

# Colby



Colby College  
Digital Commons @ Colby

---

The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine)

Waterville Materials

---

1-15-1869

## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 22, No. 29): January 15, 1869

Maxham & Wing

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville\\_mail](https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville_mail)



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), [American Popular Culture Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Maxham & Wing, "The Waterville Mail (Vol. 22, No. 29): January 15, 1869" (1869). *The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 281.

[https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville\\_mail/281](https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/waterville_mail/281)

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Waterville Materials at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.

AFTER ALL.

BY WM. WINTER.
The apples are ripe in the orchard,
The work of the reaper is done,
And the golden woodlands redden
In the blood of the dying sun.

Waterville Mail.

VOL. XXII.

WATERVILLE, MAINE... FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

NO. 29.

OUR TABLE.

THE LIFE OF JOHN CARTER. By Frederick James Mills. New York: Hunt & Houghton.
A young English silk weaver—who had never shown any remarkable talent for drawing, and who promised to grow up a wild, reckless man—in a mischievous raid upon a neighbor's fockery, accidentally fell from a tree to the ground, a distance of forty feet, striking upon his back with so serious an injury of the spine that he was ever after deprived of all voluntary motion below the neck.

"ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS."—Dr. Kane's great pictorial work, when first published, some years ago, had an immense sale. It still remains one of the most attractive books of travel and adventure ever written, and the new edition given to the public by R. W. Bliss & Co., of Hartford, Conn., will be eagerly sought for.

HALF DIME MUSIC. We have here the best and most popular songs, splendidly printed upon heavy paper, and sold for five cents. The advantages of the old form, even at the old prices are obvious. It is more convenient to hold than the flapping affair usually seen; has no loose leaves to drop out; occupies less room, and, because entire, is less likely to get mixed up when piled away.

ANECDOTE OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—A short time ago the Baron von Rothschild took a walk in Paris, and suddenly found himself behind the Pantheon, in a part of the city with which he was not familiar.

THE ABUSE OF ATHLETIC GAMES.—The same spirit of misdirected emulation which is the pest of our school system, has invaded a most wholesome public movement towards the cultivation of manly sports.

THE STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.—The report of the State Treasurer, shows that the amount of cash received into the Treasury during the year was \$1,143,691.66, which added to the cash balance last year, \$208,842.01, gives as the total for the year \$1,352,533.67.

THE MAINE FARMER SAYS THAT WILLIAM LOMBARD OF AUGUSTA, HAS AN ORCHARD OF SOME ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TREES, THE GREATER PART OF THEM OLD, BUT KEPT IN MOST EXCELLENT CONDITION.

THE EARTHQUAKE COMETEEER IN SAN FRANCISCO REPORT THAT THE LATELY SHAKE IN OCTOBER WAS CAUSED MAINLY BY A BAD BRICK USED IN BUILDING.

to the performance of his duty. Men are most beautifully serious when truthful smiles are playing on their lips, and when their whole countenances are lighted up with a benignant joy.

"It might therefore, to be the effort of professing Christians to pass through the world so happily as to light it up and fill it with joy. They ought to sing in the midst of judgments, and to sing loudly and cheerily and constantly amid their marvellous benefits. We pass to a kingdom, out of sadness and sorrow, where there will be no sorrow nor sighing. Passing to that place, let us cultivate the spirit that is to distinguish us when we arrive there, and show that we do really begin our heaven on the earth."

WHAT IS SCIENCE?—The primary significance of the word science is knowledge; but as generally accepted it means knowledge reduced to a system. All knowledge is comprised of facts and logical inferences from facts. The basis of all science then is fact, and the prime object to which all scientific research should be directed is the determination of facts.

People are too apt to forget that it is quite possible to reason correctly and ably upon totally false premises. The world is full of books that exemplify our proposition. Old libraries are filled with quaint and labored expositions of almost every subject upon which man can think, valueless now, because they have been found to conflict with facts. It is with feelings of admiration that we roam through a collection of these almost forgotten labors—admiration for the talents which in the light of the nineteenth century, would have made a brilliant display, and which, even in the darkness of medieval times, made a manly and brave struggle to reach truth.

We pride ourselves upon the progress of the times, and we have good reason to do so; at the same time it is not by any means improbable, that many of our views upon subjects relating to the sciences will be discovered to be fallacious by a future generation, as those of a past age have been by us. It seems to us that there is too much inquiry as to why things are, and too little as to how they are. What is of practical value is how things occur—what are the invariable laws that govern their occurrence.

Had Newton set himself to speculating as to why gravitation takes place, rather than to the investigation of the laws which govern the attraction of masses to each other, his labors upon that subject would have been altogether vain and worthless. But his was a mind that applied itself to the investigation of facts. It is true he hazarded some hypotheses, but they were only entertained by him as being what might ultimately be demonstrated by experiment to be true, not made the basis of system. The world has had too much theorizing, and is now getting down to the true foundation, the veritable hardpan of all science, facts.

VESUVIUS ON THE RAMPAGE.—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette has been to look at Vesuvius, to see for himself what the eruption of a volcano is like. He finds it sufficiently terrible. He went up the mountain and stood upon the lip of the crater, and peeped into the roaring abyss on one side, taking advantage of a strong wind that was driving all the suffocating steam and vapor to the other. Presently the eruption came.

It does not consist as the picture necessarily leads one to suppose, of a continuous shower at all. Still less does it consist of a continuous shower of black ashes shot out from a fire blazing on the top of the mountain; it is rather a series of explosions. But the roar and glare of the great abyss is continuous. You look into the pit, and though you see no actual flame, yet its sides are in a state of constant incandescence; from the mouth of it there roars up incessantly a dense cloud of steam; and in the depths of it below you hear the noise of preparation for the outburst that is next to come. Then you hear a sharper crackle, and then, without further warning, follows a loud explosion, which shoots into the air a torrent of white-hot missiles of every shape and size. So enormous are the forces at work, that not only small pieces of stone and sulphur, such as you might carry away as mementoes of your visit, but huge blocks of mineral, each enough to load a railway ballast wagon, and all in a state of perfect white heat, are tossed up as though they were so many cricket balls. The explosion lasts, perhaps, no longer than a minute; and then there is a cessation of some seconds, with the noise only of internal preparation once more, after which the explosion is repeated.

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR FARMERS.—To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon costs, says the Agriculturist, at least \$12 for team, driver, and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$4 at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth \$8 more per acre, or 8 per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add \$100 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it cost \$12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but \$10 per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well repaid all the outlay.

TO REMOVE SUBSTANCES FROM THE EYE.—To remove foreign bodies from beneath the eyelid, take hold of the upper eyelid, near its angles, with the index finger and thumb of each hand. Draw it gently forward, and as low down as possible over the lower eyelid, and retain it in this position for about a minute, taking care to prevent the tears from flowing out. When, at the end of this time, you allow the eyelid to resume its place, a flood of tears washes out the foreign body, which will be found adhering to, or near to, the lower eyelid.

THEOBOROS PARKER OF FINE ARTS.—"The fine arts do not interest me," said Theoboros Parker, "so much as the coarse arts, which feed, clothe, house and comfort a people. I should rather be a great man as Franklin than a Michael Angelo—may, if I had a son I should rather see him a mechanic who organized use like the late George Stephenson, in England, than a great painter like Rubens, who only copied beauty. In short I take more interest in a cattle show, and feel more sympathy with the Pope's bull than his bull-teams. Men talk

to me about the absence of art in America. You remember the stuff that M— used to twaddle forth upon that theme, and what transcendental nonsense got delivered from gawky girls and long-haired young men. I told them we have cattle-shows and mechanics' fairs, and ploughs, and harrows, and saw-mills, sewing-machines and reaping-machines, threshing-machines, and planing machines. There is not a saw-mill in Rome. I doubt if there is one in the Pontifical State.

WHAT IS FUSSEL OIL? The New York dailies, since the report of analytical chemists of the Board of Excise has been made, are asking the question, What is fusel oil? Some have also made a feeble attempt to answer the question which is thus propounded. The query has arisen from the fact that the report ably alluded to states that out of thirty-two samples of Bourbon and brandy obtained from the liquor dealers of this city all but four contained fusel oil. One daily gives vent to its feelings in the following:

"Is it after all such a frightful thing? Dungsion describes it as an acrid, volatile oil, formed in the manufacture of potato brandy, and which is not easily separable from it; and another authority says it accompanies ordinary alcohol in its production from potatoes and grain. Dungsion also says that its chemical constitution is analogous to that of alcohol, and that, in small doses, it is highly stimulating—acting like narcotics in general; while, in large doses, it destroys the mucous membrane of the stomach. The same authority also designates it as 'potato oil,' 'grain oil,' 'corn spirit oil,' 'amylic alcohol,' and 'hydrated oxide of amylic.' Some medical men have considered that in the use of whiskey by consumptives, fusel oil was the effective element—having the tendency to retard the processes of decay in the tissues of the lungs. But there is no question of the ruinous effects of the fusel oil liquor sold in New York."

In regard to the effects of fusel oil upon the human system we can do no better than to quote the "United States Dispensatory," which says: "Amylic alcohol (fusel oil) as shown by experiments on inferior animals, is an active irritant poison." If that is not sufficiently definite to satisfy anxious and thirsty inquirers we shall not attempt to make it more so. Of course it may be taken like other poisons diluted with water and common alcohol, as it is found in the compounds doled out by honest and conscientious rum-sellers, without danger of immediate death or anything more serious than "redness of eyes," temporary malice of brain, and now and then a touch of *d'Intrins tremens*, until the coats of the stomach and the nervous system succumb to continued and prolonged attacks, and another wreck is cast upon the shores of life. But it is, nevertheless, a poison, an active irritant poison, upon good authority.

How it gets into the liquor is of little consequence. The report says it is there, and we say let it alone and it won't poison you.

THE ABUSE OF ATHLETIC GAMES.—The same spirit of misdirected emulation which is the pest of our school system, has invaded a most wholesome public movement towards the cultivation of manly sports. The starved muscles and hypertrophied brains of our school children seemed about to experience some restoration of the healthy balance of the faculties by a resort to exercise and out of door amusements. But, unfortunately, the same over-stimulated desire to excel, which converts the one into a precocious mental dwarf, drives the other to an expansion of bone and muscle beyond its natural growth. Pedestrians, orsarsmen, base-ball players and match skaters, run to as great excess and with as bad effects, as the phenomena of the schools who scan a Greek idyll, and ignore the existence of Burns and Goldsmith; or measure the orbit of Uranus, but misconceive the fractions in the simplest calculations of everyday life. He who walks, must walk for a wager; he who rows, must train for a prize; he who plays base ball, must dislocate his fingers or break his nose in the false ambition to outdo his antagonist, while girls over-strain their slender ankles, and possibly derange the pelvic organs by emulous rivalry beyond their strength, either on skates with the mercury at zero, or in the crowded German, in a temperature of eighty-five degrees.

Neither time nor courage avail us to assail that compound evil of our school system allied by committees, teachers, parents and scholars, but secretly deprecated by all. But as mentors of the public health we would say a word on the abuse of athletic games. It has been a subject of general congratulation of late years, that somewhat of English customs in out of door sports was beginning to manifest itself among us, to the obvious physical advantage of our youth.

It was noticeable that the present generation of town bred boys and girls, was not only rosier, stronger and manlier than the one before it, but even surpassed the average of country children in vigor. No one has been a warmer advocate of the use and pursuit of exercise than our own profession. We object only to its abuse.

The period of adolescence is the period of natural growth, but it is also easily overstrained and perverted. The war proved this; for many a young soldier, whose epiphyses were yet green and weakly soldered, broke down with joint diseases after protracted marches. It cannot be a better matter of doubt that like injury may follow excessive gymnastics, rowing or walking. Parts which are growing, are unfinished and weak.

If we do not give nature time to complete her work, but make demands on her, which only the mature man can fulfil, we surely defeat our object of promoting physical development. The child, left to itself, runs, plays, climbs, falls, with impunity, because it rests when it is tired, and stops when exhausted. So should the youth who seeks for muscular strength. But in the gymnasium, on the ball-ground, or in the wherry, he forgets fatigue in excitement, and he overdoes his muscles and his nervous power. The result is prostration, and not strength. He seeks to keep up his flagging powers by an absurd system of training, so called, where he is subjected to the caprice of certain physical sages, ignorant of physiology and of hygiene.

No college boy can rival the fisherman at the oar, permanently, because the latter has been in slow and gradual training all his life. Muscular growth, stiffening of bones, toughening of fibre and fascia must come slowly, in order to last. Only in the steady physical laborer can we find that harmonious development which combines strength, wind and endurance. We make a mistake if we expect to attain it in three months. For one part is then developed at the expense of another, and either the joints, the lungs, the heart, or the spinal system suffer in the unequal struggle.

We would by no means be classed with those who would restrain either sex from out of door pursuits. We would drive every boy and girl into the open air several hours a day. We would say, row, walk, swim, skate, and play every fairly game. But do so reasonably, and do not seek to make them the business of life, by a few weeks' pursuit. Make haste slowly. Give your limbs time to rest, and they will grow.

If you want to become an athlete, follow the trade of the fisherman, or the day-laborer, or the organ-grinder. If you have other aims in life, and mean to use your minds as well as your bodies, give time and cultivation to both, at due intervals. But do not expect that you can over-develop the one without dwarfing the other. Intellectual culture alone will make you a nervous, unbalanced, precocious man. Physical culture alone will make you as strong as the hod-carrier—and as dull.

muscular growth, stiffening of bones, toughening of fibre and fascia must come slowly, in order to last. Only in the steady physical laborer can we find that harmonious development which combines strength, wind and endurance. We make a mistake if we expect to attain it in three months. For one part is then developed at the expense of another, and either the joints, the lungs, the heart, or the spinal system suffer in the unequal struggle.

We would by no means be classed with those who would restrain either sex from out of door pursuits. We would drive every boy and girl into the open air several hours a day. We would say, row, walk, swim, skate, and play every fairly game. But do so reasonably, and do not seek to make them the business of life, by a few weeks' pursuit. Make haste slowly. Give your limbs time to rest, and they will grow.

If you want to become an athlete, follow the trade of the fisherman, or the day-laborer, or the organ-grinder. If you have other aims in life, and mean to use your minds as well as your bodies, give time and cultivation to both, at due intervals. But do not expect that you can over-develop the one without dwarfing the other. Intellectual culture alone will make you a nervous, unbalanced, precocious man. Physical culture alone will make you as strong as the hod-carrier—and as dull.

DILUTED.—A friend relates the following "goak": A party of men were surveying for a railroad, and of course they are entitled to the best there is along the line. At one house they thought the proprietor was a little tardy in producing the cider. It came at last, and was tasted by one of the party with great deliberation. "How much cider did you make this year?" he asked. "Fifteen barrels," was the answer. Another sip. "Well if you had had another apple you might have made another barrel!"

In addition to the arrangements for the Atlantic Monthly during the present year which have already been made public, Mr. G. Edwin Smith will shortly begin to publish a series of eight or ten articles on historical subjects; and Professor Charles Biot of the Technological Institute will contribute during the next six months three papers on "Education in America," based on his late observations in Europe, among the colleges and their institutions of learning. Mr. Motley's contribution will be a series of six papers on topics connected with the studies of his life. Dr. H. I. Bowditch's papers will be completed in three numbers.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.—The report of the State Treasurer, shows that the amount of cash received into the Treasury during the year was \$1,143,691.66, which added to the cash balance last year, \$208,842.01, gives as the total for the year \$1,352,533.67. The amount expended was \$1,142,807.74, and there is a balance in the Treasury of \$215,725.93.

The Treasurer speaks confidently of the situation. The State is determined to pay what it owes, and not only that, but through the sinking fund has provided the means to discharge all obligations at maturity. Our credit is so good that our bonds are largely held as trust funds by Savings Institutions. The taxation of 1865 was fifteen mills per dollar, but this has been annually reduced, until last year the rate was but five mills; and not a dollar has been borrowed for the last three years, nor a person had to wait an hour for payment of any authenticated demand. He recommends five mills as the rate per dollar this year. But the statute for the equalization of the municipal war debt provides for the issuing of three and one-half millions of State bonds, also for a commission which must be paid, and provides for taxing the people to pay the interest on the bonds for a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity. There is some uncertainty about the exact amount which will be needed for these purposes, but the Treasurer thinks that it may require a tax of two mills on the dollar of the valuation of 1860 for interest and the sinking fund.

The aggregate indebtedness of the State is \$5,033,500 00, but in determining the actual indebtedness, the sinking fund, now amounting to \$846,000 must be deducted, which leaves the actual debt \$4,207,500. This sinking fund was established to pay the war indebtedness, which is as follows: \$800,000 in 1871, \$475,000 in 1880, \$525,000 in 1883, and \$2,825,000 in 1890. Thus the present amount of the sinking fund is already sufficient to pay the debt due in 1871 and leave a balance of \$46,000. In 1871 it will amount to \$1,000,000 or more. The entire amount of this fund is in bonds of our own State, redeemed and cancelled.

In closing his report Mr. Hichborn says, "Twenty years of economy, with the present policy continued, will see Maine entirely rid of her war debt. In fact I am not without the hope that the present currency will see all war indebtedness of the State and nation wiped from the books, and the industrial interests thus released from present burdens, and the nation rendered strong for any emergency."

In the last moments of Mr. Rogers, the victim of the latest street assassination in New York, he called his family around him, and gave to his wife and each of his children his parting counsel, and requested them to kneel near his couch. He then commended them to God, and the word of His grace. He subsequently asked the clergyman to pray for them. After prayer had been offered Mr. Rogers remarked, "That is all; now let me die, for I am ready and waiting." His last words were: "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly."

The potato fever rages in Vermont. They have there a variety which is so valuable that sixteen specimens sold for \$825; twelve for \$615. As a proof of its productivity, it is stated that a man who paid \$20 for one eye, raised from it, the past season, potatoes for which he realized \$750 cash, and has three potatoes left.

Our advice to all is to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors at all.—[Maine Standard.] We second that motion, believing that if carried into effect the democratic party would not exist long afterwards. Two birds would be killed with one stone.—[Kentucky Journal.]

ANECDOTE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—Recall the time, for you can, when it was impossible for Mr. Phillips to obtain an audience!—when lecture rooms and churches were shut to him! I have heard him say that once he went to Milford, N. H., to lecture, by invitation. Nothing had been written to him of the wishes of his audience. He arrived just in time to go to the lecture room—a church. It was filled. He was ushered into the pulpit, where sat the president of the lyceum, a venerable county squire. Nothing was said. "Presently," said Mr. Phillips, "I said to the squire, I am to give you street life in Europe to-night."

"Sir," said the squire, "ain't you going to lecture on slavery?" "Nothing was said to me about the subject," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say as how you was no invited to lecture on slavery?" "I do," replied Mr. Phillips.

"Well," said the venerable president, "we'll see about that." And he rose, and looking over the pulpit to the table beneath, where sat the secretary, a young lawyer, said "Mr. Secretary, didn't you write to Mr. Phillips that the vote of this society was that he should lecture on slavery?"

"No, sir, I did not," said the secretary. "And why didn't you do so?" "Because I didn't want slavery crammed down my throat," was the reply.

"Well, sir," said the old squire, "we'll see if you are to be crammed down our throats." Then addressing the audience he said: "As many as are in favor of having Mr. Phillips lecture on slavery will manifest it by holding up their hands."

"Three-fourths of the audience held up their hands." "As many as are contrary minded will hold up their hands." A few hands were held up.

"There," said he turning to Mr. Phillips, "you will please lecture on slavery." "And," said Mr. Phillips, "I went in and gave them a lecture on slavery, you may well believe. But the youthful secretary came out a true man, after all. When the rebellion broke out in '61, he went out to the war and gave his life to his country and the cause of freedom."

The tendency of civilization is evidently towards lessening the number of hours of study. An English paper says: "In Germany an experiment is being made upon lads at school, with the object of discovering whether more study cannot be got out of, and more learning driven into them, by keeping them hard at it, as a boy would say, in the morning, and allowing them to devote the whole afternoon to play."

Larkin G. Moad, the Vermont sculptor, has married an Italian lady, who is described as having "large black eyes, a fair complexion and a queenly manner." She is just beginning to talk English. A gossip tells that when Moad married her she could not speak a word of English, nor had a word of Italian. All his friends in this country were very much opposed to his marrying an Italian woman, but he whispered that if he did go it dumb he did go it blind. He lived in the house with her for three years.

Joel Gray, Esq., has subscribed \$10,000 to the stock of the Somerset Railroad, in addition to the \$10,000 he has previously subscribed. This brings the subscription up to half a million, and an assessment will probably be at once made. So says the Lewiston Journal.

A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th of December was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls of the houses were cracked and everything breakable demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, a warehouse and several brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. The people were startled from their sleep and rushed frantically to the plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel. The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills levelled, water courses changed, and a general upheaving of the earth took place. At the city of Manzanilla the cathedral, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for several centuries, was riven from top to bottom, even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were killed by the falling walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of Waterman & Company's warehouse.

A curious habit of the "gordins" or, as the boys call it, the "horse-hair snake," is given by Prof. Agassiz, as follows: Soon after being hatched in the water, and while more little transparent bodies, they creep into the legs of grasshoppers, and burrow their way into the abdominal cavity, where they undergo further development as worms, sometimes growing to be two or three inches in length before they are freed. When they have grown so long that the grasshopper becomes distended by the size of its strange inhabitant, it bursts, the worm is released, and returns to its aquatic life. A gentleman living in Yonkers says that his little girl recently pulled a gordin six inches long, and another somewhat shorter, from the body of a cricket. They seemed to be protruding like horns. The cricket hopped away, apparently as well as ever.

The Maine Farmer says that William Lombard of Augusta, has an orchard of some one hundred and seventy trees, the greater part of them old, but kept in most excellent condition. The grass is kept down around each tree, and the soil stirred nearly to the distance to which the top extends. The trees are also mulched, potato tops, corn stalks, refuse straw, etc., being used for the purpose. From this orchard in 1863, \$613 worth of fruit was sold, and this year, one tree of Tallman Sweet's produced six barrels, which sold at \$5 per barrel.

"Have you ever read the 'Ancient Mariner'?" asked Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, one day of his congregation. "I dare say you thought it one of the strangest imaginations ever put together especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all the dead men rising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men speaking the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know that I have lived to see that day? I have seen it done! I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, a dead man as deacon, and a dead man handling the plate, and a dead man sitting to hear."

The earthquake cometeeer in San Francisco report that the lively shake in October was caused mainly by a bad brick used in building.

Waterville Mail.

EPH MAXHAM, DAN L. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE . . . JAN. 15, 1869.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL. S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 49 State street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS relating either to the business or editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to 'MAXHAM & WING,' or 'WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE.'

MASK BALL is the plain English of the 'Bal Masque' that appears so often this winter in the newspapers. They are going to have a 'Grand Bal Masque,' say the papers, at Portland, at Gardiner, at Augusta, and we forget how many other places.

To plain common sense folks, like our readers, the 'Grand Bal Masque' goes off in this way:—Each man or boy, and woman or girl begins in season to imagine what or whom they would like to be for a single evening, and then with proper toggery and a bit of pasteboard proceed to make themselves the thing of their imagination.

This is a 'Grand Bal Masque,' such as they are arranging at Augusta and other places, as above advertised. Anybody can look on for a dollar. (Better go!)

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE is getting into working order. In the appointment of committees, Blaisdell, of Waterville, is on the committee on Engrossed Bills, and on Railroads, Ways and Bridges; Foss, of Fairfield, on the committee on Bills in third Reading, and on Manufactures; Bigelow, of Clinton, on the committee on Elections, and on Interior Waters; Stevens, of Kennebec, on the committee on Federal Relations, on Division of Towns, on Fisheries, on Insane Hospital, and on Literary; Snell, of Kennebec, on the committee on Military Affairs, on Education, and on Legal Reform; Lang, of Kennebec, on Agriculture and on Manufactures.

HON. C. A. MILLER, Secretary of State in Alabama, formerly of Maine, is one of the commissioners appointed by the Governor to negotiate for the annexation of West Florida to Alabama.

DR. JAMES F. NOYES, formerly of Waterville, now located in Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in the Detroit Medical College.

MAINE AND FLORIDA.

A 'Waterville boy' on his way to Florida to raise oranges, stops at N. York, and goes to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach. Hear his account of it, as he writes to us as he goes onward:

On Sunday morning at early church time, we turned our steps toward Fulton Ferry, for the purpose of sitting under the dropping of the sanctuary, issued from the pulpit of 'Plymouth Church,' by that great theological expounder, the author of the one-hundred-dollar-a-column story in the Ledger, Henry Ward Beecher. Crossing to the Brooklyn side to find the church, you only have to follow the crowd, which soon brought us in front of the church, where a large number of strangers had already gathered.

Taking advantage of every inch of unoccupied space that lay between us and the church, we had by 11 o'clock got quite near the outside door and stood an even chance to get inside. For more than an hour did we thus stand, watching our chances, during which time the people came, not in squads, but in endless lines. At last the time arrived for church service; the usher slowly fell back and we were soon in the entry, and by a great deal of crowding, pushing and pulling, twisting and turning, we had by the time the text was announced, been able to get a standing situation just inside the second door and close to the outside pews.

A friend by my side said, 'I do not believe I shall stand here an hour for any man.' But he did, and would have stood longer if the sermon had not closed. The speaker spent considerable time in preparatory exercises, an unusual amount of vocal music, and some criticisms on church finance and discipline. The sermon was overflowing with good practical ideas, such as could be appreciated, beneficially adopted, interwoven into every day life and suited to the common class of people.

His pictures are faithful representatives of the original. His hair is tinged with gray and his face, clean shaved, is smooth, full, quiet, and represents him as comparatively young. The church will seat 2,500 people. At this time there must have been 500 more, for the church was full to overflowing. The church itself is very plain, and constructed of brick of unequalled beauty of color and quality. It has the name, 'Plymouth Church,' cut in marble, at respectable distance over the door. The pews are so constructed as to contain seats for two, which can be slid out into the aisle from both sides, leaving only a moderate allowance for one more to pass. Unfavorable as circumstances were, I do not regret my visit to Plymouth Church, and shall never forget America's most brilliant pulpit orator.

Thank you, brother S. for the above, and especially for the outside promise of a box of oranges. Continue to write us of your progress in the land of fruit and sunshine.

The festivities at Pittsfield, at the opening of the new factory building, proved a very marked success. Some fifteen hundred persons attended, hailing from all parts of the State. One hundred and sixty couples went upon the floor of the upper hall at one dance; another set being similarly engaged in the hall below. The festival was a benefit to the Union Church, and must have produced a handsome sum.

This factory building is 56 by 100 feet, three stories, and will start with two sets of machinery, with capacity for four. It was built by Going Hathorn, Esq., and sold to Dobson, Davis & Co., experienced Scotch manufacturers, who will commence business in March or April.

'THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN.'—Louis Prang, of Boston, will soon issue a great national chromo—'The Boyhood of Lincoln'—one of Eastman Johnson's master-pieces, which will no doubt find an immense sale. It represents a young boy, coarsely clad in homespun clothes, and wearing cowhide boots, sitting reading a book by the light of a log-fire, at a big open fireplace, in a Western backwoods cabin; every thing around him rude and poor,—nothing to encourage him to devote himself to study that he may rise above the sphere in which he has been placed; but on his face, as it is brought into bright relief by the glow of the flames on the hearth, one sees the energy and intelligence which mark him as 'the father of the coming man' of America. This picture, apart from its associations, is full of artistic excellences. It is the only 'interior' of an American log-cabin ever drawn with artistic fidelity by a competent painter. It is true to Western life in its minutest details.

A lady in Philadelphia refers to a clause in the announcement of a grand ball at the Academy of Music: 'Females of equivocal character will be carefully excluded.' She wishes to know why the same rule is not applied to certain males of an equivocal character.

Right. Baste the gender with the same sauce applied to the goose.

OUR TABLE.

PETERS' MONTHLY GLEE HIVE.—The January number has the following contents:—

May Calm like the Slumber, chorus for mixed voices, from Erasm; Always care for others, as you'd have them care for you, quartet for mixed voices; What Billas can open chorus of hunters from Dor Froischutz; Jessie Jean, quartet and chorus for male voices; Indigo Joy, three or four part chorus for female voices; Junnie's Grave, three part chorus for female voices; Time is Winging us away, quartet for mixed voices.

PETERS' PARLOR COMPANION for the Flute, Violin and Piano, for January has the following contents:—

Bells of the Season Waltz; L'Africaine Potpourri; Loving Thoughts Schottisch; Monthly Rose Polka. Published by J. L. Peters, New York, at \$3 a year. P. O. Box 5429.

MR. DICKENS will be represented by another of his 'New Uncommercial Samples' in this week's 'Every Saturday.' He deals humorously with an English restaurant. The number has also the first chapter of a story by Paul Heyse, and provokingly omits, again, 'He Know He was Right.'

A CHRISTENING.—We missed a very pleasant time on Saturday evening, when the shop hands of the Maine Central Railroad Co. with other employees and a few invited guests,—about seventy in all—gathered in the loft over the rooms of the Master Mechanic, to rejoice at the completion of a locomotive built at the shops this season, and to discuss a few oysters with fitting accompaniments.

The new engine, which they had met to christen, was examined and admired. Without flattery or exaggeration, it can safely be pronounced as good a machine as was ever made, and there are those who know it thoroughly, who are confident that its equal cannot be found in the country. In its construction are united all the best points found in the best machines in use, as they have approved themselves after years of trial, with some original modes of combination and adaptation of the parts; and all the work has been done in the best manner, of the best material, for service and not to be sold.

The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which was to have been held with Long Reach Division in Bath on the 27th instant, has been postponed to Thursday, Jan. 28th.

JAMES VICK, of Rochester N. Y., the veteran seedsman and florist whose name is a guarantee of honesty and fair dealing, publishes annually a beautifully illustrated 'Catalogue Floral Guide,' containing nearly a hundred pages, which he distributes over the country by the hundred thousand. It contains about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables and an elegant colored plate of a bouquet of flowers.

On Tuesday evening, 29th inst., an Old Folk's Concert, with Antiquarian Supper and other appropriate fixings for a good time, are arranged for an entertainment at Kendall's Mills. Miss Louise Hudson, Mr. J. Murray, and other vocalists, will contribute songs; and a very pleasant entertainment may be expected.

HEREFORD STOCK.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Burleigh & Shores, in another column, and copy the following paragraph in relation to their stock and to other animals recently brought into Waterville:

Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, C. E., one of the most prominent breeders in the Dominion, has made the following sales to parties in this State: To Hall C. Burleigh of Fairfield, and Geo. Shores of Waterville, his entire herd of Herefords, consisting of fourteen animals, which have all won first class prizes in their various classes, and the State Gold medal of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Rochester, N. Y., this season; and to A. J. Hallet of West Waterville, one imported Cotswold ewe, one imported Oxford Down ewe, one imported Lincoln ewe, and one Cotswold buck lamb.

CORRECTION.—In 'Mudill's' communication, last week, we made him say 'heavy dam,' when he did say 'heavy dow.'

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in Norridgewock, on the line of the Somerset Railroad, last Friday. Mr. Francis M. Bessie, who lives near our village, was engaged in loading a seam in the ledge preparatory to making a blast, and while imprudently prying the rock apart with a crowbar after the seam was partly charged, an explosion occurred by which he and two others were injured, Mr. Bessie very seriously. He was thrown a distance of 55 feet, falling in the river, with so serious an injury to his head that it is doubtful if he recovers the sight of either eye. A subscription paper, we learn, is in circulation in our village to aid him in this time of severe affliction.

CATTLE MARKET.—The market opened with a short supply of Cattle, this week, says the Boston Advertiser, favoring the drover; but the arrival of western cattle put a new face on the matter, and the buyers became masters of the situation. Sheep were in good demand at an advance. The Advertiser says,—O late the Maine cattle are not all stores; but there are many good and some of the best bullocks at market among the Eastern stock. As it is difficult to separate the sale of the various grades, we give them as they occur. We may remark that the trade in working oxen and other stock cattle is not very brisk in consequence of the lateness of the season, and perhaps of the high price of hay in this part of New England. Wells & Richardson sold one pair 6 ft oxen for \$150; two pair 5-year-olds, 7 ft. \$225 per pair; one pair 6 ft 6 in, \$175. J. W. Wetherell sold six oxen, 1646 lbs each, at 13 1-2c 34k; one pair workers, 6 ft 8 in, \$190; 6 ft 7 in \$185; 6 ft 6 in \$175. Gideon Wells sold 11 oxen, 1523 lbs, at 12c, 36 sk; 4 at 13 1-2c, 36 sk.

TANGIBLE.—Mr. Moor shows a little brick of solid silver, weighing fifteen ounces, smelted from the ore of his Garland mine. Certainly this means something directly to the point. Men are engaged sinking a shaft, and the proprietors seem to have full faith in their enterprise. Success to them.

The Maine Farmer says that Hon. Warren Percival of Vassalboro' has just received direct from the eminent and well known breeder, in Chester county, Pa., a pair of pure blood White Chester swine, for the purpose of breeding, and keeping up the purity and reputation of his own stock. Mr. Percival has also just received a pure blood Short Horn bull from Massachusetts for service in his own herd. This bull, 'Young Carlisle,' is from 'Princess' stock—a strain of Short Horn blood famous for its milking qualities.

THE CANADA FARMER says: The blanket should not be used upon a horse at all in winter, unless it is used faithfully. The trouble arises in this way: When a team has been driven a few miles to market, or the same distance for pleasure, blankets or robes are put on, but when drawing logs to the saw mill or doing other heavy work, they are made to haul large loads a mile or two and return at a brisk trot and stand uncovered till another load is put on. In this way the horses are suddenly cooled off, and the succeeding day finds them sick and unable to labor for some time, if not ruined entirely. Blanketing at one time and omitting it at another, is worse than affording no protection at all.

ADVISES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED from trustworthy parties in Cuba that the revolutionary party are hourly becoming stronger and that little doubt is entertained by those competent to judge of events that the revolutionists will be successful. These facts have been made known to prominent Senators and Representatives, and it is not improbable that some action will be taken by Congress showing the sympathy of the United States with the struggle now going on in that country.

FROM PARAGUAY.—The allied army recently made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which the Brazilian iron clads have gone.

REMEDY FOR BORERS.—Stopping up the holes of borers in trees with hard soap, is an infallible cure for this pest, to our orchard. Though simple, try it.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS have been made in the Rogers murder case. Private citizens propose to increase the amount of reward offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderer.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED in the Holy Land will be glad to know that the Macadamized road has been constructed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the latter city enjoys a steam mill. Yankees are responsible for both.

A FEW DAYS SINCE a lot of stuff was sold in Portland for rum by the United States, it being seized as contraband from abroad; the true history of which was that some parts of the human body were sent to St. John, N. B., for the use of a medical professor, preserved in alcohol. The janitor took the liquor and sold it to a smuggler for export to Santa Cruz.

JUDGE McCUMM has sworn before the Congressional Investigating Committee at New York, that 40,000 persons were naturalized in twenty-one days, and that in his court he used to turn out citizens at the rate of two per minute, their examination, cross-examination and administering to them of the oath requiring only that space of time.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC for 1869.—Hitchcock & Walden, of Cincinnati, send us a copy of this convenient little annual, which we presume may be found with all booksellers. It contains, in addition to the calendar pages, and denominational statistics, much useful information of general interest.

M. E. W. PATTERSON sends us a copy of the St. Louis Democrat, which contains full details, with illustrations of the new enterprise lately inaugurated in that city, for transporting freight between the Atlantic coast and the far west, by river and coast navigation. The railroad charges are so high that a large business is already done by this route.

LEWISTON, Jan. 12, 1869. MESSRS. MAXHAM & WING.—Enclosed please find two dollars for your paper. I see by your terms that you take most kinds of country produce, in payment; but I have not got the produce, and if I had I could not send it in this envelope; besides produce is cheaper in Waterville than in Lewiston. Lewiston is a dear place—dear rents, dear fuel, but the dearest of all is gas, in more respects than one. Lewiston is a good place, good business place, good railroad facilities, good banks, good churches, good school houses, good city officials—

who by the way, keep good order—and last but not least, we have a good paper, Daily and Weekly, which we think will compare with any in the Union. Of course everything is City-fied. One going through our streets will not fail to notice the various signs with the word 'City' attached, such as City Bleachery, City Drug Store, City Blacksmith, City Billiard Hall, City Bakery, City Agency, &c.; besides any quantity of City Job and Express Carts. And if there is as much building carried on here for five years past as there has been for five years past, which I think it bids fair to do, we can boast of a real City indeed, as big and as flourishing as any city east of Portland. There is a very good set of people here, who get their living in various ways; some by minding their own business, and some by letting other people's alone; but more by hard work. Should there be an accident here by any one's falling out over the back of a sleigh going down hill, I will be sure and let you know it.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—For lack of attendance at the annual meeting on Tuesday last, it was adjourned one week.

THE APPLICATION for an injunction upon the Belfast railroad has been refused by the Supreme Court, whereat there is great rejoicing in that little city.

WE HOPE THAT NO INDUSTRIOUS bird collector will shoot the woodpeckers in our village, for they are probably doing a good work on our trees, as scavengers.

REV. MR. LADD, of Kent's Hill, will preach at Town Hall next Sabbath.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS.—Mr. T. S. Lang of Vassalboro, in a recent address said: 'I wish to refer to the term thoroughbred accepted by the public. I believe in thoroughbred animals, and in their power to reproduce their kind, but I don't believe in assuming that animals are worth breeding because they are recorded in the herd or stud book for several successive generations. I have seen many worthless recorded thoroughbred animals, very far from well bred; and also I have seen many thoroughly bred animals which could not be found in the stock or stud book. I approve of the record by all means, but the thoroughbreeding does not make the record. The time may come when men of wealth and leisure and culture will give their money and time and research to this interesting subject. I do not know of a more noble undertaking for such than to advance the interests of a State like ours in this respect; an interest to be felt in every household in Maine.'

THE TREATY between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, has been signed by Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, and Earl Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol. The Patrie of Paris publishes the translation of a letter of Mr. Gladstone to C. Edwards Lester, of New York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgement as humiliating England in presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

ADVISES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED from trustworthy parties in Cuba that the revolutionary party are hourly becoming stronger and that little doubt is entertained by those competent to judge of events that the revolutionists will be successful. These facts have been made known to prominent Senators and Representatives, and it is not improbable that some action will be taken by Congress showing the sympathy of the United States with the struggle now going on in that country.

FROM PARAGUAY.—The allied army recently made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which the Brazilian iron clads have gone.

REMEDY FOR BORERS.—Stopping up the holes of borers in trees with hard soap, is an infallible cure for this pest, to our orchard. Though simple, try it.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS have been made in the Rogers murder case. Private citizens propose to increase the amount of reward offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderer.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED in the Holy Land will be glad to know that the Macadamized road has been constructed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the latter city enjoys a steam mill. Yankees are responsible for both.

A FEW DAYS SINCE a lot of stuff was sold in Portland for rum by the United States, it being seized as contraband from abroad; the true history of which was that some parts of the human body were sent to St. John, N. B., for the use of a medical professor, preserved in alcohol. The janitor took the liquor and sold it to a smuggler for export to Santa Cruz.

JUDGE McCUMM has sworn before the Congressional Investigating Committee at New York, that 40,000 persons were naturalized in twenty-one days, and that in his court he used to turn out citizens at the rate of two per minute, their examination, cross-examination and administering to them of the oath requiring only that space of time.

OUR NEXT DANGER.—I have nothing to take back, nothing to explain, nothing to soften. I stand by my sermon on the judiciary, and in due time others shall not be wanting. We have just finished one battle for the life of the republic; another one lies right before us. It is the battle of Mammon. Capital rightly employed is civilizing and beneficent; as a corrupter it is always omnipotent. Already our government is assailed by it. If the new administration can find no remedy, and things go on as they have, the end is at hand. The purse will outweigh the Constitution—the lobby will control public policy. If not arrested, Mammon will soon be weightier than President, Senate and Representatives. Is it for citizens to sit calmly by, without cry or protest, and see one thing after another swept away by this yellow stream that beats against Congress, Legislature, and Judiciary, and threatens to undermine them?—[Henry Ward Beecher.]

WE CALL ATTENTION of our readers to the Boston Dollar Store advertisement of Eastman & Kendall in another column.

CHARLES BROWN, an aged blind man residing in N. Nassalboro' attempted to hang himself in his room last Friday morning. He was discovered by his wife and cut down before life was extinct.

ONE OF GENERAL SHERIDAN'S aides-de-camp has informed his chief that Brevet-Colonel Evans of the third Cavalry has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges with a loss of three men wounded. No Indians were killed.

INTELLIGENCE from Hayti favors the revolutionists again. President Salnave had a narrow escape from capture recently. He now threatens to attack Jacmel, which is said to be well prepared to meet his forces. The St. Dominican government is also hard pressed by the revolutionists, and the position of President Baez is becoming critical.

HOW TO BUY FURS.—In purchasing furs a sure test of what dealers call a 'prime' fur is the length and density of the down next the skin; this can be readily determined by blowing a brisk current of air from the mouth 'against the set of the fur;' if the fibres open readily, exposing the skin to the view, reject the article, but if the down is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it, or at most show but a small portion of the skin, the article may be accepted.

THE CONGRESSIONAL committee on the New York election frauds have evidence that one firm printed 100,000 fraudulent naturalization papers. They have proof that naturalization evidence is being destroyed in the county clerk's office. It is stated that not less than 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast by hired men, 'repeaters,' as they are called, and that they also went to Brooklyn and New Jersey. Some of these men could not get their pay, and in revenge came forward freely and volunteered information to the committee. The investigations of the committee will be extended to Brooklyn affairs.

A STATE Temperance Convention has been called, to meet at Augusta, Jan. 23, to take into consideration the present condition of the cause in Maine.

WE LEARN from the Augusta Journal that two children, aged one and four years respectively, belonging to a family by the name of Knights, in Whitefield, came to their death a few days ago as follows. The mother went to see a sick neighbor, leaving the children at home alone. In a short time after she left, the neighbors discovered the house to be on fire, and when they reached it the children were burned to death. The fire was extinguished before the house was much burned.

THE CANADA FARMER says: The blanket should not be used upon a horse at all in winter, unless it is used faithfully. The trouble arises in this way: When a team has been driven a few miles to market, or the same distance for pleasure, blankets or robes are put on, but when drawing logs to the saw mill or doing other heavy work, they are made to haul large loads a mile or two and return at a brisk trot and stand uncovered till another load is put on. In this way the horses are suddenly cooled off, and the succeeding day finds them sick and unable to labor for some time, if not ruined entirely. Blanketing at one time and omitting it at another, is worse than affording no protection at all.

ADVISES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED from trustworthy parties in Cuba that the revolutionary party are hourly becoming stronger and that little doubt is entertained by those competent to judge of events that the revolutionists will be successful. These facts have been made known to prominent Senators and Representatives, and it is not improbable that some action will be taken by Congress showing the sympathy of the United States with the struggle now going on in that country.

FROM PARAGUAY.—The allied army recently made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which the Brazilian iron clads have gone.

REMEDY FOR BORERS.—Stopping up the holes of borers in trees with hard soap, is an infallible cure for this pest, to our orchard. Though simple, try it.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS have been made in the Rogers murder case. Private citizens propose to increase the amount of reward offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderer.

PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED in the Holy Land will be glad to know that the Macadamized road has been constructed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the latter city enjoys a steam mill. Yankees are responsible for both.

A FEW DAYS SINCE a lot of stuff was sold in Portland for rum by the United States, it being seized as contraband from abroad; the true history of which was that some parts of the human body were sent to St. John, N. B., for the use of a medical professor, preserved in alcohol. The janitor took the liquor and sold it to a smuggler for export to Santa Cruz.

JUDGE McCUMM has sworn before the Congressional Investigating Committee at New York, that 40,000 persons were naturalized in twenty-one days, and that in his court he used to turn out citizens at the rate of two per minute, their examination, cross-examination and administering to them of the oath requiring only that space of time.



