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Maxham & Wing

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Waterville Mail.

E. H. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... DEC. 16, 1864.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

E. H. MAXHAM & 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. E. NILES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required by us.

Advertisements abroad are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be addressed to E. H. MAXHAM & CO., or DANIEL WING, at the office of the Mail.

SHORT NOTICE.—The untimely combination

of paper manufacturers, through which they have been able to run the price of paper from nine up to thirty cents a pound, promises to break down a large portion of the country papers. Most of them have raised their subscription price to \$2.50, to commence Jan. 1; but not without fear and trembling. We know this is not up to the average of the general rate of prices, but papers are easier dispensed with than bread. We shall be compelled to try the generosity of the subscribers of the Mail after Jan. 1. All payments made before that time will be receipted at our present price, after which time, while paper continues so ruinously high, we must raise the price fifty cents. We hope all will bear in mind that this is no rise to those who pay in advance, which all had better do, and which many will do under this arrangement. It is our only resort, and we must trust to the good sense of our patrons to see its justice. We hope before another year to return to our present price, as measures are going before Congress which we believe will bring paper to a reasonable price.

A Few Facts about Orchards.

This may not be the most favorable season of the year for calling the attention of farmers to this subject, but the high prices for which they are now selling their apples will help to commend it to their attention. For more than fifteen years we have tried to convince the farmers of Kennebec that this is one of the most important and profitable branches of their business; and at the same time we have urged the fact that it is more neglected and abused than any other. It is a fact too plain to be put out of sight, that nearly all our old orchards are falling into a most miserable state of decay; and to us it is equally plain that the cause of this decay is simply starvation and neglect. If we see the farmer's cows looking lean, and know that they are but half fed, do we inquire for other causes for their leanness? This accounts for it well enough. Now if we find his orchard dying, and know that the fare it gets would bring any other tree or crop on the farm into the same condition, need we look any further to see what ails the orchard? It is accounted for just as a continued neglect to manure the corn field would account for the failure of the corn crop.

Some ten years ago we went with Hon. S. P. Benson to his beautiful orchard in Monmouth. Fifteen hundred trees, thrifty and finely shaped, all stock grafts, Greenings, Russets and Baldwins, occupy some twenty to twenty-five acres of high, level land. It was then counted one of the finest orchards in Maine. We inquired how he dressed the land to keep the trees in such vigor, and he surprised to hear him say that he pastured it to sheep—and nothing else, year after year. We suggested that he took from the land an annual crop of apples, a crop of leaves that went to the four winds, the growth of the trees, a crop of wool, lambs and mutton; in return for all which he gave to the land only the manure of the little flock that cropped its meagre tufts of grass. We urged that it stood to reason that the orchard could not permanently endure such a sapping—we might have said such a system of starvation. We have since heard that this fine orchard is going the way of all others. At that time it had had the benefit for many years, of an admirable system of trimming, which had partially counteracted the slow and sure starvation we predicted.

Most of the orchards in this vicinity are in a much worse condition. The owners seem not to know that the earth is filled, in every square inch, with their hungry roots, and that the amount of nutriment necessary to produce leaves, fruit and wood is immense. If they give a light dressing once in six, eight or ten years, they think they are doing well, and wonder that the trees "seem to be giving out." Not one half our orchards fare even as well as this. A crop of corn takes from the earth but a tithing of the food consumed by a thrifty orchard; but what farmer thinks of taking from the same field a crop of corn, year after year, without substantial annual dressing.

Now we know it is not easy to restore old orchards that have endured starvation for many years. It is much easier to fatten an old horse that has been worked and whipped and starved to the skin. But those who have young and vigorous apple trees can exercise

their common sense and see what is reasonable in their management. The first thing to be learned and believed in relation to old orchards is that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not a quarter fed nor half trimmed. The second is, that the man who knowingly pursues such a system is a blockhead—and that if he pursues it without knowing it, he is doubly a blockhead. From this common sense position it is easy to see what both the old and young orchards require.

A farmer who this year has for sale a hundred barrels of apples, or as many bushels, or, indeed, one who has neither apples or orchard, or who has an orchard without apples, can readily see the importance of attending to this matter. No farm is complete that has not an orchard, and the larger the better, if well taken care of. It is an unpleasant fact to be considered, that the apple crop of Kennebec is regularly diminishing, from year to year,—we mean, when the increasing demand is taken into account. Foreign markets are demanding them at high prices, and railroads and other rapid conveyances are distributing them all over the world; so that it now makes no difference whether the crop is abundant or short—it is wanted abroad if not at home. Those who sold this year for three dollars could have taken five by waiting a little. Home consumption is increasing, and cider is largely demanded for vinegar and various manufactured liquors. The old orchards are dying out, and not half the young ones are taken care of in a manner that will ever bring them to vigorous bearing. Poor and misused as the old orchards are, the young ones will fare worse and bear less; for many of the former had the advantage of new land. A nursery agent tells us that not more than half the trees he sells promise to come to fair bearing, though excellent native trees, because they are not properly cared for. "Buyers," says he, "either don't know or don't care, and it is a dead set either way."

We still assert that the farmer had better set an orchard—provided always that he will take care of it—than invest even in Uncle Sam's bonds. It will pay better interest, as both figures and experience prove. But more important than setting trees, is to take care of those already set.

We have now fair sleighing, dating from Sunday last, though heavy loads find it like the Irishman's theology, "hard in spots." Wood comes in a little, though not enough to bring down prices—or to bring up measure. From six to seven feet, often more than eight, are sold for a cord—though not by honest men. We saw an old fellow, on Monday, demanding eight dollars for his load, asserting positively that "there was a very large cord," when he knew there was short seven feet by actual measurement. "What an old wretch!" whispered one, and "What a liar!" another—while the venerable sinner continued to banter just as though he supposed he was mistaken for an honest man. He finally sold his load to a lad, the son of a widow, who took his word that there was a cord. High prices are freely paid for wood, but lying and false measure are not so easily got rid of. There is even a possibility that in time our citizens will avail themselves of the provisions of law, and buy eight feet of wood for a cord. When they have been swindled to their satisfaction they will do so.

ORONO, Dec. 10th, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS.

We often like to know something of the history of places in our own state, as well as their location, thrift and enterprise. Thinking that a word from this quarter might interest the readers of the Mail, I have concluded to notice some of the leading features of "Down East" town. This was formerly called "Lower Stillwater," Old Town adjoining, being called "Upper Stillwater." These towns, situated as they are on the Penobscot, afford excellent mill privileges, and that they have been duly estimated, is evident from the numerous mills erected on its bank. They are not only numerous but very large. The "Basin Mills," a block one mile below this village, is said to be the largest in the world. The amount of lumber that is manufactured in these mills, and taken to Bangor in rafts, is enormous. The fact that Bangor is the largest lumber market in the world is owing to the extensive manufactures on this river. The large number of workmen required to "run" these mills, makes the town lively during the summer and fall. And you must not conclude that it is dull here at this season of the year. Beside the usual amount of trade in a village of its size, the lumbermen are preparing to go into the woods with teams, to furnish a fresh supply of logs for another season, making it very busy most of the time.

The Aroostook railroad, which was partially completed a few years ago, is likely to be set in operation soon, as the matter is to be acted upon this winter. The town of Orono, beside private investments, has twenty-five thousand dollars invested in the road. Should it be completed it will not only build up these towns, but give Bangor a new impetus. The large amount of produce annually raised "up river," which is now with difficulty reached, could be easily transported to market. Situated as Orono is, seven miles from Bangor, beside the commanding prospect on the river, makes it a very desirable resort, as well as an inviting place for country residences. Among the many distinguished gentlemen residing here is the Hon. Israel Washburne, though now stopping temporarily in Portland, attending to his official duties.

Orono has a bank, three churches, an elegant High School building, and many handsome residences. A band is in readiness to discourage the finest music, and give concerts by way of evening entertainments. In short, Orono is one of the most pleasant and enterprising towns in

the State, affording no little interest to those who take the trouble to visit here.

J. M. K.

MISS AMANDA BATES.—The editor of the Portland Courier, like the critic of the Press, was very favorably impressed by the performance of this young lady—one of "ours"—at the concert in that city last week in aid of the Maine Camp Hospital Association. He says—

"The Misses Bates and Usher sang charmingly, blending sweet melody with the most difficult passages, and thus discarding the idea that a screech or squall, such as we are too often told by the musical snobs, are divine strains. Miss Usher we had heard before, and were prepared to listen without surprise. She was encircled by the audience who fully appreciated her powers. But Miss Bates was a new candidate for public favor, and much curiosity was manifested to hear her rendering of 'Cavatina,' 'Meyerbeer.' We confess we were not expecting such a rich and cultivated, melodious voice, and of course, in sympathy with the audience, were agreeably surprised. Her friends may feel more than gratified at the triumph she achieved last evening. We congratulate our musical friends in the city, upon the accession of this gifted songstress to their circle."

CONGRESS.—Petitions are in, numerously signed, for a reduction of the duty on paper. The bankruptcy bill of the last session passed the House, 76 to 56; also a substitute for the resolution of last session, authorizing the President to give notice that the reciprocity treaty will be terminated. This last was passed with a will. In the Senate, our new member, Mr. Farwell introduced a resolution inquiring into the propriety of providing by law for the employment of American boys on merchant vessels: that licensed vessels may trade to ports off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts without clearance and entrance to custom house. He also introduced a bill to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage of ships, etc. Mr. Davis of Ky., introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace, the Union, etc., apparently drawn by one blind to the march of events and wholly unconscious of the true condition and temper of the country. Thad. Stevens's Eutopian Gold bill was "knocked higher than a kite" and killed "deader than a stone" by the Napoleonic tactics of the member from our district, Hon. J. G. Blinrie.

We refer again to Dr. Porter's advertisement. He will be at the Continental House on and after Sunday next, for a few days, as stated in bills. "Consultation free," and as the Doctor is a very polite and chatty man there can be no harm in giving him a call, sick or well.

CHANGE. An advertisement shows that the market corner of Main and Temple-sts, late W. H. Emery & Co., has passed to the hands of Mr. Bethuel Gifford. A good show of beef, pork, poultry, and other comforts promises well for his success in meeting the wants of his customers. "Good meat and honest weight," is the commendation of his friends.

A good blacksmith, who understands his business, especially in shoeing horses, is one of the essentials of a neighborhood. In Waterville we have more than one, eminently good workmen; and report says that at Kendall's Mills Messrs. Oliver & Patten are just the kind of workmen needed there and in the vicinity. We commend this fact to the attention of our subscribers in Fairfield, Benton, Clinton, and places doing business there. (See their advertisement.)

Three yoke of finely matched 3-year-old steers, the largest measuring but little short of seven feet, attached to an enormous load of dry wood worth ten dollars, and driven by their owner, Cyrus Wheeler, Esq., came to our village from West Waterville on Thursday—all of which were understood to be "in market." The show was one rarely equalled in our street, and passed for a "sign of the times," as that village rarely looks this way for a market. Three such yoke of cattle are rarely found on one farm.

THE VERMONT RAIDERS have been discharged; the astute Justice discovering after a month's deliberation, that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Gen. Dix issued an order directing that hereafter all such raiders be promptly shot; and if caught over the border, that they be brought promptly to his headquarters and not surrendered to the Canadians. Bully for Dix.

PLUCKY.—B. T. Thorndike, Esq., formerly editor of the Temperance Journal, proposes to establish a new temperance paper in Portland, early next month, to be called the "Old Oaken Bucket." We admire his courage, but seriously question his discretion.

HELP THE FREEDMAN.—A public meeting in behalf of the American Missionary Association, to aid its work in establishing schools among the Freedmen, will be held at Town Hall on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to be addressed by Rev. C. Pearl and others.

WINTER in the Northwest commenced unusually early this year. Three weeks ago they had a heavy fall of snow in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and on the La Crosse and Milwaukee railway the trains were seriously troubled. The weather, too, has been much colder than at the East, thus far. The thermometer at Chicago, one morning last week, indicated fifteen degrees below zero.

GOOD TIME.—The Soldiers Aid Society will give an entertainment at Appleton Hall on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 21, to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, doors open at 6 1/2.—Dramas, Charades, Scenes, Songs, a "Prize Tree," sale of fancy articles, refreshments, &c. are in the programme. Contributions for the tree and for the table are earnestly solicited—which may be left at the hall on Wednesday.

Ticonic Division is to have a lecture this evening, upon a popular subject, by one of the members.

OUR TABLE.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY.—Among the contents of the December number are—Democracy the Destiny of England, by Geo. C. Hopkins; The Presidential Elections No. 3, by William Willis; a continuation of 'The Brantons and some other People,' by Mrs. John Smith; Northern Pacific Railway, by Cyril Pearl; Army Square Hospital, by H. W. Richardson. These comprise but a small share of the articles in the number, however, which will be found a very good one. The Military Record is always valuable and interesting to all. We commend this magazine to home patronage, which it richly deserves. The more liberally it is supported the better the proprietor can make it; and he has thus far dealt very liberally with the public.

Published by Bailey and Noyes, Portland, for Edward P. Weston, editor and proprietor. Terms—single copy, one year, \$2.50; two copies, \$4.00.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—"Sunset at the White Mountains," one of the embellishments in the December number is a beautiful gem, which we commend to the attention of amateur artists, as a nice thing to copy. The other picture is a lifelike portrait of Rev. Adam Poe, D. D. We have so often commended this magazine that we are really at a loss what now to say in its praise that has not already been said. Published under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is by no means offensively denominational, and its literary standing is high. The advance in the price of material and labor has not lowered the style of the work, in any of its appointments; the paper is as thick and white, the number of pages is the same, and the embellishments never have been excelled. True, the price of the work has been raised, but it is even now too cheap. We commend it to the attention of those who desire a high-toned Christian magazine for the family.

Published by Poe and Hitchcock, Cincinnati, at \$3.00 a year.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—The December number is all ablaze with beauty and fashion. There is the usual large fashion plate of seven figures, beautifully colored; another large four-page plate, full of figures; smaller embellishments of the latest novelties in dress; a full sized paper pattern for cutting of a Senorita Jacket; with numerous embellishments of stories, etc. The number is full of interesting reading with many attractive stories, including a continuation of "The Doctor's Wife," by Mrs. Braddon.

Published by Frank Leslie, 357 Pearl St., New York, at \$5.00 a year; four copies for \$14.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—"Unrivaled and unapproachable," are the words Godey uses in his prospectus, in speaking of the January number of his popular magazine; and we believe he is not far from right. The initial number of the new volume is certainly a brilliant one. It contains two splendid Steel Plates, a superior Colored Fashion Plate, and fourteen full page engravings. Among which are three Robe Dresses, from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart and Co., of New York, and one from Brodie's Emporium; several Crochet patterns, adapted for winter wear; a Costume Evening-dress, a novelty; the latest style for Bonnets, Collars, Caps, and Cuffs; a beautiful article, printed in colors, called "The Work-Table Companion"; a Tidy, printed in tint; and a humorous engraving, "Scenes on the Ice." We cannot begin to enumerate the numerous illustrations, as there are about eighty, all of them useful and ornamental.

To the literary department, Marion Harland contributes "A Hasty Speech, and what came of it," Miss V. F. Townsend, Miss M. W. Janvyn, Miss Frost, and Mrs. Denison, also contribute to this number; The Holly Tree Promenade, original Music for the Piano, by the editor, J. Starr Holloway; and a Model Cottage, with plans, make up the best number of Godey's Lady's Book ever issued.

The Lady's Book is published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year; two copies, \$5.50; three, \$7.50; four, \$10; six, \$14; nine, \$21; eleven, \$27.50.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The January number of this magazine for the time is a very fine one. Among the embellishments are two handsome steel engravings, "Purity," and "The Reprimand"; a prettily colored fashion plate; "Clara's Hero," a full page wood engraving; and many pages filled with patterns and designs of the latest novelties in the fashionable world. In the volume just commenced, besides the usual shorter stories there will be published four original copyright novels, viz., "The Last Plantation," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Missing Diamond," by the author of "The Second Life"; "A Woman's Revenge," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Cocotte vs. Croquet," by Frank Le Penold.

Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year; four copies, \$6; six, \$8; eight, \$12; fourteen, \$20.

MERRY'S MUSEUM for December contains the conclusion of "Go-Ahead and the Flying Dutchman," and also of the "Maplewood Phantom Tales."

We will make no enumeration of the other good things in the number—stories, poems, anecdotes, with numerous pretty pictures, and several pages of spool "Chat."

The January number will contain a portrait of "Uncle William," and the publishers will spare no pains to make the next volume an improvement upon its predecessors.

Published by J. N. Stearns, 111 Fulton St., New York, at \$1.50 a year.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The October number of this well known Scotch Quarterly has the following table of contents:—Angus; Confessions Trees; Archbishop Whately; Co-operative Societies in 1864; French Anti-Clerical Notes; Man and Nature; Weber's Life of Marshal Saxe; Robert Browning's Poems; The Five-year-old Parliament.

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. 38 Walker st., New York. Terms of Subscription: For any one of the four Reviews \$3 per annum; any two Reviews \$5; any three Reviews \$7; all four Reviews \$8; Blackwood's Magazine \$3; Blackwood and three Reviews \$9; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10—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.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.—The Watchman and Reflector presents an unusual brilliant programme for the coming year. The Boston Journal, speaking of the Watchman, says:—

"It seems determined to maintain its position as one of the best family journals in the country. Its editorial staff is very large and able, and its list of contributors it seems to us is unsurpassed by that of any other weekly paper. It includes among others, such writers as President Sears, of Brown University, Drs. Hague, Ide, Stow, Turnbull and Caldwell, together with the attractive names of Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Beecher, will contribute 'letters' regularly through the year. Peter Bayne, the brilliant English essayist, is its English correspondent. Carlton, we notice, is giving in its columns reminiscences of army life. Such enterprise in these hard times for publishers must find its reward in a rapid increase of reputation and of subscribers."

"GOOD LIES." Sharpley's Minstrel's, the largest and probably the best company now travelling in this country, are to give an entertainment at Town Hall on Friday evening, 23d inst. Nothing will be lacking in this entertainment but room for the audience; and those who get there first will secure what there is of that. Sharpley's Minstrel's never fail of an audience.

War of Redemption.

It having been discovered that the enemy were receiving large supplies for their troops by way of the Weldon railroad to Stoney Creek and thence by wagons to Petersburg, a strong force under Gen. Warren was sent to break up their line of communication, if possible, on Wednesday of last week. The expedition, which consisted of the 5th corps, with Gregg's cavalry and the third division of the 2d corps, succeeded in the work which they undertook. They penetrated as far as Hicksford, on the Newbern river, destroying about fifteen miles of railroad track, with several bridges, depot, buildings, mills, etc., and returned to their old quarters on Monday. The destruction of this line of communication is thought to be a serious affair for the rebel army in Petersburg and Richmond.

Sherman has reached Savannah, or its immediate vicinity, as we are assured by a dispatch from Howard and Foster, dated the 9th inst. At that time the army was within ten miles of the city, in good condition, having been well supplied on the way, and having met with very little opposition. The rebel outer works, which were five miles from the city, would be immediately attacked, and as heavy firing was heard at Hilton Head on the 11th, it is quite probable that a battle was fought on that day. The New York World, on the authority of a loyal resident of Richmond, gives the details of a battle, said to have been fought at Savannah on the 10th, which, after a severe contest, resulted in the rebels being driven to their inner works. The loss was severe on both sides—2500 Union, and 3,000 or 4,000 rebels. The Union forces took 1,200 prisoners, with many cannon, colors, wagons, small arms, etc. Sherman, at last accounts, was near the coast, and would be able to form a junction with Foote and the fleet immediately. This news, it is said, has been carefully suppressed by the Richmond authorities, but the greatest consternation prevailed in Charleston.

We have nothing unfavorable from the vicinity of Nashville.—Considerable fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and an unsuccessful attack was made by the rebel cavalry on that town, while General Milroy was absent on expedition. On Wednesday last an engagement took place near the Stone River battle ground, in which the enemy were routed, with considerable loss. General Rousseau has complimented the troops for their bravery in the several engagements that have taken place since the battle of Franklin. Persons from the rebel lines report intense suffering among the rebel troops on account of the severe weather.

The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin, as ascertained by official report, is greater than at first supposed. It amounts to 110 officers and 2047 men killed, wounded and missing, and a large portion of whom are slightly wounded and are in the hospitals.

General Butler has ordered that hereafter it will be held cause to recommend for dismissal any officer who shall borrow money or incur debt to an enlisted man.

Gen. Dana by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for 30 miles above Big Black river crossing, including the long bridge at that place. He found the enemy in force, but the work was thoroughly done. Our troops then returned to Vicksburg with a loss of 5 killed and 41 wounded and missing. He also destroyed 2500 bales of Confederate cotton and about \$300,000 worth of other public property.

Later. There is but little more from Sherman. Admiral Dahlgren announces that communication has been opened between the army and the fleet. There is no confirmation, yet, of the battle mentioned above, but the rebel papers are full of accounts of the successes over the troops under Sherman and Foster, as usual.

On the 15th inst. Thomas attacked Hood's front of Nashville, and though the battle was not fully decided at last accounts, yet the result of the first day's operations was highly favorable to us. Our line was advanced from three to five miles, and we captured 17 guns, 150 prisoners and most of the rebel line of entrenchments.

The action of Judge Coursal in discharging the Vermont raiders is strongly denounced by the Canadian Government, and new warrants have been issued for the re-arrest of the captives.

CATTLE MARKETS.—There was a light stock at market and prices generally ruled trifle higher this week. We quote from the Boston Advertiser:—

Beef Cattle.—Prices on total weight of light and beef. A single lot of extra Western steers \$4.40; that commonly called extra, 13 1/4 to 13 3/4; first quality, good oxen, best steers, 12 to 13; second quality, or good fair beef, 10 to 12; third quality, lighter young cattle, cows, etc., 8 to 9; poorest grade of cow, bulls, etc., 6 to 7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices 7 to 10 per lb.; or \$3 to 7.15 per head in lots for sheep and lambs.

Store Cattle.—Working Oxen \$135 to 240; Heavy Steers \$90 to 130, or as much according to value as beef; Milch Cows \$45 to 70; extra 72 to 110; farrow, etc., \$28 to 40; Yearlings, 12 to 15; Two-year-olds \$24 to 40; Three-year-olds \$45 to 60.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS, for change of day on both of our railroads.

FIVE CENTS will hereafter be the price for single copies of the Mail.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, the great Indian historian, died last week.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended by public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. L. Chapin, and others of eminence.

(N. Y. Eve's Post)

Kosuth has three nephews who are officers in the U. S. Army.

librium of the body will be held as one of the religious duties; but even we—in our hectic state of mental restlessness—even we need some pauses from intellectual agitation, some brief bursts of physical exertion.

But as if, after all, any of the higher forms of bodily exercise were simply so much mere gratification of the senses or simple animal impulses. As if there were such things in this sense as mere physical enjoyments. Why, they spring equally from some of the finest and purest parts of nature. They kindle in us some of the healthiest yearnings of the heart and the subtlest of our intellectual musings. Nay, a mere autumn walk along a wooded hill-side nourishes brain, spirit, and body at once; and opens to us from all sources together, new well-springs of life. Half the best thoughts of our modern poets, of our artists, our musicians, our teachers, have been lit up by this—the simplest, truest source of inspiration.

Not, of course, that mere tension of muscle or sudorification of the skin has in it such virtue. Mere exercise at crank-work would hardly avail. The mind must be unburdened while the sinews are being tightened. A new sphere must be sought, a new atmosphere must be breathed. And of all these grounds the Alps offer us the most new and strange, the most exhilarating, the most instructive, the most ennobling. It is not bodily rest alone which is needed by the jaded son of letters, law, or science. He requires most his spirit to be refreshed—bathed in new life—not simply relaxed. He needs to lay aside memory, forethought, contrivance, and method—to shake his shoulders free from the yoke of habit—to step down from the treadmill of convention on to the fresh sod of his mother earth. The dull mechanic round of life grates so hardly on the free spirit, that to live it must escape sometimes from its cage, and soar up exulting to the gates of heaven. We live for the most part in a very iron mask of forms. Our daily ways are at bottom so joyless, so trite, so compulsory, that we must be free and simple sometimes, or we break. Our present world is a world of remarkable civilization, and of very superior virtue, but it is not very natural and not very happy. We need yet some snatches of the life of youth—to be for a season only simply happy and simply healthy. We need to draw sometimes great drafts of simplicity and beauty. We need sometimes that poetry should be not drenched into our ears, but flashed into our senses. And man, with all his knowledge and his pride, needs sometimes to know nothing and to feel nothing, but that he is a marvellous atom in a marvellous world.

But there are yet various reasons which make keen physical exertions not merely necessary for our muscular and animal system, but essential also to our moral nature. "Our high material civilization is always tending towards the point where it might annihilate those mundane conditions which make the human powers what they are. Our intellects—nay, our very virtues, would very soon rot or rust to seed, were the necessity for effort—and all effort is ultimately concentrated in muscular effort—were all effort banished from the world. The human race will be drawing towards a bad end when no one ever runs any risks or fatigues, no one ever feels hot or too weary, and never sees a fellow-being in want of a strong arm and resolute self-sacrifice. Nothing can be more false than the silly old quibble, that an increase of cultivation takes the manhood and heart out of the advancing generations. But there would soon be truth in this venerable lie, if it were to turn out that increased cultivation made the sterner qualities of manhood superfluous and obsolete. So long as this planet remains what it is, there will always come times in a man's life when he needs for himself and for others that reasonable disregard of pain and of life; that insensibility to physical privation, that lightning readiness of hand and eye, that dogged temper of endurance which men have called manliness ever since the days of the Trojan war. Now these things cannot be learned without some practice, and cannot always be practised at a given moment or place. They need much habitual use, at times the most unexpected, and in ways the most perplexing. To seek after these occasions, to hazard something for them within the judgment of a considerate mind, is a very desirable and indeed essential purpose in these times, and very worthy of the rational man. Hence it is that our time-honored field-sports and many games, even if risking something occasionally to life and limb (within the limits of cool sense), are not excusable only, but actively meritorious—not pleasant merely, but positively virtuous; for by them the sap of man is kept up fresh and pure, and the fibre of our nerves as tough as ever was that of our forefathers.

Less dangerous than many, more exhilarating than most, and nobler than any other form of physical training. Alpine climbing may surely be proved to demonstration to be the best of the modes by which we may refresh, as we must, our jaded animal and sensuous systems. Fighting with mankind in all its modes, real or mimic, has long been set down as a brutalizing outlet for our animal energies. The destruction of animals, or all forms of the chase, will soon, we believe, be discredited on somewhat similar grounds. There remains the better fight, the true scope for our combative capacities, the battle with the earth, the old struggle with the elements and the seasons. To know this strange and beautiful earth as it is, to bask from time to time in its loveliness, to feel the mere free play of life and happiness in the great world of sense, to wrestle with it from time to time in its might, is not the most ignoble occupation of its rational denizens.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—From the news by late arrivals we gather the following:—

It is stated that the Florida had on board at the time of her capture some papers containing important information which may implicate some foreign officials of high rank who are in sympathy with the rebels.

Mr. Cobden, in a speech at Rochdale on the 23d ult., said he regarded the late peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world, and reiterated his belief, with great emphasis, that he should not live to see two independent States on the continent of North America.

Mason and Slidell have sent a manifesto of the rebel Congress to all the cabinets of Europe, accompanied by a note to the effect that the war was being carried on with unusual ferocity.

Governor Smith in his message to the Virginia Legislature recommends a repeal of the State law exempting certain persons from Jeff. Davis's conscription. He is also in favor of arming the slaves, and thinks the Legislature should regulate the prices of necessities of life.

It is now said that Semmes goes to Richmond for the purpose of standing a trial for the loss of the Alabama.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Let the Afflicted read,
—AND—
Know of the Astonishing Efficacy
OF THE
**GREAT
HUMOR REMEDY!**

**HOWARD'S
VEGETABLE
CANCER AND CANKER
SYRUP,**

known in efficacy, and is destined to *Supersede*
all other known remedies in the treatment
of those diseases for which it is
recommended.

has cured **CANCERS** after the patients have been given
incurable by many physicians

has cured **CANCERS** in its worst forms in hundreds of

has always cured **SALT RHUM** when a trial has been
made, a disease that every one knows is exceedingly trouble-
some and difficult to cure.

VERMILAN always yields to its power, as many who
experienced its benefits do testify.

of the most aggravated character.
cures KING'S EVIL.
has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

NURSING has been removed by it in repeated instances in
 their removal has been pronounced impossible except
 in the case of the most malignant type have been healed
 has cured many cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH wher-
 ever remedies have failed to benefit. Seen cured by it
 of NURSING SORE MOUTH has been cured by it in every
 case in which it has been used, and they are many.
 It removes from the face all BLOTCHES, PIMPLES
 and spots, though not every kind, perhaps, are extremely
 sensitive to have.
 It removes EVERY PAIN OF HUMOR, and never
 deranges the patient
 RHEUMATISM, in its most distressing form, has been
 cured by it, and it could be found to merit the name
 has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases
 has proved very efficacious in the treatment of PILES, an
 SUPPURA, which is often cured by humor, has
 cured many cases of SUPPURA, and it has cured
 FEMALE WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES, and dis-

peculiar to that sex, it has been found a most potent
dy.

cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, from whatever cause, may be relieved upon an application of this Remedy, as a most certain cure for RHEUMATISM, a disease common to all.

It prevails in all diseases originating in a depraved state of blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed.

It effects a cure upon the most obstinately adhering and almost incurable Rheumatism, and is a certain cure for all the diseases of the system, as it is by its powerfully searching power, entirely purges the system, and restores the blood to its natural state, as testified by the following facts, and it is to become convinced of its efficacy, to get it, and to read relief from their sufferings.

PRICE, 61 per Bottle—or 55 for six Bottles.

Prepared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass.

JAMES O. BOYLE & CO.,
(Successors to RIDDING & Co.)
80 State Street, BOSTON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all the principal cities and towns of the United States, and in all the principal cities of Europe.

GEN KNOX
Will stand the coming season, as formerly, at the farm of T. J. LANG, North Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

TERMS:
Sixty Dollars for Season Service.
Seventy Five Dollars to Warrant.

To commence May 1st, ending August 15th. Note that no money required in advance, as at the time of the first sale, the balance of the season's service will be paid in cash, or \$20.00 per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and, and

—

Following premiums will be paid by the members of the
 the show of the WATHVILLE HORSE ASSOCIATION
 \$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old.
 \$25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old.
 \$16 for the best Buckner, requiring two in all others for complete
 Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest
 Colt of any age—three to start.
 THOS. S. LANG.
 If 42

С Я С Н.



A lot more of those Splendid
CALE BOOTS,
 of which he has sold so many
 the present season, both for the
 Army and those out of the army.

Waterville, August 4th, 1864, 5

SARATOGA—FLORA—AND TURBAN
HATS,
 IN FELT AND STRAW.
 ALSO
 FELT CAPS—something new, for Misses and children
 VELVETS—plaid and plain colors,
 for sale by the

MISSIE FISHER

Waterville Oct, 15th, 1864.

SAVE YOUR WOOD!

EXCHANGE your Old Cook Stove for a Model Cook, and we will guarantee a Saving of One-third the Cost.

Get all the conveniences of the best Store in the Market
ARNOLD & BRADY

Chain Pumps.
 EXPRESSLY FOR DEEP WELLS.
 At GILBERTH'S, Kendall's Mills.
 Reference, — Horatio Colcord, Tipton Wells, Chicago.
 Stephen W. C. Cramer, who have used the Best Iron Pump
 in deep well and now give the Chain Pump the pre-
 ference.

Sewing Machine.
 FOR SALE
 A SECOND HAND WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING
 MACHINE, that has been used but very little, will
 sell at moderate terms. Inquire of
WASBORTH CHIPMAN.
 Cor. Main and Tom is St.
 "Waterville, Nov. 2, 1894.

New Goods! New Styles!
 BREAKFAST HATS — SEA-FOAM HOODS, CHIMNEYS

D Worsted Caps and Hoods.
Also, Chenille Nets.—Waterfall combs.—Jet Buttons.

Ornaments.—Embossed Cuffs.—
Just received, and for sale by
MISSES FISHER
STATE OF MAINE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, November 22d, 1866.
CIRCULAR B.
WHEREAS, the Provost Marshal General, on the 15th day of
recent month, issued a circular order to the Acting Asst.
Provost Marshal General of the several States directing
the execution of the enactment, Let there be in the several
States and sub-districts, to the end that the same may be
thoroughly perfected, and the quotas under any future possi-
ble law be justly ascertained, and the duties of the
the co-operation of the State and Municipal Authorities
of other good citizens, I do therefore hereby invoke
Great complaint has heretofore been made on account
errors in the enrollment, the quotas of sub-districts
have been increased in consequence of the omission of per-
sons non-residents, alien, and even of the deserters
therefrom.

By presenting to the Board of Enrolment due proof that no persons are enrolled in any sub-district, who are either

[illegible]

enrolment, but if parties interested neglect to attend to duty, the fault will lie at their own door.

SAMUEL CONY, Governor of Maine
Sw22

FOR SALE.

THE DOW HOUSE, on Elm Street, recently occupied
by Rev. E. Hawes. Inquire of
J. N. B. Sw24

Waterville, Nov. 25, 1852.

CHOICE Brands of FLOUR, at
TOZIER & BOOTH,

