking
along, he told me about a little oil-well he
thought he had found on his premises.

"Well, yez must know, one day while I was
in me back yard fornist the pigsty, when an
idea struck me that our pork was very oily—
be the same token I'd often told Mrs. O'Roon
the same thing.

"Do you think so, Lucius, dear?" She'd
say.
"Ov course I do," says I, "and I can't tell
the reason ov it!" But we said no more about
it, and the day when I was standing by the pig-
sty, looking at the pigs rolling in the water,
I thought that the creatures looked slick and
oily. "Howly mother," says I, but them pigs
have imprudence. Here they are rolling in
oil, and I poor as a blind piper. Wid that I
gave a yell, and rushing into the O'Roon man-
sion, just as Mrs. O'Roon was coming out with
a pot of boiling water. I knocked the pot out
of her hand, saddling a little pig that was lying
in the doorway.

"Arra, wirra, wirra!" cried Mrs. O'Roon,
"the blessed pig is killt."
"Divil take the pig!" says I. "Hurroo!
come to me arms, Mrs. O'Roon; isn't it me that
will be as rich as the kings of ould Ireland?"

"What's the matter wid yez, me Lucius? Is
it drunk or mad ye is?"
"It's drunk wid joy I am, Judy dear.—
Hurroo! Bless the pigsty! Bless Saint Patroon!
Bless—"

"Blessed Virgin, what's come over him?"
hollered Mrs. O'Roon, crossing herself.
"I've struck it, I've struck it!"
"He's been fighting!" says Judy.
"Is it out in the yard?" says I.
"An oil-well!" says I.
" And with that I brought her out and show-
ed her the well.

"Had seran to yez, Lucius O'Roon," says
she, is that what yez scared the life out ov me,
and scalded the little pig for? Faix, an, if that
is the oil well it's aisy to make one; for its
only the oily pork-water I threw into the pud-
dle."

We passed the house a short time since
when many years ago there lived a family
whose deed, in one respect at least, are worthy
of remembrance. The husband was a shoem-
aker, and diligently plied his sedentary trade.
He was a man of thought and of aspiration
which were not fully satisfied in his sphere of
life. His wife was beautiful, intelligent, pru-
dent and industrious, desirous above all else
to maintain a pure and happy home for her
family, the centre of her affections and the hope
of her life. In her devoted and watchful care, she
observed that her husband left his work at
about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to visit
one of the shops. The next day he did the
same. She thoughtfully considered the subject
and communed with her heart in silence upon
it. The next day, shortly before the witching
hour, she prepared a cup of favorite tea, to-
gether with palatable little pastries, and taking
them with her she unobtrusively slipped into
the shop, saying as she entered that it seemed
so long a time before the dinner would be
ready, and her husband had worked so dili-
gently, that she thought he would relish the
preparation. A short time was spent in cheer-
ful remarks, when she gathered up the
fragments and left for home. Her heart was
lightened from the fact that her husband did
not leave his shop that day, on his accustomed
visit. The next day, and the next, the attrac-
tive and satisfying cup of tea was promptly
prepared and proffered. Months passed in the
same way, and at the end of the year the shoe-
maker took his wife tenderly by the hand, and
recounted her angel-deeds, and all without one
word of reproof or allusion from her lips to the
habits which a year before he was acquiring.
He had after due trial, fully made up his mind
that he did not need intoxicating drink for his
comfort, for he had in such a wife and her de-
voted attentions what were vastly superior.

FURNITURE POLISH.—When black walnut
or mahogany-colored furniture becomes dis-
colored or damaged, any one may, at a very
small cost, "shine it up" like new. Provide a
few cents worth of burnt amber and Indian red.
For mahogany color, mix Indian red with cop-
per varnish till the right color is secured; thin
with benzine, and add a little boiled linseed oil
if it dries faster than desirable. For black
walnut color, mix both pigments in such pro-
portions as are necessary.

CORNS CURED.—Hall's Journal of Health
gives us this mode:—
" The safest, the most accessible, and the most
efficient cure of a corn on the toe, is to double
a piece of thick, soft buckskin, cut a hole in
large enough to receive the corn, and bind it
around the toe. If, in addition to this, the foot
is soaked in warm water for five or more min-
utes every morning and night, and a few drops
of sweet oil, or other oily substance, are ap-

OUR TABLE.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The June number of this organ of the English Free Church party, has the following table of contents:— Friedrich August Wolf; The new Gold Mines and Prices; Three Women of Letters; England and Norway in the Eleventh Century; Popular Religious Literature; Symbolism in Christian Art; State and Prospects in Italy.

For 1863 the American publishers printed an extra edition of the four British Reviews, and they will supply a few full sets at half price; \$4 for the entire sets.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co. 88 Walker st., New York. Terms of Subscription: For any one of the four Reviews \$4 per annum; any two Reviews \$7; any three Reviews \$10; all four Reviews \$12; Blackwood's Magazine \$4; Blackwood and three Reviews \$13; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$16—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.

New volumes of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole five works under the new rates will be but 56 cents a year.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE for July enters upon a new volume, with renewed promises of usefulness and bright prospects of popularity and success. It is still under the editorial charge of "Oliver Optic," that favorite of all good children, and his new serial, "Out in the World, or Paul Clifford on a Cruise," is continued with increasing interest in the present number.

Published by Joseph H. Allen, Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

LADIES REPOSITORY.—The engravings in the July number of this magazine, devoted to Literature and Religion, are "Go, Johnnie," and a portrait of Rev. James Floy, D. D. The number is filled with reading of the usual variety and excellence.

Published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, at \$3.50 a year.

Commencement Week.

The following is the programme of Commencement week at Waterville College;—

Sunday Evening, Aug. 6th.—Sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society by Rev. A. K. P. Small of Bangor.

Monday Evening, Aug. 7th.—Prize declamation by the Sophomore and Junior classes.

Tuesday, Aug. 8th.—Morning, Class-day Exercises. Afternoon, Oration before the Alumni by Rev. Wm. Lamson, D. D., of Brookline, Mass. Evening, Oration before the Literary Societies by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D. of Boston, and Poem by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D. of New Haven.

Wednesday Aug. 9th.—Exercises of the graduating class, with the usual entertainments in the evening.

As means have been taken to secure the attendance of an unusually large number of the graduates and friends of the college, it is hoped that the citizens of the place will open their houses to accommodate as many as possible. Let the donors to the magnificent fund of the College, now nearly complete, receive a hearty welcome.

Railroad fares from Bangor and Portland will be at half price.

"THE SECRET SERVICE"—The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape.

This work, which has been announced as in press, has just been issued by the American Publishing Company of Hartford, Conn. It makes a large volume of over five hundred pages, handsomely printed and elegantly bound, and ornamented with several fine illustrations. Mr. Albert D. Richardson, the well-known Tribune correspondent, is the author, and it gives his thrilling adventures in the South, while in the secret service of the Tribune, and with our armies and fleets both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture while running the batteries on the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, where more than half his companions were either killed or wounded; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly four hundred miles, aided by negroes and Union mountaineers of North Carolina and Tennessee through the enemy's country to our lines. It will abound in stirring events never before given to the public, and contains minute details of the escape, which have not yet appeared, including a description of DAN ELLIS, the famous Union pilot, and the "Unknown Guide," in the person of a young lady who piloted Mr. Richardson by night, out of a rebel ambush.

Of course, with the author's rich material, his well-known trustworthiness, and graphic powers, he has produced a work of unusual interest, containing more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than has before appeared. Several extracts from advance sheets of the work have already appeared in our paper, and those who read them will be hungry for more.

Miss F. H. Danforth will next week canvass this town and vicinity for subscribers to this work, and as it can only be obtained of authorized agents of the publishers, those who wish for a copy will do well to obtain one of her.

J. Nye, Esq., of our village, has generously contributed a thousand dollars scholarship to the Waterville College fund.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.—The Boston Post, rebuking some of its democratic brethren for their abuse and misrepresentation of the negro, says:—

"The negro has suffered enough during this convulsion for the sins of others, without being made amenable for more than his share of human infirmities. The action of the negro troops throughout the war has been such as to win the confidence and gratitude of the country, and to prove them as trustworthy as other portions of the army."

And discussing negro suffrage, the Post remarks that "the same qualifications should be required of all men who demand the right of suffrage, no matter whether they be black, white, red or yellow."

SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.—Senator Sumner has received from colored citizens of Georgia a petition in the following words with the request that he would present it to President Johnson:

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: Sir:—We, the undersigned Colored Citizens

of the State of Georgia, respectfully represent to you, that we are loyal, always have been loyal, and always will remain loyal; and in order to make our loyalty most effective in the service of the Government, we humbly petition to be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage.

There are upwards of three hundred signatures. Gen. Saxton who forwards the petition writes that every signature is genuine; that he personally knows some of them to be men of rare sagacity and intelligence; that petitions by many thousands of freedmen of South Carolina and Georgia will be forwarded before the meeting of Congress.

MORE GEMS OF BEAUTY.—L. Prang & Co., of Boston, have just issued several new sets of their charming lithographic card pictures—"The Ten Commandments," "Street Scenes in New York," and "Friendship Cards." Like their predecessors, they are very beautiful and life-like, and will be speedily added to the treasures of many a centre table. A contemporary, noticing these album pictures, says:—

Prang & Co., of Boston, are publishing a series of beautifully colored prints of birds, flowers, etc. They are rendering a public service by thus popularizing works of beauty and elevating the common standard of taste and the popular enjoyment of art. For these little card pictures, though produced by the ordinary process of lithographic printing in colors, are really entitled to be classed among works of art. They will be found, on examination, to possess much of the refined finish and accuracy of the elaborate products of the painter's easel. Cheapness is one of their characteristics; they are sent by mail, to any address, at the rate of fifty cents for every complete set of one dozen; and thus they are calculated to add greatly to the attractiveness of the popular photograph album now met with on almost every parlor table. Without having seen them, no person can have an idea of the success with which, in these little card pictures, the artists (for such they are entitled to be called who are concerned in their production) have reproduced the delicate beauty of the wild-wood mosses, the strange and lovely flowers of the sea, the form and action and hues of the multitudinous American birds of brilliant plumage, or the gorgeous tints of our splendid autumn foliage. Messrs. Prang & Co., are constantly enlarging their series by the addition of new subjects. Among those now issued are,—Summer Landscapes, Autumn Leaves, Butterflies, Fruits and Blossoms, Flowers, Roses, Wood Mosses, American Wild-flowers, Sea Mosses, Humming Birds of America, White Mountain Scenery, American Singing Birds, Views in Central Park, Street Scenes in New York, the Ten Commandments, etc., in all 56 different sets. Each bird or flower or landscape is named in a line beneath the picture. A circular containing the titles of the entire series can be had by writing to L. Prang & Co., art publishers, 159 Washington St., Boston.

GEN. SHERMAN'S IDEA.—In a speech in Cincinnati, a few evenings since, Gen. Sherman said:—

"We have the best country on earth. Our history in the past is beautiful, and her future is in our keeping. I hope and pray that the present generation will maintain the present, and I know those who come after us will make that present more glorious than it now is. We have but begun the work. I have travelled from one part of the country to the other, and I know that we are almost in a state of wilderness yet. Not one acre in ten in Ohio, and not one in forty in Tennessee, is improved as it ought to be. When we are as populous as Europe, it will be time to tread upon our neighbor's heels. You in Ohio have the most lovely country the sun ever shone upon and every returned Ohio soldier, I hope, will take my advice and go to his farm, and cultivate it the best he can, rather than wander away into new enterprises. For fifty years to come, at least, I never want to hear a word about war in America. If anybody, at home or abroad, treads upon our coat tails, we will be ready for fight. But I am for peace now."

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—Captain Henry E. Alvord of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry has been assigned to do duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, as superintendent of a district in Virginia, comprising the eleven counties lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and east of the Blue Ridge, and is at present on a tour of inspection through that region. He reports that labor is in great demand throughout the section under his supervision, and that the farmers generally recognize the necessity of properly compensating the freedmen. There are sections in his district, however, where the presence of mounted troops will be required in taking formal possession of and assigning to the freedmen abandoned and confiscated property, the old rebellious spirit being still rampant and the people of certain localities evincing an intention to resist the authority of the United States in the execution of the emancipation and confiscation acts. A picnic was recently held at Great Falls, on the Potomac, at which this same spirit was exhibited. Among the company present were about thirty ex-members of Mosby's command, who were evidently desirous of creating a disturbance with the Unionists in attendance, which was only prevented by the exercise of the greatest forbearance and discretion on the part of the latter.

Rev. Dr. Haven, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, in his address this year to the graduating class, had the following beautiful thought:—"It may not be possible for you to be a star shining in glory in the upper firmament. What then? It may be yours to be as the quiet little lake, small but very clear, hid away among the mountains, sheltered from the ruder winds, surrounded by verdure, and opening its bosom to the heavens, and reflecting the glory of that brilliant upper light."

MONTANA.—This new territory, including the Rocky mountains above N. latitude 42, and the valley of the Yellow Stone, upper Missouri and Bow River on this side, is estimated now to contain at least 50,000 white inhabitants, though it only began to be settled three years ago. Its official capital is Virginia City. Though its elevation above tide water is some 4,000 feet and upward, its climate is milder than that of the regions farther east in like latitudes, owing to the influence of Pacific breezes in winter. It is well timbered and watered, and produces silver and gold abundantly, while natural grass is ample, and grain generously rewards the husbandman.

SLAVERY AND LABOR.—We do not expect a western paper, "that the relation of

slavery can be overthrown without a disturbance of labor. Slavery is a poor training for freedom. Even the emancipated Israelites had to be kept in the wilderness until all the old stock died. But in this case the chief difficulty grows out of the fact of a master class holding the lands—the only means of subsistence—accustomed to live by the unpaid labor of the negroes, and still determined to do it, if their lands go uncultivated until the negroes shall be reduced to their terms. The Southern planters are by no means convinced that slavery is abolished. They look upon it as still an open question, and are fighting it with all the savage spirit that belongs to slavery.

STATES AND STATE RIGHTS.

The question of State rights is very unimportant compared with the question of national security. The people of the United States have exactly the same right to determine upon what conditions the rebel States shall be reorganized that they had to prevent the secession of those States from the Union. It is simply folly to speak of any part of the country or any body of citizens who are lying under the disabilities consequent upon rebellion having any right whatever to any share in the government of the country except upon the conditions which in the opinion of the country, guarantee its safety.

In the dispassionate and patriotic, but as it seems to us, illogical reasoning of many of our friends upon reorganization, they say that the duty of the government under existing circumstances is, first, to adopt sure measures to secure the obedience of all citizens to the national Constitution, and second, to preserve inviolate the rights guaranteed to the States by the national Constitution. But how if the measures which the country deems essential to the national security should require a violation of such rights? Is the nation to go constitutionally to destruction? Are the national rights of existence, or the State rights of internal regulation, to yield? Or, with the experience of the last four years, are we to assume that there can be no real collision between differing views of the limitations of State rights?

According to the view we are considering the State may have such a Constitution as it chooses, subject only to the condition that it be republican in form. If then, in the absolute sense claimed, a State always exists, this Constitution is the fundamental law, and an election held under it is valid. In that case Mr. Clark and not Judge Sharkey is the Governor of the State of Mississippi. By what constitutional authority, then, according to this reasoning, is Judge Sharkey sent to Mississippi as Governor under the State Constitution, which, by long sufferance, the United States had allowed to be republican. Mr. Clark is not impeached; he is not convicted of crime; but he is summarily set aside by the national authority. Grant that he is accused of high treason. Has a warrant been issued? And if he has been lawfully arrested to answer the charge, does not the government of the State devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor? If that officer be similarly charged and arrested the constitutional provision must be made for the exigency. But all the late voters of the State are held to be incompetent. By what authority? The United States. Then the State has gone into abeyance or paralysis. Who decides that? The people of the State, the voters, the Constitution? No; it is decided in despite of them all by the United States. By what right? Solely that of superior force. On what ground? The national safety.

Now does any sober man seriously contend that the people of the United States, in their government, are constitutionally required to relinquish the exercise of that superior force except upon such conditions as seem to it necessary to secure the public safety? If they may require that the State Constitution shall be revised, may they not require that certain regulations shall be inserted in it? If they have authority to interfere in any degree with the local government of a State upon the ground of the public safety, have they not authority to interfere just so far as they think essential to secure the object of the interference? Granting that a State always exists, and that its political powers merely go into abeyance by rebellion—an expression evidently invented to conceal a want of precise perception—can those powers come out of abeyance except upon terms satisfactory to the authority that holds them there? If they can, upon what authority do they come? And if there be such an authority, is it not palpably superior to that which holds the powers in abeyance? If it be desperately urged that the Constitution of the United States is the authority, that is merely to say that the Constitution requires that the State political powers, which have been in abeyance because they endangered the nation, shall, when the nation is victorious, come out of abeyance, whether they endanger the nation or not—which is sheer nonsense.

In truth, freed from all these misty theories, which Mr. Lincoln so truly called "pernicious abstractions," one point is perfectly clear. The people of the United States, who have won a victory at countless cost of lives and money over the assumptions of State sovereignty, will not relinquish the fruits of that victory to any claim of State rights. The people of the States which have been in rebellion will not be allowed to exercise political power as States until they make their Constitutions conform to the general conviction of the public safety. If the States are in abeyance they will not be in operation until the United States are satisfied that their operation is safe. This is common sense. This is the necessity of the case. This is the true doctrine of the Constitution as the people of the United States have just interpreted it by war.—[Harper's Weekly.]

THE TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

A letter is published from Mr. Henry S. Foote, very well known as a senator both in the United States and in the rebel Senates, in which he adds his testimony to that already accumulated in regard to the responsibility of the rebel government for the starvation of Union prisoners. He says:—

"Touching the Congressional report referred to, I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further, that it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation; that the Commissary-General, Mr. Northrup (a most wicked and heartless wretch) had addressed a communication to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of war, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Seddon had endorsed the document containing this recommendation affirmatively. I learned further, that

by calling upon Major Ould, the commissioner for exchange of prisoners, I would be able to obtain further information on this subject. I went to Major Ould immediately and obtained the desired information. Being utterly unwilling to countenance such barbarity for a moment, regarding, indeed, the honor of the whole South as concerned in the affair, I proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that strangely constituted body to the subject, and insisted upon an immediate committee of investigation. I grieve to say that this was at first refused, and I was most acrimoniously censured by several members for introducing the subject in the House at all. But I resolved to have an investigation, and to put a stop to such Vandalic atrocities if I could, or at least to rescue my own character from menaced infamy by withdrawing from all further connection with the confederate cause at once. I introduced a second resolution next morning, and finally succeeded in getting—the committee, raised. You will find, in addition to the report made by the committee, a considerable mass of testimony of various kinds reported with it, and among other documentary proofs, the official communication of the Commissary-General, above referred to, and the endorsement of Mr. Seddon thereon, in which he substantially says that, in his judgment, the time had arrived for retaliation upon the prisoners of war.

REV. J. W. HUNNICUTT.—The Alexandria Va., Journal has the following notice of Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt:—

Our esteemed, loyal and truly patriotic friend, Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt, formerly of the Fredericksburg Banner, addressed quite a large audience on the Fourth. Nothing is said of the tenor of his address, but we are satisfied it was of the most radical and patriotic kind in sentiment.

They already have two papers in Fredericksburg and it is the intention of Mr. Hunnicutt to soon commence the publication of the third. The name of his paper, we learn, is to be "The New Nation." As it will advocate the rights of the colored man to vote, and the true interests of the Government, we hope it may receive a very liberal support.

ANOTHER FIENDISH OUTRAGE. Albany, July 10.—Much excitement was created this afternoon at East Albany, by the shooting of a prisoner in the police court room.

Last Friday afternoon two girls, named Ann and Bridget Burns, went to the woods a short distance from their homes to pick berries. While thus engaged they were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. Bridget who is but 15 years of age, cannot live, it is said. Soon after the crime was publicly known, Lewis Major, aged 40 years, and his son were arrested, and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants. This afternoon they were taken before the police magistrate for a preliminary examination, but the proceedings were scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest Major twice, in the arm and leg. The mother of the girls followed up the attack by striking Major a heavy blow with a hatchet on the head. Young Burns and his mother were arrested, and Major was carried to his house, where a threatening mob were only deterred from resorting to lynch law by the presence of a strong police force. Major was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River railroad, but had been discharged for misconduct. His son is said to be a notorious bounty jumper. Young Burns tried to stab him, but was prevented by a policeman.

The London Athenaeum thus pleasantly records the distinction just granted to Rosa Bonheur:—"In a pretty country studio, seven miles from Fontainebleau a gentlewoman was at work, on a sultry day last week, dressed as French ladies who happen to be artists, usually dress—in a blouse and petticoat. The gentlewoman was Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, and she was painting cattle and grazing ground. Suddenly the door of her studio was opened, and, without announcement of any kind, a bright and charming woman entered the room, threw her arms round Mlle. Rosa's neck, clasped a ribbon round it, from which depended a little cross well known in France. The charming visitor was the Empress Eugenie. Mlle. Bonheur had never heard a word of this visit or of this decoration being intended for her; and she sat down on a low stool and enjoyed a good cry, while the Empress chatted with her about her palettes, her pencils, and the delightful trifles of her art. Certes, the Empress Eugenie knows how to enhance a graceful act by the added grace of doing it well."

A Columbia (South Carolina) correspondent says:—"I should mention also a curious fact that the Insane Asylum of this State located at Columbia, is still quite full, and it is remarkable that it has been overflowing during the war. An additional building, capable of containing three hundred persons, had to be called into requisition. In the words of one who was here, "the people went mad by dozens."

A deputation of Virginians on Saturday waited upon the President to ask the expunging of the clause in the Amnesty Proclamation excluding persons from the amnesty whose property amount to more than twenty thousand dollars. The interview was conducted on the part of the President with that wholesome plainness of expression which so distinctly marked the interview with the South Carolina delegation. He held the wealthy men of the South to be chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and he frankly told the delegation that such was his opinion, and concluded by saying that he would examine the papers that they presented, but that he saw no reason for rescinding the 13th exception.

The Baltimore American publishes what purports to be a confession made by Atzerott to some person not named. From this it appears that Atzerott was born in Prussia, and was thirty years of age when executed. After detailing matters of a nature personal to himself, he describes the organization of the gang, and some of the details of different plots which had for their object, first the abduction, and finally the murder of late President.

Among the papers of Jeff. Davis recently captured were several documents of vital importance, determining the guilt and complicity of Jeff. Davis in the conspiracy plot. These documents are said to be of such import as probably to determine the authorities in favor of the trial of Davis before a military commission upon the charge of assassination.

A despatch from Washington says, from present indications it is more than probable that Davis will be tried before a military tribunal and the instigator of the conspiracy, and that the government is in possession of new proofs of his complicity.

tiently rubbed in on the end after the soaking, the corn will almost infallibly become loose enough in a few days to be easily pricked out with a finger-nail; this saves the necessity of paring the corn, which operation has sometimes been followed with painful and dangerous symptoms. If the corn becomes inconvenient again, repeat the process at once."

Waterville Mail.

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

WATERVILLE . . . JULY 14, 1865.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTERGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are Agents for the WATERVILLE MAIL, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office. S. R. WILKES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Seelye's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required by us.

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ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING, or" WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

THE HAY CROP.—Nothing can look better, to the eye that seeks for beauty and profit in the same object, than the hay-fields, as they now present themselves in the garb of the harvest. The crop is greater than for many years,—heavier probably than last year, which had not been excelled for fifteen years previous. The mowing machine and the horse rake are so extensively taking the place of the common scythe and rake, that the scarcity of help that would otherwise exist is in a great measure avoided. Wherever the field is prepared for the mowing machine, that comforting little vehicle may be seen in operation: and the apparently easy ride of the driver, as he circles quietly around the lot, is in pleasant contrast with the old and laborious process of swinging the scythe. You see no bending back and sweating brow; but a quiet morning ride, with an easy rein, is doing the work of a half dozen skillful men. And then, the worst feature of haying, the hurry and loss that come from uncertain weather, is in a great measure overcome. If the grass is not down and ready for the sunshine, there is a quick process of getting it ready. We hear of one farmer in this vicinity, who drew into his barns thirty tons of well made hay in a single day, this week. This could not be done with any safety with any number of men, without the mowing machine.

Who can help congratulating the farmer upon the advent of the mowing machine? Poor as well as rich can have it—for a single machine will do the mowing of several farms. And what a testimony it will make, in the removal of rocks and stumps, the filling of hollows and the digging down of knolls, and the general smoothing and polishing of the grass fields!—for rocks and stumps and holes and hummocks are no friends of the mowing machine, and the farmer who will use it must remove all these difficulties. So the mower will prove the greatest agricultural reformer since the day when swords were beaten into ploughshares. It will polish the farm as the flat-iron polishes a clean dickey. And this is not all—it will bring the horse rake, and the other improved machinery for the farm; for one thing must keep pace with another. If it takes ten men to follow the patent mower, some Yankee will soon invent a process for reducing the number to five. Truly, secession for the slave, and the mowing machine for the free laborer, are destined to work out the greatest of modern revolutions.

ROGUES SECURED.—About the 15th inst., Joshua Nye, Esq. of this village, missed a quantity of fleeces wool from his barn on the Kendall's Mills road, and advertised a reward of one hundred dollars for its recovery. The offer at once resulted in the discovery of the property and the arrest of two men—George Osborne and William Rose, of Kendall's Mills—as the thieves. They are now in jail at Norridgewock. Their detection is supposed to have broken up a gang who have for some time been committing their depredations upon the citizens of that place—breaking into houses, taking flour and other provisions from pantries, money from pockets, and making themselves troublesome generally. Their crowning act was fatal, and if they ever return to their old haunts they will probably avoid the property of Mr. Nye.

STRONG efforts are being put forth to enforce the liquor law in Massachusetts. Rich and lawless rum-sellers in the old commonwealth have outraged public opinion and violated good wholesome law long enough, and we trust they will now get their deserts.

TOO LATE!—We returned from the christening of one of the finest "summer resorts" in New England, at Winthrop, too late for details—but, "more anon."

The Unitarian Society, Dr. Sheldon's, are making a very promising effort to raise the means for building a new church.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM in New York, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

As a favor to the Fenians of Waterville and vicinity we give place to the following communication, though we number no member of that organization in our list of subscribers.

THE FENIANS AT LEWISTON.—The Fenians of Waterville and Vassalboro' were invited by their Lewiston brethren to visit that city on the Fourth, to take part in the celebration of their adopted country's national festival; and the reception we received was one which Irishmen are capable to give, especially when they are working harmoniously together for a cause that is dear to their hearts—the redemption of their down-trodden country from the heel of the English despot. We had a very fine banner, made for the occasion. In consequence of having a heavy train we did not get to Lewiston as early as we expected. We were met at the depot by the Fenians and their Marshal, Mr. Patrick Mack, who is a splendid specimen of a genuine Irishman. The Fenians were escorted to the Common, where they had an honorable position in the procession, and I must say that we felt proud of our brothers. After the procession marched through the several streets to the Common they were dismissed, when we were conveyed by our brothers to their hall, to satisfy the inner man. When the good things were disposed of, Michael McGannon, Esq., a patriot who works earnestly for the welfare of his Circle, delivered a sound address on the "Future Prospect of Ireland." He was followed by the Waterville Centre, who spoke appropriate to the occasion. Mr. J. J. Collins, sec., was called for, who sympathized with his Fatherland, and expressed the hope that he would soon see Ireland free and independent. But the greatest treat of the day was given by Mr. Michael O'Brien, whose eloquence, his original Irish wit, and the sarcasm he flung at the enemies of his country delighted his hearers.

There were patriotic speeches delivered by Marshal Mack, T. O'Connell and others. I can assure you that John Bull was roughly handled, if not by hard blows, at least by hard words. The meeting then adjourned to witness the Balloon ascension, and to partake of the hospitality of our brothers, after which we were conveyed to the depot by an escort of the Fenians.

Thus passed the day; nothing to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and taking it all together, was one of the pleasantest days within our recollection. I hope we shall be able ere long to return the compliment by inviting them to our town to a like celebration.

A FENIAN.

The four conspirators condemned to death—Payne alias Powell, Herold, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt—were promptly hung at the appointed hour on Friday last. Extraordinary efforts on the part of the friends of Mrs. Surratt and Herold were made to obtain their reprieve, but they were of no avail. A writ of habeas corpus was issued in behalf of Mrs. S., but the President set it aside by a special order. Not over two hundred persons were present, including the officials. The Portland Press briefly sums up their crimes as follows:—

Atzerott was condemned for watching Mr. Johnson with intent to kill him, on the night of the assassination of the President, the 14th of last April. Payne's sentence of death rested upon the murderous assault upon Mr. Seward and members of his household. Mrs. Surratt was proved to be guilty of receiving and entertaining the conspirators, knowing their terrible plot, and afterwards aiding them to escape from justice. Herold was found guilty of assisting John Wilkes Booth to murder Abraham Lincoln, and subsequently aiding Booth to escape. The considerate judgment of mankind will approve the execution of these terrible criminals.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION of Maine is called for August 10, at Portland. Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate additional for every seventy-five votes cast for Gov. Cony last September, and one for a fraction of forty votes.

CHANGE.—It is understood that Hon. Edwin Noyes, now superintendent of the P. & K. Railroad, accepts the offer of the superintendency of the Maine Central, and will at once enter upon its duties.

C. OF T.—The following are the officers of Waterville Section, No. 5, for the ensuing quarter:—

Tinnie Merrifield, W. A. Leslie S. Getchell, V. A. M. C. Percival, S. A. S. Maxwell, A. S. Shedrick Cooper, T. Wm. H. Wentworth, A. T. Hattie Low, 1st Visitor. Emma C. Chandler, 2d " Pitt Dillingham, P. W. A. E. S. Sheldon, Chaplain. Fred Getchell, G. F. H. Caffrey, U. Frank Percival, W. George Seales, S.

THE friends of Hon. Joseph Eaton, of Winslow, will be gratified to learn that he seems to be gradually recovering from the partial paralysis which has confined him for several months to his house. He is now able to ride out, though unable to walk or stand, the paralysis being confined to his legs and hips; and his friends confidently expect that with the advantages of proper exercise by riding, with mental quietness, he will gradually be restored to his usual health.

THE CATTLE MARKETS, this week were well stocked with beef and mutton. The price of cattle varied but a trifle from last week; and though mutton was rather dull lamb and veals found quiet sales.

S. OF T.—The next session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Maine, will be held at Newport, commencing Tuesday evening, the 27th inst.

WATERVILLE MAIL.

An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to the Support of the Union.

Published on Friday, by M. A. H. M. & W. I. G., Editors and Proprietors.

At Fry's Building, Main St., Waterville. Price, Five Cents.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE-WATERVILLE. DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Our Mail leaves daily at 9.45 A.M. Closest 9.30 A.M. August 11, 1.30 P.M. 4.55 P.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.15 P.M. 1.10 P.M. 4.45 P.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.15 P.M. 1.10 P.M. 4.45 P.M. 8.10 P.M. 11.15 P.M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY. An army teamster, provoked at a refractory mule called him an "old brevel loss."

Splinters, take notice! The improved sewing machines have a "feller" attached to them.

It is reckoned that the American Baptist Missionaries in British Burma have civilized to all least 60,000 Karons in the last ten years.

Josh Billings says that opera music don't have any more effect on him than castor oil would have on a gravestone.

The essentials of a watering place will be alliteratively summed up thus: Sea, Salt, Sun, sand, ships, shells, sails, and swimming.

The Treasury Department has now cash enough on hand to pay all coin interest on Government securities falling due prior to next February.

It looks now as if the West alone would erect the great monument over the late President's grave. Receipts at the Treasury's office in Springfield for the National Memorial foot up thirteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Monro Grant.—The Whiskey rations by order of the Secretary of War, is discontinued, and the Commissary General ordered to sell all that commodity on hand.

It is said that Horatio Seymour is scheming to keep the political pug in ferment by pushing forward Gen. Sherman, while he ultimately hopes to come to the surface as the presidential candidate himself.

Funch has often burlesqued and caricatured Abraham Lincoln, but no pencil of his has ever depicted Jeff. Davis—? but then who ever thinks of clubbing "a sour apple-tree"?

The Philadelphia Press states that Rear-Admiral Du Pont bequeathed \$175,000—the amount of his prize money—to establish a nautical asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

A physician, learned, skilled, but poor, once asked a quack, who lived in purple and fine linen, how he succeeded so well. "Look out of the window," said the quack. "It is done." "There have a dozen men passed," said he; "how many are capable of close reasoning?" "Possibly one." "Very well, you may get that one; I am sure of the other eleven."

The six Maine, Capt. Mann, arrived at Augusta, Saturday, numbering 207 men.

Jeff. Davis's wife's mantle, like charity, covered a multitude of sins when its wearer was captured. So says the Boston Post.

The New Hampshire Statesman says: Never since New Hampshire became a state, was its soil laden with more luxuriant crops. The horn of plenty bids fair to gush out with fatness. In the language of A. Ward let it gush.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Belfast Age says that on Friday morning week, Mrs. Grace White, wife of Mr. Job White, went into the mill near the house, and passing near an upright revolving shaft, her dress caught in the coupling, and she was instantly drawn around it and her body shockingly mangled. Her head was literally torn from her body, by being brought in contact with the chimney near the shaft in its revolutions, and her lifeless body thrown over the circumference of ten feet. She was 68 years of age, and was a refined and worthy lady and greatly esteemed.

It is stated, in connection with the return of General Sickles, that when the time comes for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, the successful results of his mission to South America will be known.

WHITENESS.—The "Saturday Review" complains that whitewashing has become so general, that "there is no one left who except Judas Iscariot. At least there is no one left that would do an historical artist real credit. The whitewashers have every one that requires merely moderate skill. They have whitewashed King John, and Henry VIII, and Richard III.; and now Mr. Beesley has whitewashed Cataline. In the last number of the "Fortnightly Review" he has shown how dreadfully that great and good man has been misrepresented. He put on the whitewash so thick that none of it cannot fall to sick. Cataline will never again look quite black, and even hesitating observers will own that, at worst, he appears a streaky sort of man." Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and the rebel leaders has been the favorite work of the Saturday Review for four years past, this sarcastic comment in the labors of others suggests the old saying that "two of a trade never agree." We advise the Saturday Review to try its hand on Judas; it has had very good luck with Davis.—[Evening Post.

GEN. BANKS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The N. Y. Tribune's Washington dispatch says a telegram from New Orleans, dated the 4th, says Gen. Banks delivered an oration at a Union celebration there, and asserted the justice, right and necessity of conferring the elective franchise on the colored people of the South.

So far only about 200 pardons have been granted by the President under his amnesty proclamation. A large number of cases have, however, been acted upon favorably by the Attorney-General, and await the approval of the Executive.

The Claremont (N. H.) Advocate says a lady in Unity not long since became the mother of a fine daughter. A few days after, a copperhead neighbor happening in, said to the mother. Well I suppose you'll call it Abe Lincoln? "No," she replied, "I'm sorry I can't. Like your friend Jeff, it will wear petticoats!" Copperhead vased.

RULE FOR SPELLERS.—Many otherwise accurate spellers are frequently puzzled in determining the relative position of e and i in eive. Such will be greatly aided by remembering the invariable rule that when the preceding consonant is a letter which comes after i in the alphabet, e comes after i in the word, as believe, relieve; but when the preceding consonant comes before i in the alphabet e comes before i in the word, as receive. [Exchange.]

Another rule is when e or i follows a consonant, if the consonant has the sound of s, the diphthong is ei, if it had any other sound the diphthong is ie.

Leniency towards the leading rebels is in many instances, only kindness thrown away. A Richmond letter says that last Monday, Mayor Mayo said, with considerable animation, "I shall run for Mayor of this city under the Constitution of Virginia and the laws of the State, in spite of the Government of the United States, so help me God. I defy them all."

A bounty jumper named John Stewart of West Roxbury has been arrested on the charge of the murder of the sister and brother, Isabella N. Joyce and John S. Joyce, in Buzzey's woods West Roxbury, in June last.

NOTICES.

Costiveness the Most Prolific Source of Ill Health.

It cures PILES, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, OPRESSION OF FOOD, FOUR BRONCHI, PALPITATION, FLUSS OF THE FACE, PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, JAUNDICE, YELLOWNESS OF THE EYES AND SKIN, CONSTIPATION, LIVER COMPLAINT, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c. Anything likely to prove a reliable remedy for habitual Costiveness has seemed impossible until we heard of

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

They are agreeable to the taste, cause no pain, operate promptly, never weaken the stomach like all Purgatives. In every case of COSTIVENESS and PILES they produce immediate relief, and never require a second dose to effect a cure. Children and females under any circumstances. Price 60 cents; small boxes 30 cents.

A STANDING CHALLENGE! We will pay \$1000 to any person who produces an article more efficacious than our Lozenges in any respect, and endorsed by all Physicians and Druggists.

J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston. For sale by all Druggists. 1-38

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Price No. 9 Endicott street, Boston. N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment. Boston, June 22, 1865. 1-19-52

If You Want to Know

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages 100 Illustrations. Price \$1.00. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the price. Address J. B. WOOD, No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00—3 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility. Premature decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will happily furnish others with the means of cure, (free of charge). This remedy is simple, safe, and certain. For full particulars, by return mail, please address, JOHN B. OGDEN, 60 Nassau St., New York.

Dr. Mattison, of Providence, treats exclusively all special diseases and accidents resulting from imprudence in both sexes, giving them his whole attention. Persons at a distance, and ladies especially, having any trouble of the kind should be sure and consult him. See advertisement of his Bureau Medicines for Special Diseases, in this paper. 3-1

Old Eyes Made New.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOSTER, M. D., 119 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED EMERALD PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the Constitution. 1-1

TO MARRIED LADIES it is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on the 2d page of pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent Sold by all Druggists. JOHN MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York. N. B.—\$1 and 50 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. 1-17-37

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED

BIOKRENE,

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions. The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime of life. It is not only exhilarating but strengthening, and is really a genuine blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of sterility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what is the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES IMPOTENCY, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS INCAPACITY, DYSPEPSIA, DEPRESSION, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, DEBILITY, MENSTRUAL INDIGESTION, EMACIATION, ENEMIs, IT HAS A MOST DELECTABLE DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM; and all who have been in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

THE FEMALE, THE LANCET, THE DEPARTING, THE OLD, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief reference in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 113 Cedar Street New York.

Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail, free, to any address, on receipt of the price. P. R. Bradford, Agent, and O. H. Stanley.

Marriages.

In Skowhegan, July 1st, Mr. John H. Wyman to Miss Sophronia Smith.

In Winslow, July 1st, by S. H. Abbott, Esq., Mr. William H. Churchill and Mrs. Sarah A. Whipple, both of Winslow.

In Northridge, Mrs. Eliza Boardman, wife of Mr. James M. Boardman, aged about 60.—Mr. Ira Loring aged about 64 years.

In Newport, July 6th, Mr. Charles Robinson, aged 61 years.

Deaths.

In Winslow, 10th inst., Mrs. Hannah Stevens, aged 76 years.

In Newport, Ky., July 1, Willie Kiderlin, only child of Dr. Joseph F. Potter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of this village aged 14 years and 4 months.

In Northridge, Mrs. Eliza Boardman, wife of Mr. James M. Boardman, aged about 60.—Mr. Ira Loring aged about 64 years.

In Newport, July 6th, Mr. Charles Robinson, aged 61 years.

MONEY FOUND.

A SUM of money, in bills, was picked up in the street, a few days since, which the owner may find on inquiry at the Mail Office.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE on Winter Street, inquire of J. S. HARRISON & CO., No. 113 Boultelle Block, (up-stairs) 2-1

FROM THE MUSES.

My cranium is thick, I am not quick to discern, This I frankly acknowledge and own, There are many things yet of which I learn— If I do my best then I'm not to blame.

Sometimes I think I'm very dull scholar, For some simple things I can't comprehend; It must be my brain is so very shallow, If you can but help me now do it, my friend.

Why is it that men increase so in riches, Never an instance was they known to fall; A plenty of money for lining their breeches, If they are drested weekly in the Waterville Mail.

There is something yet that connects with this mystery, There is the old adage has often been told, Never less true if not laid down in history, If your goods are well bought they are partially sold.

Of whom you do purchase you had better be careful, Be sure it is tried and known to be true, So when you meet them you'll ever be cheerful, Not ponder in mind it was a horrible fraud.

This is the sequel of my great success, This is so simple we need not explain; I address you, my friend, in the Waterville Mail, Boy and girls, of all and all Milleden, 141 Commercial street Portland, Maine, so take a nice little experience OF YOUR MUSE'S SERVANT.

NEW RESTAURANT.

THIS subscriber has taken the store next north of Marston Block, where he will keep on hand a well selected stock of Confectionery, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, Pies, &c. Cooling Drinks, agreeable to the palate, will also be found, but nothing that will intoxicate.

OYSTERS.

fresh and nice, will be served raw, and sold by measure. He hopes by keeping a quiet and well ordered place of business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage, and that his friends will not pass by on the other side, but will give him a call. EDGAR S. CATS, Waterville, July 4th, 1865. 1-1

NEW COLLECTION OF MUSIC.

of GREAT EXCELLENCE.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG,

A COLLECTION OF THE MOST Beautiful Vocal Compositions, of Beethoven, Von Weber, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schubert, Kucken, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch, Keller, and others.

With Accompaniments for the Pianoforte.

The above work forms a new volume of the popular class of Music Books known as the "Home Circle Series," comprising "The Home Circle," "The Silver Chord," "The Shower of Pearls," and "Operatic Hobbies"—bound in uniform style, and sold at the same price, viz.—Plain, \$1.25; Cloth, \$1.50. Sent by mail, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington St., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service, the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years traveling in the "Secret Service" of the "Home Circle," "The Shower of Pearls," and "Operatic Hobbies"—bound in uniform style, and sold at the same price, viz.—Plain, \$1.25; Cloth, \$1.50. Sent by mail, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington St., Boston.

LAW SCHOOL

OF HARVARD COLLEGE. (CHANGE OF VACATIONS.)

In the Academic Year 1865-66, there are two terms of Nineteen Weeks each, commencing SEPTEMBER 18th, 1865, and MARCH 6th, 1866.

For Catalogue and Circulars address JOHN PARKER, ROTALL PROFESSOR, Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1865. 5-1

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES!

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION ARMY AND NAVY PENSION CLAIM AGENCY!

J. BURTON, AGENT, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

At the Probate Office, in the Court House.

All business promptly and expeditiously transacted with the Departments at Washington, by the Central Agency in that city having unusual facilities for that purpose.

No charge of expense of any kind is allowed to be paid by the Claimant. Augusta, June 20, 1865. 3m-52

A CARD.

TO THE FARMERS OF MAINE.

MR. JOHN G. HUBBARD of Waterville, formerly of the firm of MATHIAS & HUBBARD & CO., late a member and a partner of the Dunn Edge Tool Co., would inform his friends and the public that he has entered into Co-partnership with W. P. BLAKE, L. D. EMERSON, and C. F. FOLSON for the purpose of

Manufacturing Scythes and Axes, under the name of HUBBARD, BLAKE & CO. The members of this firm are all practical workmen, with the reputation of being the best in the country, and having built a new shop with new and improved machinery, are now prepared to manufacture Scythes and Axes of a superior quality.

We intend to do the most important part of the work ourselves, and with nearly 30 years experience in the business, we flatter ourselves we can do and do not hesitate to promise that we will make a better article for those who patronize us, than can be found elsewhere, in this State or elsewhere, and having seven years' experience in working the same kind of tools, we are confident that we will be able to give you a quality of our goods, to merit a fair share of public patronage. HUBBARD, BLAKE & CO., West Waterville, June 8th, 1865. 4-1-51

MOWING MACHINES

At Gilbreth's, Kendall's Mills. Prices Still Further Reduced.

The CAYUGA CHIEF being now one of the cheapest and best machines in the market.

Also a nice lot of Horse Rakes, Grindstones, Horse Hoops, &c. June 10th, 1865. 6-10

BUY THE BEST.

The Celebrated Buck-eye Mower, For sale at "Panic Prices."

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. P. BRADFIELD, Agent, West Waterville.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

No. 2, Boultelle Block.

J. F. ELDEN'S, Carpet and Crockery Store

J. F. ELDEN would respectfully inform the citizens of W. Waterville and vicinity, that he has taken the store formerly known as

E. T. Elden & Co.'s Carpet and Crockery Store, No. 2, Boultelle Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of New and choice Styles Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, Britannia Ware, Cutlery and Feathers.

A full assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures; also a well selected stock of Fancy Articles, Hardware, Ladies' Work and Travelling Baskets, Vases, Colored Stands, Children's Toys, &c., &c.

He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock of Goods, which he will endeavor to sell at prices to suit purchasers.

Patent Salt Sprinklers. A new thing, call and see them, at J. F. ELDEN'S.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to Value! Not to paid for until you know what you are to receive!

Splendid List of Articles! All to be sold at One Dollar Each!!!

300 Musical Boxes, with Bells and Castles, 200 to 500

500 Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns, 20 50

500 Silver Watches, 100 100

1000 Ice Pickers, 20 60

2500 Syrup Cans with Balers, 20 50

1000 Ice Globets and Drinking Cups, 5 50

8000 Castors, 15 50

2000 Fruit Card and Cake Baskets, 20 50

1000 Silver and Tin Trays, 20 50

10000 Table Spoons and Forks, 20 40

2500 Gold Hunting-Case Watches, 50 100 each.

2000 Ladies' Gold and Silver Mounted Hunting-Case Watches, 35 70

200 Diamond Rings, 100 100

5000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 4 20

3000 Gold and Silver Bracelets, 4 8

4000 Gold and Silver Watch-chains, 2 10

2000 Chainette Chains and Guard Chains, 5 20

7000 Solitaires and Gold Brooches, 4 10

6000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, 4 8

6000 Monie, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Buttons, 4 8

7000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, 4 8

4000 California Diamond Breast-pins, 2 50

2500 Gold and Silver Watch-keys, 2 50

4000 Gold and Silver Ribbon-slides, 2 10

4000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve-buttons, Studs, &c., 2 10

10000 Miniature Lockets, &c., 2 10

4000 Gold Tooth-picks, Magic Springs, 10 10

2000 Gold Tooth-picks, Magic Springs, 10 10

5000 Plain Gold Rings, 2 10

10000 Sets and Signet Rings, 2 10

10000 California Diamond Rings, 2 10

7000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jewelry and Gold, 5 15

6000 Gold and Silver Buttons, 4 15

10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders, 4 10

10000 Gold Pens and Gold Stained Holders, 6 10

6000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Buttons, 15 25

6000 Hair Bands and Ribs, 5 10

ARRANDALE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, No. 107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Announce that all of the above list of goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each.

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country. AND MUST BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE! Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & CO., acting as agents for the principal European manufacturers, have resolved upon a grand GIFT APPROPRIATE to be distributed according to the following regulations—

Certificates of the various articles are put into envelopes indifferently sealed up, and every envelope are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus showing no favoritism. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to receive. It is at your option to send for the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR each.

