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Maxham & Wing

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THE NEW YEAR.

HARK to the bells, the sweet-voiced bells,
Which float across the solemn night!
Hear what an anthem of delight
With every passing moment swells,
As far and near, with voices clear,
They welcome in the glad New Year!

He comes, his limbs with garlands bound,
And round him, like a halo now,
The dawn of childhood, and his brow
With sacred mistletoe is crowned,
And in his eyes Hope's dawning light
Shines like a star upon the night.

He comes with soft and noiseless tread,
The young, the glad, the sweet New Year;
With gentle step he draweth near
To where the old year lies dead,
And takes from out his lifeless hands
The glass which holds Time's shifting sands.

Disturb him not, the gray Old Year,
But fold his hands across his breast;
So let him dream of his last rest:
Tread lightly now, touch not his bier;
No need is there for him to weep;
Close his pale lids and let him sleep.

Alas! his hands with blood are red,
The mark of Cain is on his brow;
Peace! come away, forgive him now,
The sad Old Year, since he is dead;
Let him sleep on—he cannot hear
The bells that sound so sweet and clear.

Bat thou, New Year, with greetings free
We hail thy advent—hail thee well!
The rapturous anthem of the bells;
With songs of joy we welcome thee,
With hearts which glow with hope and cheer
We greet thy coming, glad New Year!

[From Harper's Magazine.]

THE WISHES SHOP.

DURING the summer of 1864 we had no rain up to the end of August, and London became a furnace, especially that part of London which I inhabited, Lincoln's Inn, namely, where I had chambers as a lawyer, and moreover, being a bachelor, I occupied them as my sole home. I certainly was not well, and yet I did not know what ailed me. The knock of a client gave me a pang, which I vented by violently flinging down the chair that stood beside me, or the book in my hand. The sudden noise was so offensive that I took revenge on it by making it worse. My clerk's soft step, as he stole into the room, was as bad in its way as the noise had been; and I could hardly forbear bidding him go to the devil rather than deliver his message to me. I ceased going to my club for dinner, because the sense of cooking in the establishment provoked me to nausea; and if the waiter, when I did pay it a visit, handed me a letter which was directed there for me, I could have knocked him down for intruding his odious face upon me just at my entrance. Under these influences, I was sitting one evening, between the open dusty window and the door, which I had pressed back till I had almost dislocated its rusty hinges, when by some means, I don't recollect what, the following piece of information became known to me. It was couched in the form of an advertisement: "New Street, beyond the Tower, No. 99; James Destiny and Co.'s new invention. Whoever wishes for any particular object, and would give an equally valuable consideration in exchange for it, let him apply as above."

What a world of satisfaction was open here! I was immediately at the establishment in spirit, and my body, it seems did not lag long behind, for I soon found myself in an obscure long chamber, partly filled with persons come to do business; while seated behind a counter at the top of the room was the representative of Mr. Destiny, or perhaps himself, receiving applications. He had a formula, which he repeated continually to the numbers of persons who came successively within hearing, and which contained the terms on which he dealt: "You understand, gentlemen, give me leave to explain, that whoever deals for a thing which he wishes for must give up something that he possesses. I beg your attention to this condition of the transaction, without which no business can be here carried on."

Every body made a sign of assent, but for the most part they took in the sense no more than people in general do appropriate an explanation until enforced by example. The first dealer, was an instance. He stated that he had a small but charming, landed property, which would be complete if he could obtain only seven acres of healthy land which belonged to a poor family, who refused to sell.

"And what, of all the things you enjoy, will you give up for it?" asked Mr. Destiny.

"Oh, I would give the whole world," answered the gentleman.

"You have not got the whole world to give," answered Destiny. "Is that all you would give? You had better go about your business. You can't give what you have not."

The next person who presented himself came up to the counter with great difficulty. He had a crutch under one shoulder and a stick in the other hand, and even with those aids he could hardly make his way to the seat on which he placed himself.

"I wish," said he, "as you may suppose, to be rid of my infirmity, and would give a great deal for the purpose."

"No doubt," said Mr. Destiny; "but you understand that the thing to be given is something you possess. Men are born with such and such advantages, and if they would prefer one which they have not, they must choose something among their own to give up. Now what will you give up? Your eyesight?"

"Certainly not," said the lame man; "I will part with none of the senses to be rid of an infirmity. They belong to my soul; this is only my body."

"But your body is wanted to enable you to enjoy your soul. For instance, you cannot follow your eyes where they make you long to wander."

"Too true; but my eyes reach and bring me beautiful things which, without them, would be an unknown world. My ears—"

"You need not argue, Sir. I don't care what you keep or give away. Will you give away what many people do quite well without—your keen enjoyment of sight and sounds? You will still have a wonderful deal of pleasure in going free among men and things."

"Oh, that will never do. Enjoyable things are always at hand if you possess the gift of enjoying. It is better to feel the want of much than not to be open to it whenever it comes."

"Give up your wealth, all of it?"

"I might do that; but then I could not have books and pictures, nor be above the cares of the body. No; not all my wealth."

"Yet that boy running barefoot in the street would not give his legs for your money."

"Nor will I give my money for his legs."

"On the whole, then, you had better keep the ill you are accustomed to than take up with a new one."

"Yet I should like to walk."

"Ay, but you don't seem willing to alter your condition in any way, except that of getting rid of something extremely disagreeable. Now that is not the question. The only offer made is to get a good thing you have not by renouncing a good you have. Sorry, Sir, I can't be of any use."

VOL. XIX.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1866.

NO. 28.

Waterville Mail.

There came next a woman, eagerly pushing through the crowd, and with scarcely-suppressed sobs, begging for the life of her son, a youth of sixteen, who was dying of fever.

"It is a great thing you come for," said Mr. Destiny; "you must give a great thing for it. Will you give your own life?"

"Ay, twenty times!" said the mother, passionately.

"You have not twenty lives to give. You have one; will you give that?"

"Yes, I will give my life," answered the mother, sobbing suddenly from her passion by the matter-of-fact reception of it.

"You will really—without metaphor?"

"I will; I will!"

"Very well; be it so. Go home, and your wish will be bought at that price."

I saw the mother rise and go away, with a face of such calm joy that it seemed like the light of the moon suddenly poured over heaven and earth when the clouds sail off. I could hardly distinguish between her and the glorious planet. My ideas were confused; they seemed as in a dream. I was brought back, however, to the scene around me by a man of important presence, who made his way like one accustomed to respect, and who began to speak, and make himself heard, in the place of humbler applicants.

"What I wish for," said he, "is a blessing very naturally to be desired in my position of life. For my possessions and my rank I want an heir."

"A child," answered Mr. Destiny, "is so immense a blessing that any one to whom it is not given in his portion of good must be ready to part with something very great if he wants such an exchange. Will you give your wealth?"

"No; for I told you it was to inherit my wealth that I wanted an heir. That's a foolish proposal."

"Perhaps it is; at least, then, give your title."

"No, that's just as impossible. I want an heir to carry on the title which would become extinct in me, and which has been transmitted to me for you have no idea how many years—from Saxons times, Sir."

"Ay, indeed!"

"Many people have sons and nothing to leave them," said the rich man.

"Very true."

"Yes, and many have wealth and title and sons also."

"They have, certainly, but you have not; it is in their destiny, but it is not in yours. You are not one of those lucky people who have both. But come, let us see what composition there may be; you are very rich, suppose you give up half your wealth."

"How is that possible in my situation? Can I consent to let my family fall from the position of first down to second? Is there any use in perpetuating what would no longer be the great, the powerful, the first, but simply the considerable, the respectable, the one iota among ten thousand? My family may just as well stop in me—stop in its supremacy."

"You have something which does not belong to your place or fortune. You have considerable talent; you occupy a post in the guidance of the country. Give that."

"Humph! It seems to me that is the one thing which gives its remarkable value to my rank and fortune. I should not like to go into the House with the crowd of legislators whose only claim to be there is the accident of their birth in the purple. It is a worthy feeling of pride to take a place there, due to what I do, not to what I am."

"Quite worthy; it is a circumstance in your condition as valuable as the blessing of children; will you change?"

"No, I will not. It would be well if I had both, and could transmit my honors to my successor."

"Perhaps it would. The sole objection is that this it is not. Have you any further offer?"

"I can not at this time remember any."

"Ah! well, you also then must stay as you are, I believe."

"That's not a little hard," said the rich man.

"Upon that point I've nothing to say," answered Mr. Destiny. "I believe I must wish you good-morning."

At this moment a very poor man, in the coarse dress of a pauper, who had been struggling to get up to the table, succeeded in making himself seen before all the other competitors, and in securing the attention of Mr. Destiny.

"Sir," said he, in a broken, panting voice. "I wish I could get rid of my asthma."

"A very fair wish, my man; and what good things have you got to give up for it?"

"I am not so very old, and if I was once free of the asthma, I could earn my bread very comfortably."

"Ay, that's what would be, if; but tell me what is. What are your advantages?"

"Well, Sir, I am taken into the work-house and have my victuals and clothes; and the Squire do give us tobacco pretty often, and we've a capital dinner on Christmas-day by order of the parish; I'd give all if I could work."

"Alas! friend, the value is all on one side; you are one of those who have nothing to give, but no doubt you would like to have everything; you must be content with the asthma, and don't forget to be glad that you are in a work-house where the Squire and the parish seem to look upon you as something better than beasts to be tied up on straw and turnips."

Another applicant succeeded, who wore the appearance of rich poverty—in other words, of a poor gentleman. The collar of his coat was greasy, his shirt was tumbled, and his gloves dirty. He came up to the counter with a brave look, as much as to say he should have preferred talking over his affairs in private; but as it was the opinion of the world was nothing to him. He began:

"Sir, I have seven sons and one daughter, and have nothing wherewith to educate them."

"Just the opposite to the rich man, who must have met you at the door; what a pity you and he could not have made a bargain! Well, Sir?"

"I wish for money."

"Very natural; you have other advantages, no doubt. What equal value have you to spare? Suppose you give up your health?"

"I have not very much of that, Sir."

"That's unlucky; will you make a sacrifice of your principles?"

"Of course I will not. How can you venture to ask?"

"I did no harm. Your answer proves that in your honesty you are rich in something which is very valuable in your own opinion as well as in that of others. Will you give your talents? I know who you are, and the mental power you possess."

"And be an ass like those I despise? No; I should do the boys no good by that exchange."

"You are in want of a very valuable thing—a means of freedom to do and have and go and come; a means to leave sordid cares behind; to be of use—so that it requires a great equivalent. You have eight children, you say: people are very happy with two or four or even one; suppose you give up one child? It would be to the advantage of the rest."

"It certainly would. If one had not been born, I should not have been unhappy because I had only seven."

"Well said. It remains then only to fix upon the one. Can you part with the eldest?"

"Impossible. He is just eleven, and so clever! He is full of talent and application. With a book in his hand he does not know whether one speaks to him or is silent."

"I should be inclined to punch his head for that; however, it will all go right at school. The second?"

"No, not the second, because he is one of the twins, and to separate them would be to destroy both; they are twin cherries on one stalk. I can't part with two."

"That settles three, then. And the fourth?"

"A little fellow of eight. The most beautiful child; like my own mother—and as gentle as an angel. He meets me every day when I come home and flings himself into my arms. I could not be such a heartless brute."

"I don't want to press you. But you have a girl. Let her go. Women are both helpless and a heavy weight when you have to push them on in life."

"Useless! how you mistake. Though she is but six you should see her help her mother. She knows where every body's everything is to be found, and has run for it and back almost before you know you want it. And when I or when any body is ill, the little, helpful, considerate creature! moving noiselessly, sitting to watch and wait; the very baby likes to be on her knees!"

"A baby, too; oh, let the baby go!"

"Poor little baby! I could let it go for my own part. No doubt it cries and keeps one awake. But my wife, who has nursed it for seven months at her breast, loves it better than all the others. Its slightest ailment puts her in misery; what would become of her if it died?"

"I should recommend parting with the baby; but it is for you to decide. And indeed I don't know that the value of the baby if exchanged would be very great. There remain two more. Surely they are superfluous?"

"No, no, they are not, dear children! One can but just speak—and the first word was my name. He asks when I shall come home and bring something for him. Could I bear that what I brought him was death? And the other, among so many clever and healthy children, is the only one sick and less intelligent than they; he depends upon us altogether; he is always holding by his mother's finger or carried in my arms. Besides, perhaps he will grow stronger; and then how happy we shall all be!"

"In short, Sir, of all the things you possess you will give up nothing in exchange for riches."

"But I wish to be rich; other people are rich. My neighbor, Mr. Hemp, has twelve children; yet he is very rich."

"No. You change with him altogether?"

"Why not?"

"That's no matter; but, for instance, his children are very inferior to mine. I should like to be in his situation, but not to be himself."

"Well, I see you are like other people,—You want to keep what you have got and to add something more. But that's not the bargain. You may have something else, but not something more."

"Then I must bear my cross as I can.—There's no help. Farewell, Sir."

And now there appeared at the entrance a presence more splendid and more imposing than any of the former. Her carriage, for it was a lady, was seen at the door; her footman officiously put aside the crowd at the entrance, and she came forward, richly dressed, beautiful and graceful, and with the conscious ease of one who attracted all eyes and disappointed none. Every body made way; a chair was set for her by the officious attendants, and she placed herself, with a slight, pleasant movement of acknowledgement, beside the counter. What could that adorned and favored being wish for more? With health, wealth, beauty, liberty, and a kindly nature such as she showed, was it possible that she could covet anything further? Mr. Destiny seemed to have these ideas in his head, for he inquired:—

"Is there anything, madam, for which you can form a wish?"

"I wish to be happy," said the lady.

"Alas!" said Destiny, "if you are not happy, who can be?"

"I don't come to argue on the fact," said the lady. "I only state what I wish."

"True, madam, I beg your pardon," answered Mr. Destiny. "I have only to ascertain which among your many advantages you will resign for the attainment of it. Now you must allow me to observe that if a person who has every external means which create happiness is not happy, the sacrifice of all those means is worth while to become so."

"Most true," said the lady.

"The sacrifice of all advantages may be required in exchange for happiness."

"It is worth them all," answered the lady.

"At the same time," continued Destiny, "there is a sort of happiness derived from external things which has its attractions. It is pleasant to have a habitation upon which every body congratulates you, to have unbounded means of moving whithersoever you will, to carry such a figure into society as shall make many a sudden friend, to be able to give largely, spend without control, and so on."

"Yes," said the lady, "they are things to be enjoyed when one is happy. They add to happiness, but they don't give it."

"Well said," answered Mr. Destiny. "Then let us proceed to business."

"But first, I must observe," said the lady, "that the possession of external advantages, such as you have enumerated, does not by any means exclude happiness. What numbers possess them in a greater or less degree who are happy into the bargain!"

"Yes; there are numbers not desirous of coming to me at all," answered Mr. Destiny. "They have certain wishes, but on the whole they are content; or their wishes may be such as they themselves are in the way to gratify. Those wishes belong to their profession or their natural state in life, and they are using their own means to obtain them. On the other hand, it is too true that some people who would seem to be best off are not endowed with happiness; and, as I said, they may well part with everything to obtain it."

"And would, with everything," said the lady, wiping her eyes, which had moistened while she spoke, with a handkerchief trimmed with lace at a guinea a yard.

"If that is your conviction, madam, I will lay an exchange before you, I don't mean an exchange with any one else, but with myself. I will describe an existence which is very happy, and for a similar one you may change yours. To exchange with another both parties must agree, and I don't think the person I propose to describe would consent to want happiness even if she could gain your advantages. The position is this: A little plain woman, who is devotedly loved by her husband."

"Ha! murmured the lady.

"She has a dutiful son, but he's dull enough; on the other hand, she does not perceive it, for her time is occupied with the care of her family, visiting the cottages, and what is called plain work. But she has a book which she reads on Sundays, and makes a dog's ear to find the place where she left off. She and her husband and son sometimes pay a visit to a neighbor in their little shabby house. She has some pleasure in putting on her silk gown, and a great deal in the friendly gossip; she is busy all day, sleeps all night; murmurs an old song for lightness of heart."

"It's all very well," said the lady, interrupting him; "but it is not possible I could be happy under those circumstances."

"Only she is happy. That you should be happy is the bargain; and that you are not happy is the complaint."

"Better be miserable than so ignorantly happy," said the lady, suddenly rising.

"You are quite wrong, madam."

"Maybe so, but I can't help it." And with a graceful and gracious bend of her head she rustled through the shop, and mounting her well-appointed carriage, drove off amidst the delight of a certain number of boys assembled at the door.

There were many more applicants who came with their wishes. Few accomplished a bargain, but some did; and of the latter I thought the most part made by disadvantageous terms.

One good-looking young fellow's wish was to marry an heiress; he had no other clear idea on the subject, the mere fact of an heiress was his desire. Mr. Destiny was rather hard upon him.

"It is all fair that you should marry," said he; "and so that your wife has money, what will you consent she shall be without? Money you are to have, that's settled. Will you give up beauty?"

"Yes."

"Sense?"

"Yes."

"Good temper?"

"Yes."

"Your own way?"

"Oh! I'll manage to get that."

"No; it is in the bargain that you shall not have it; will you give it up?"

"Well, yes; but I'll try."

"You are to fail. What do you say?"

"I'll give all up for money."

"Well, you deserve a very rich bride.—Have your wish then."

Another applicant desired that her daughter should marry; and Mr. Destiny thought the wish deserved accomplishment at the price of the daughter's society, her utility at home, the pleasure and grace she had given to her native place, the seven-eighths of her heart bestowed on her husband, while the parents kept only one-eighth.

Again one came, and said a legacy had been left him, and he wished it was more. Mr. Destiny laughed, and said he regretted he could do nothing for him. Another, who was an old man, certainly midway between seventy and eighty, wished he had a knowledge of entomology; and Mr. Destiny, praising his energy, proposed to him to give away one of his remaining years in exchange for the knowledge. In like manner a young man who wished he understood German, was told to give it three hours out of the four-and-twenty for half a year.

"You will still have twenty-one hours," said Mr. Destiny.

And now, as the interest in others began to slacken, I thought me that it would be as well for me if I went up and expressed my own wishes; and accordingly I approached the counter and told Mr. Destiny that I wished for health.

"Indeed," said he, "you look as if you needed that possession. What ails a young fellow like you to be sick?"

"Hard work, I think," said I. "I am obliged to be in my chambers at the call of my clients, the attorneys, ten hours a day, and to work five more to get through the business they give me."

"In short, you are a successful lawyer."

"Very much so; but a miserable invalid."

"Had you ever health and spirits?"

"Yes, I had. In my university days I was so very happy and so very glad that my companions named me Festive."

"Then, my dear Sir, let me observe to you that you have already made one of those exchanges for which men come to me. You have exchanged health for success; but it seems you can't have both. Give up at least a portion of the last. Work half your time, and get back half your health and lightness of heart."

"How is that possible? If I refuse any business, I shall probably lose it all."

"Nay; there is a limit to business somewhere. Nobody can work more than three

hundred and sixty-five days of twenty-four hours each, during the year; therefore you can't if you will, cut off even the half."

"Not so easily; I must work in proportion to other people; some of whom can bear employment for eighteen hours a day."

"If so, they are able to do it by being originally endowed with health such as does not come into your destiny."

"But it would be hard to fall behind those whom I have surpassed. Nobody can work more hours than there are in the year; but for success they must work in proportion to other people."

"Harder, I should think, to bear the restless anguish which is in your face."

"That's bad enough, indeed."

"Besides the probability of being unable to do any work whatever."

"That's much worse."

"Take my advice; give half your success for half your time; and give that time for your wish—Health."

"Sir, I must think about it."

"Don't think too long, for fear the opportunity should pass."

"Well, I dare say you're right; and to-morrow I will let you know."

I returned home, and next morning when I woke in my bed I found I was in the shivers of a nervous fever. Ideas raced through my brain with a rapidity which defied my efforts to catch them; I talked, but I knew not what I said; sometimes I cried, sometimes I laughed, and I remember but little till complete exhaustion seemed to sink me into profound sleep, from which I woke, and heard some one say, "He will live."

And live I did. I was frightened at what had happened, and I took measures to exchange my wealth for my health. I steadily refused to plead for Jennings versus the Plausible Insurance Office; and I bought a horse, which I kept last winter at Dunchurch, and hunted from London twice a week. I soon got better; and what is remarkable, though I went several times in search of New Street, beyond the Tower, and Mr. Destiny's Wishes Shop, I never could find either.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Herndon, for twenty years the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, delivered a lecture on the life and character of our late President, at Springfield, Illinois, on the 7th ult. After giving a history of Mr. Lincoln's life, and a description of his personal looks, Mr. Herndon said:—

Mr. Lincoln's perceptions were slow, cold, precise and exact. Everything came to him in its precise shape and color. To some men the world of matter and of man comes ornamented with beauty, life and action, and hence more or less false and inexact. No lurking illusion or other error, false in itself and clad for the moment in robes of splendor, ever passed undetected or unchallenged over the threshold of his mind—that point that divides vision from the realm and home of thought. He had keen susceptibilities to the hints and suggestions of nature which always put him in mind of something known or unknown. Hence his power and tenacity of what is called association of ideas must have been great. His memory was tenacious and strong. His susceptibility to all suggestions and hints enabled him at will to call up readily the associated fact and idea.

Mr. Lincoln read less and thought more than any man in his sphere in America. No man in this audience can put his finger on any great book written in the last or present century that he read. When young he read the Bible, and when of age he read Shakespeare. This latter book was scarcely ever out of his mind. Mr. Lincoln is acknowledged to have been a great man, but the question is what made him great? I repeat that he read less and thought more than any other man of his standing in America if not in the world. He possessed originality and power of thought in an eminent degree. He was cautious, cool, concentrated, with continuity of reflection; and patient, and enduring. These are some of the grounds of his wonderful success.

He was most emphatically a remorseless analyzer of facts, things, and principles. When all these processes had been well and thoroughly gone through, he could form an opinion and express it, but no sooner. All opponents dreaded him in his originality of idea, condensation, definition, and force of expression; and were to the man who hugged to his bosom a secret error if Mr. Lincoln got the class of it. I say error to him. Time could hide the error in no nook or corner or space in which he would not detect and expose it. We may affirm here, in order to convey a general idea, that Mr. Lincoln was a self-reliant man.

Mr. Lincoln's mind was slow, angular and ponderous, rather than quick and finely discriminating; and in time his great powers of reason on causes and effect, on creation and relation, on substance and on truth, would form a proposition, an opinion, wisely and well—that no human being can deny. When his mind could not grasp premises from which to argue, he was weaker than a child, because he had none of the child's intuitions—the soul's quick, bright flash over scattered and unarranged facts. I have watched men closely in reference to their approaches to Mr. Lincoln. Those who approached him on his judgment-side treated him tenderly—sometimes respectfully, but always as a weak-minded man. This class of men take the judgment as the standard of the mind. I have seen another class approach him on his reason side, and they always crouched low down and truckled, as much as to say, "great," "grand," "omnipotent." Both these classes are correct. One took judgment as the standard of the man, and the other took reason. Yet both classes were wrong in this—they sunk out of view one side of Mr. Lincoln. A third class knew him well, and always treated him with human respect; not that awe and reverence with which to regard the Supreme Being; not that supercilious haughtiness which greatness shows to littleness.—These three classes of men are in this room to-night. Each will please to examine itself, and then judge of what I say. I have approached Mr. Lincoln on all sides, I am now sorry to say, and treated him according to the angle approached.

There are contradictory opinions in reference to Mr. Lincoln's heart and humility. To use

a general expression, his general life was cold. He had, however, a strong latent capacity to love, but the object must first come as principle second as right, and thirdly as lovely. He loved abstract humanity when it was oppressed. This was an abstract love, not concrete in the individual, as said by some. He rarely used the term love, yet he was tender and gentle. He gave the key-note to his own character, when he said, "with malice toward none, and with charity for all," he did what he did. He had no intense loves, and hence no hates and no malice. He had a broad charity for imperfect man, and let us imitate his great life in this. Let us have 'malice for none and charity for all.'

But was not Mr. Lincoln a man of great humanity? asks a friend at my elbow, a little angrily; to which I reply: "Has not that question been answered already? Let us suppose that it has not. We must understand each other. What do you mean by humanity? Do you mean that he had much of human nature in him? If so, I will grant that he was a man of humanity. Do you mean that Mr. Lincoln was tender and kind? Then I agree with you. But if you mean to say that he so loved a man that he would sacrifice truth and right for love's sake, then he was not a man of humanity. Do you mean to say that he so loved man, for love's sake, that his heart led him out of himself and compelled him to go in search of the objects of his love for their sake? He never, to my knowledge, manifested this side of his character."

BREAKING COLTS. Many think it a great task to break a colt. It is the simplest thing to do in the world. As a child cannot be learned to read at once, so a colt cannot be learned to work at once. The A B C must be taught first. It must learn one thing at a time. And it must constantly progress until all kinds of work are understood. Most people fail by expecting too much from a colt at the start. They must recollect a child learns to creep before it walks, and walks before it runs. A colt too must make a similar progression. First, let it become used to wearing the collar, then the entire harness. Let it learn that the harness will not hurt it. Then lead out with the harness on, and finally drive it by the reins without hitching it to anything. Let it learn the uses of the bit, to turn to the right and left by the pull, to stop, back, &c.

When you find the colt completely under your command, you can hitch it to a light wagon or sulky. Be very careful that it does not become frightened by the noise of the wheels. It is better to drive it, before hitching to anything, by the side of a wagon on the road, to accustom it to the noise, so that it may learn that it will not get hurt by the rattling of wheels. Learn it to walk first. It is one of the most valuable gifts of the horse, and should be first taught to the colt. Then it can be allowed to trot slowly occasionally. But don't force the gait. Let it learn to trot squarely and easily. Use no whip; be very kind; do nothing to scare it, or you will get it to pulling on the bit—a very bad habit. By this course of treatment, you soon have a docile, gentle, safe horse, that will be a pleasure to ride after.—[Rural World.]

Waterville Mail.

SPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE . . . JAN. 12, 1866.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PATTENSON & 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.

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

THIS WEATHER, since the extreme cold of the first of the week, has been sufficiently mild to atone for past severity, and all kinds of business that depend on good sleighing are going on merrily. Business, indeed, is a growing theme, and men once contented with being "fast," find they can be faster in doing something than in doing nothing,—so that fast horses and fast driving are gradually subsiding into the hands of fast girls and fast women, while our young men are sobering down to the good harness of business. They stare from the windows of their stores and shops, and blush at the "hi-yahs!" of the Polities and Betsies and Sallies who "zip" their fast nags along Main and College and Silver streets, as though they wondered whether whisks and moustaches do or do not belong to the fair highflyers who "love horses," with such a bearded passion. We like the change, if for no other reason, because women, who mature earlier than men, will sooner reach their "years of discretion." The faster they go, the sooner they will get—somewhere.

DEDICATION.—The Philadelphia Press has a full and very pleasant account of the dedication of the new chapel of the third congregational society of that city—the church over which Rev. Edward Hawes, late of Waterville, is pastor. The chapel has been erected during the past year, at a cost of \$40,000. A brief synopsis of the sermon, which was by the pastor, marks it as highly characteristic of the author—so pleasantly remembered in this place for his frankness upon all the leading moral topics that agitate society. The ministers of the Congregational church, he said, "had not been afraid to mix politics and religion, principally for the reason that they believed that purity of heart only could make civil authorities what they ought to be."

The church and society are said to be in a highly prosperous condition.

MR. MAGWIRE'S LECTURE, on Monday evening, before the Lincoln Temperance Society, drew a good but not large audience, on account of the extreme cold weather. The accountability of the individual to Society, growing out of the benefits society confers upon him, was very pungently and simply set forth; and we queried whether some eyes were not opened for the first time to the fact that society had any claims upon them. It was truly a good lesson, well given and well received; and we only regret that those who needed it most were not there to hear it.

The meeting adjourned two weeks, to discuss the subject of moral and legal suasion. Strong men are pledged to present the claims of each of these levers of public opinion.

COLD WEATHER.—Saturday, Sunday and Monday were cold days, Sunday morning the mercury falling to 23 degrees below zero, and in some localities in our village to 27. If the newspaper records are to be relied on, old Boreas distributed his compliments somewhat erratically, the thermometer at Montreal indicating only 13 degrees, while at Philadelphia the mercury, according to one thermometer went down to 18. We give a few other returns, for the gratification of the curious:—

Bunker Hill, Charlestown, 27 below; Roxbury, at Sunrise, 20 below; Malden, 22 below; Biddeford, Maine, 14 below; Dover, N. H., 20 below; Woodstock, Vt., 26 below; Burlington, Vt., 20 below; Chicago, 9 A. M., 11 below; Buffalo, 9 A. M., 11 below; New York, 9 A. M., 4 below; Eastport, Me., 22 below; Belfast, 20 below; Bangor, 30 below.

On Saturday, at Fraconia Iron Works, proverbially the coldest place in New England, the degree of cold was 36 degrees below zero, while at the Profile House, eight miles further south, it was but 6 degrees below at the same time.

REV. ALFRED OWEN, a Baptist minister of Lynn, Mass., whom we know for a muscular Christian, broke through the ice while skating recently, but fortunately in shoal water where he could touch the bottom.

PROF. GUNNING will not be able to meet his engagement here next Wednesday evening, and his concluding lecture will be delivered on Saturday 20th inst.

Roland Fisher, Esq., Collector of the port at Bath, died last Tuesday evening.

Gold is declining slowly, and stands at 138 and 139. Other commodities generally follow it.

WEST WATERVILLE ITEMS.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Christmas and New Years were celebrated by the citizens of this place with the usual festivities. On the evening of Christmas day the members of the Methodist Sabbath School assembled at the house of their pastor, Rev. J. P. Weeks, and enjoyed a merry social gathering. The distribution of the fruit of a heavily laden Christmas tree added much to the interest of the occasion, and especially gladdened the hearts of the "young folks."

On New Years night the Baptist Sabbath School had their annual reunion at the residence of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Kelton. This was the fifth occasion of this kind which the school has enjoyed during Mr. K's pastorate, and like all the former ones, was fully attended, and realized the expectations with which it was anticipated by the children.

PASTORAL.—After being laid aside by sickness for six months, Rev. Mr. Kelton has so far recovered as to be able to resume his labors. He preached Dec. 31st for the first time since his illness.

COASTING.—The present season is peculiarly favorable for the enjoyment of this famous sport, and the children, of course, improve it. Several slight accidents, resulting from sleds coming in contact with each other, or with passing teams, have occurred, but nothing of a serious nature has come to our knowledge.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, 9th inst. about half-past nine, fire was discovered in a small building owned and occupied by a Mr. Rankin. The building was entirely consumed.—Mr. R. and his family were absent at the time and had been for several days, and the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.—K.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday, in the House, Mr. Dodge, of Saco, submitted the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, sundry rumors have been circulated to the effect that frauds have been committed in the matter of enlistments and credits to towns during the years 1863 and 1864, by persons amenable to the State, therefore,

Resolved, that a Joint Select Committee of seven on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed to investigate the subject, and report the facts as they may be found to exist, and said Committee is authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

On Friday last, in convention, the following State officers were re-elected:—

Secretary of State—Ephraim Flint, Jr., of Dover.

Attorney General—John A. Peters, of Bangor.

Treasurer—N. G. Hichborn, of Stockton.

Land Agent—Isaac R. Clark, of Bangor.

Adjutant General—John L. Hodson, of Bangor.

The following councillors were chosen:—1st District, Marshall Pierce, of Saco; 2d S. F. Perley, of Naples; 3d, J. A. Porter, of Strong; 4th, Dennis Moore, of Anson; 5th, E. W. Stetson, of Damariscotta; 6th, Hiram Ruggles, of Cannel; 7th, E. G. Dunn, of Ashland.

Ordered. The Senate concurring. That all petitions, bills, resolves and orders contemplating private legislation, submitted after February 1st, and all petitions, bills, resolves and orders relating to legislation of a public nature, submitted after February 8th, be referred to the next Legislature without debate, that the several committees except the Finance Committee, be instructed to report finally on or before February 13th, and that the Legislature adjourn finally on February 17th, at twelve o'clock noon.

On Monday, the death of John B. Dunton of the Senate, was announced, and that body adjourned.

In the House, the standing committees were appointed. Foster, of Waterville, is chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and a member of the joint standing committee on the Judiciary.

On Tuesday the order for investigation of alleged frauds in enlistments and bonuses, was amended by the Senate, giving the Committee enlarged powers, and authorizing them to sit during the recess, and report to the next Legislature.

In the House the "Hawker and Peilard" law was referred to the Judiciary Committee, after an unsuccessful attempt to refer it to a special committee.

On Wednesday the Senate reconsidered the passing the House order for an investigating committee, amended its own amendment so as to give the committee authority to sit during the recess if it shall be necessary, and again passed the order.

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR.

—This able and religious paper enters upon its forty-seventh volume with a brilliant list of contributors, and the publishers are evidently determined that it shall be second to no paper of the kind in the country. A contemporary says very justly, that it "is one of the best religious papers in the United States. It is high-toned, patriotic, reasonably conservative, and truly national in its character. It is the acknowledged organ of the Baptist denomination throughout New England. It numbers among its correspondents, both foreign and domestic, some of the ablest writers of the English language. We can cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of all who would like to take a good religious and family newspaper."

Published by Ford, Olmstead & Co., 151 Washington St., Boston, at \$2.50 a year.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, through the agency of Ticonic Ones and Waterville Threes, are holding a course of assemblies at Town Hall. Three managers from each fire company are full surety for success. Their first assembly, Thursday evening, met their best expectations. The second is set for Wednesday evening next.

RETURNED SOLDIERS!—See the Adjutant General's notice in our advertising columns.

OUR TABLE.

FIGHTING JOE; OR, THE FORTUNES OF A STAFF OFFICER. A story of the Great Rebellion. By Oliver Optic, author of "The Soldier Boy," etc. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Though this is not, as one might suppose from the title, a biography of Gen. Hooker, yet there is no lack of battle scenes and incidents, and the stirring details of soldier life during the late war. It is a good book, like all of Oliver Optic's, and while it charms the young reader, will do him good by showing him the beauty and value of an honorable and virtuous life.

For sale, with all of Oliver Optic's works, at Henrickson's New Bookstore, Waterville.

HERMAN, OR YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD. By E. Foxon. Two Vols. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is a powerfully written anti-slavery story, which had a wonderful popularity while running as a serial in the columns of the *National Era*. It is dedicated to the mothers of Putnam, Shaw, and the Lovells, and is presented, says the preface, as a picture "of a state of things into which we may be thrust back to-morrow, if we would listen to those who would fain prattle to us of the 'constitutional rights' to tyranny of armed or vanquished traitors."

Of this book, which furnishes noble examples of manhood and womanhood, "Gail Hamilton" says: "A story or poem may comprehend the whole duty of man. I have read such a one. I recollect 'Herman, or Young Knighthood,' which contained not only more wit, but more wisdom; not only more beauty, but more grandeur; not only more play of fancy, more power of imagination, more directness of purpose, more felicity of expression, and more elegance of diction, but more knowledge of human nature, more soundness of judgment; grander conceptions of human aspirations and human capacity to love and to suffer, to enjoy, to act, to die, and to rise again; a wider sweep of thought; broader generalizations; more comprehensive views; more logical and accurate reasoning; nicer analysis; and a higher standard of Christian manhood, than you will find in a column of your 'solid reading' that would reach from Maine to Georgia."

For sale in Waterville by C. A. Henrickson, at the new bookstore.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, of the Armies of the United States—1864-'65. New York: G. Appleby & Co.

A handsome edition of the desirable document, accompanied by a spirited portrait, will be found at Henrickson's new Bookstore.

"THE ARGOSY, A Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey," is the title of a new candidate for popular favor which may prove a formidable rival to some already in the field. It is issued simultaneously in England and in this country. A contemporary says:—

"The table of contents is rich, the names it bears being among the most brilliant in their several departments which English literature can boast.—The contribution of the editor, Mr. Charles Reade, is that portion of his novel of 'Griffith Gaunt' which has already appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. By an arrangement with the *Atlantic* publishers the story is to appear at the same time in the two magazines. 'The Round of Life in Bokhara,' is a very interesting sketch of Tartar life, from the pen of the distinguished traveler, Mr. Arminius Vamberry. 'An Essay on an Old Subject,' by Alexander Smith; 'Miss Frances Power Cobbe contributes 'The Fumblings of Ballybegumuck,' an Irish sketch which will surprise by its spirit, vivacity and truthfulness, those who know that lady only through her more serious writings; Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow and Isa Craig have poems in the number; 'An Apology for the Nervous' is by Matthew Browne, and 'A Journey Rejourneyed' by George MacDonald. The remaining articles in the number are anonymous, but of fully average interest."

Published by Strahan & Co., 178 Grand Street, New York, at \$3 a year.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.—In the January number of this "Queen of the Monthlies" will be found a double-sized fashion plate, beautifully colored; a four-page sheet, crowded with figures, illustrative of various fashions; splendid engravings, without number, of head-dresses, bonnets, etc., with a sheet for cutting, containing patterns of the "Oural Palace" and a bonnet frame. The number also contains a chromo-lithograph, beautifully and delicately colored, "The First Baby," which we know will please everybody; and a sheet of paper dolls, with beautiful dresses to match. The number abounds in good reading, many of the articles being illustrated; and among the stories is the commencement of a new one by Miss Braddon, entitled "The Lady's Mile."

As we have often said, in its peculiar province this work is without a rival, and popular as it is we wonder that its circulation is not larger.

Published by Frank Leslie, 637 Pearl St., New York, at \$3.50 a year.

KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, put up in boxes, with plates of direction, by T. O. H. P. Burnham, 143 Washington St., Boston, are for sale at the New Bookstore, by C. A. Henrickson. They cost but a trifle, and afford an infinite fund of amusement for the little folks, while developing their constructive talents.

MRS. HARPER, the eloquent colored female orator, having failed of an audience on her appointed evening, will speak again at Town Hall next Monday evening. There will be no admission fee, but a collection will be taken for her benefit. She comes with a plea for justice to her race, which all ought to hear, and we hope our citizens will come out and fill the hall. Her language is good; her arguments forcible and well put; and she is herself living proof that the class for which she pleads can appreciate and improve the privileges she claims.

HENRICKSON, at his new Bookstore, is loading his shelves with a large and well chosen stock of books, new and old—all departments of literature being well represented. Those who have a taste that way will be pleased to look over his large assortment; and unless they are in pursuit of some old and out-of-the-way volume, they will hardly fail to find what they inquire for. Of standard authors and leading writers, too, he has a great variety of editions, and he can furnish you with what is good and cheap, or elegant and high-priced, as you may desire. He has, probably, the largest assortment of miscellaneous books ever brought into Waterville, and his prices are as low as the times will admit. Of beautiful pictures, too, he has a good collection, large and small, with albums, picture frames, school-books, diaries, stationery, perfumery, knick-knacks, etc. See his advertisements for further particulars, or what will be better, call at his store and examine his stock.

President Johnson has been requested to remove Sayles J. Bowen, the Washington Postmaster, whose only offence is that he is president of the Universal Suffrage Association. Now let us see the quality of his backbone.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—Every body wants a copy, of course. See advertisement in another column.

HON. W. P. FESSENDEN has our thanks for a valuable public document.

BUTTER, from Canada, a nice article, is now sold here for 45 cents.

An Abstract of a METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER Kept at West Waterville, for 1865.

BY R. F. WILBUR.

Showing the highest range of the thermometer (with dates prefixed), the mean temperature, and amount of rain and melted snow (in inches and tenths), for each of the calendar months. Also mean cloudiness, and mean force of the wind. The column of cloudiness is reckoned 10 for entire cloudiness, and 0 for entire clearness. So, also, of the force of the wind; 10 for the highest, or strongest wind, and 0 for a perfect calm.

Date	Max.	Min.	Mean	Rain & melted snow	Cloudiness	Mean force of wind
January,	18.95°	28°	13°	14.66"	4.9 in.	6.01
February,	26.46	12°	12°	22.14	2.4	5.7
March,	29.61	7°	4°	33.50	4.5	6.59
April,	27.73	30°	30°	44.52	4.1	5.69
May,	17.89	7°	37°	64.92	2.3	6.61
June,	30.00	3°	62°	67.75	1.35	5.47
July,	28.86	31°	54°	67.73	5.55	6.12
August,	4.01	24°	50°	67.38	1.10	4.48
September,	14.86	28°	40°	63.70	0.57	4.55
October,	1.70	31°	22°	44.44	3.35	5.44
November,	17.61	11°	19°	36.36	3.4	6.64
December,	13.46	22°	6°	24.05	3.25	6.05

In January there were seven snow storms and an aggregate depth of forty-three inches; no rain; entire cloudiness four days; clear none.

In February, six snow storms, in all twenty-three inches; no rain; entire cloudiness seven days; entire clearness two days; on the 25th, there was a remarkably luminous display of aurora borealis.

In March, three light snow storms, in all six inches; two hail and sleet storms, and three rain storms; entire cloudiness eight days; entire clearness one day. Robins made their appearance on the 20th.

In April, one light snow storm—three inches; seven rain storms; entire cloudiness four days; clearness two days. Sparrows appeared on the 4th; frogs on the 7th; swallows on the 25th; ice cleared from Snow Pond the 13th.

In May, nine rain storms; first thunder shower the 26th; on 13th, frost; first blossoms of cherry, 16th; first blossoms of apple, 21st; apple-trees in full bloom, 27th; bobolinks appeared the 16th; chimney swallows, 18th.

In June, three rain storms; three thunder showers; entire cloudiness one day; clearness one day.

In July, eight rain storms; one thunder shower; entire cloudiness two days; one day clear.

In August, four rain storms, slight; two showers; entire cloudiness one day; clear none.

In September, but very little rain; first frost, 20th, slight; entire cloudiness two days; clear five days.

In October, six rain storms; snow storm, 27th, four inches fell; entire cloudiness three days; clear none; first frost to kill vegetation the 4th; ground froze on 20th; ice formed first on 29th; robins left 12th.

In November, three rain storms, and four snow storms; twelve inches snow fell during the month; entire cloudiness four days; clear none.

In December, three rain storms; seven snow storms; seventeen and one-half inches snow fell in all; Snow Pond closed with ice on 8th; entire cloudiness six days; clear days none.

We cordially invite attention to the advertised exhibition of Scott's great sensational "Tableaux of the Streets of Boston,"—one hour and a half in the great metropolis. These moral tableaux will be exhibited on Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 18th and 19th, at Town Hall. A visit to this entertainment will give a most excellent idea of the haunts of vice and crime in Boston, and will show the uninitiated the practice of the greatest rogues in the community. The basis of the painting is the life of a young man subjected to filling by city temptations; his path traced step by step on canvass, affording a very salutary moral lesson.

This exhibition is highly commended by the arguments and other distinguished gentlemen of Boston, as one calculated not only to interest but to profit both young and old.

Admission 25 cts. only; children 15 cts.—though the bills printed for use elsewhere say 30.

The Waterville College Society have added \$200 to the salary of their pastor, Rev. J. L. Wellard; making in all \$1500.

[Port. Press.]

We dislike very much to question any statement of the metropolitan press, but as this is a Waterville item, we venture to do so for once. Waterville College Society has not added \$200 to the salary of its pastor—has not raised it at all, so far as we can learn; the name of the pastor is not J. L. Wellard, in fact we think it has no pastor now; and lastly, there is no such society. With these few trifling corrections, the paragraph is all right, and is good evidence of the accuracy and enterprise of the city press.

The State Bank, of Augusta, has decided to continue the redemption of its bills a year longer; and common honesty is in such low repute at the capital that the directors are highly complimented therefor.

Four men, implicated in the recent heavy robbery of the Adams Express Company, have been arrested, and \$250,000 of the stolen money recovered.

THE KENNEDY JOURNAL is published daily and thrice weekly, during the session of the legislature, giving full reports of the doings of our senators and representatives, with the news of the day, etc. The daily edition is furnished for \$2; the thrice-weekly for \$1.

The Tarbox block, in Bath, as we learn from the Times, was burned on Friday night of last week.

TICONIC NATIONAL BANK.—The following directors were chosen on Tuesday:—Solyman Heath, Samuel Appleton, Samuel Doolittle and E. G. Meader, of Waterville, and Joseph Eaton, of Winslow.

S. Heath is President of this Bank, Samuel Doolittle Vice President, and A. A. Plaisted, Cashier.

A dividend of 4 per cent was made on the 1st of January, a previous one of the same amount having been made in July last.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—At the annual meeting, on Thursday, the following directors were chosen:—John Webber, Wm. Dyer, J. P. Blunt, Luke Brown, L. E. Thayer and T. W. Herrick, of Waterville, and Wm. Connor, of Fairfield.

John Webber is President, T. W. Herrick, Vice President, and Homer Percival, Cashier.

A dividend of 7 3-10 per annum was payable on the first of January.

BIG PIGS.—Two porkers, eight months old, recently killed by Mr. Franklin Dunbar, of Winslow, weighed 832 pounds, with their heads off. Who has done better?

The house of Rev. Albert Pratt, of Foxcroft, was burned with all its contents on Saturday morning last. Loss \$2000.

THE National Intelligencer has a long article on the proposition to establish universal suffrage there, which distinctly intimates that the President will veto any bill recognizing negro equality there or elsewhere. Well, if he should veto such a just and democratic act of the legislature, we suppose there would not be wanting plenty of ardent republicans who would conclude it was all right! The "pregnant hinges of the knee" were not all confined to Shakespeare's time.

If you "talk out loud" in that careless way, my boy, the office holders will put you out.

CONGRESS.—Both branches of Congress re-assembled in Washington Friday. In the Senate a petition of colored citizens from Mississippi and Alabama, was presented, asking for their judicial rights before the law. Referred to the committee on reconstruction. Also a protest from colored citizens of Colorado against the recognition of that State on account of injustice done to their race in the newly framed constitution. A bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau was offered by Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the payment of the national debt, and prohibiting the payment of any rebel debt, and Mr. Williams of Oregon one to make impossible the payment of compensation for any emancipated slaves. In the House the attendance was very small, and little business was done. Mr. Spaulding of Ohio made a speech in committee of the whole in favor of requiring the Southern States to give suffrage to the negroes before permitting them to resume their relations with the Union. A resolution was adopted, asking the President for information as to the condition of the lately rebel States.

On Monday, in the House, a resolution was adopted by a vote 94 to 33, declaring that troops ought not to be withdrawn from the lately insurrectionary States until Congress has investigated the matter and pronounced a measure safe; also one inquiring of the President whether any steps have been taken to restore to his mother the child of Iturbide, taken under pretence of adoption by Maximilian. One or two speeches on the state of the country were made in committee of the whole. A resolution was adopted strongly condemning polygamy and directing an inquiry into the conduct of certain officials in Utah. Mr. Blaine of Maine offered a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution so as to apportion representatives and direct taxes among the States according to population.

THE FENIANS.—New York, Jan. 10. The Fenian Congress to-day rescinded the action of the Philadelphia Convention, abolished the Senate and re-established the old system. Col. O'Mahoney has been sustained with the title of Head Centre, and with authority to appoint his own cabinet. The members of the centres of the several States are appointed an advisory committee. B. Doran Killian will remain Secretary of the Treasury. The official account of the proceedings will be published after the adjournment and furnished to all circles. Some of the senators presented themselves to-day, but they came too late and were not recognized by the convention.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—Further correspondence from Mr. Adams and Earl Clarendon in regard to the Shenandoah has been published. Mr. Adams announces that the proposition to create a joint commission is respectfully declined. Earl Clarendon, replying under date of Dec. 2d, civilly intimates that further discussion might lead to acrimony. In Cork, one Fenian had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and several more persons charged with treason had been acquitted. The city was quiet. The Paris Patrie says that France and England have not offered their mediation in the Chilean question, but only their good offices, which have been accepted by Spain.

The Lewiston Journal says that Lieut. C. H. Pettengill, of Auburn, of the 29th Maine, now in South Carolina, was attacked by the chivalry a few weeks since, for defending some negroes against the venom and blows of their late masters. The chivalry fired at Lieut. Pettengill, the shot grazing his foot.

A WORD FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.—This is the resolution offered in the House on Friday by Mr. Ingersoll of Illinois, in relation to the latter-day saints:—

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary are hereby instructed to inquire whether or not any further legislation is necessary for the suppression of the abominable system of polygamy, which is now rampant in the Territory of Utah; and in case the committee find that the existing laws are sufficient, they inquire what further legislation is necessary for the speedy enforcement of the laws on the subject, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

The meeting of the friends of the Monroe Doctrine in New York, on Saturday night, was large and enthusiastic. William Cullen Bryant presided. Resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing, by all legitimate means, the principle that America is consecrated to republican institutions, and expressing sympathy for Chili in her contest with Spain.

Professor Mapes died Wednesday at his residence at Newark, N. J.

GOV. ANDREW'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS discusses very thoroughly and in a masterly manner the question of re-construction. We make room for the following synopsis of a portion of it, which we find in the Boston Advertiser:—

A State, he broadly declares, cannot destroy its own life as a State; it may interrupt its practical relations with the Union, but it cannot break its own corporate continuity. Its life is not its own exclusive interest, but is something in which the other States also have a vested interest, of which it cannot by its own act defeat them. By rebelling, it does not become a territory, nor felse dese; but it becomes exactly what we have seen,—a State in rebellion. And being subdued by the national arms, it becomes a conquered State,—being a State still, but having lost its loyal organization and the possession of its customary political power, which it has no means of regaining except from the performance by the Federal government of its duty under the guarantee clause of the Constitution. That duty, of course, Governor Andrew holds that the general government, the conquering party, not only may execute at will, but must execute, by steps ordered with a wise discretion. That is to say, such rights as war and conquest may confer as between independent nations, do not here supersede those relations which are established by the Constitution. But the discretion to be exercised by the conquering party in discharging this duty by the military power, must from the necessity of the case be a complete discretion; to be exercised in good conscience, and must cover the whole ground, both of securing such arrangements as are necessary for peace now or hereafter, and of judging when the normal power of the government and a loyal state of mind are so fully restored, as to enable us to rely upon the safe and regular maintenance of loyal State governments by the people of the several States.

For simplicity, efficacy and consistency, both with itself and with the Constitution, we do not think the statement of which we have thus briefly given an outline has yet been equalled. The point being established that the States have not lost their continuity of existence, that they are enveloped by the military power only to the end that their proper relations may be restored, and that the government must use a conscientious discretion as to the measures by which those relations can be safely restored and as to the new arrangements required by what has occurred or may threaten,—the work of reorganization, or as it is infelicitously termed, reconstruction, loses half its perplexities and difficulties, and the leading point towards the establishment of a just confidence in the future, in all parts of the country, is gained.

Passing by the remainder of this closely connected train of reasoning, at once strong, comprehensive and cool, in which Governor Andrew discusses the measures by which the military power and civil discretion of the government are to work together for the thorough restoration of the republican form of government guaranteed to every State, we can only notice the specific proposition by which he would meet the central and most sharply defined of the questions now before the country. His proposition with respect to the suffrage is that the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice-President may hereafter be elected by the direct votes of the people, instead of the obsolete machinery of the electoral college, and that the right to vote for President, Vice-President and representative in Congress should be given in all the State to colored citizens who can read and have otherwise the qualifications required of white men, the same test of intelligence being also applied to all white men hereafter admitted to the ballot. The bearings of this proposition our readers can easily see. It is mainly identical with the amendment already offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, and brought forward shortly before the meeting of Congress by Mr. Robert Dale Owen in a published letter.

That the country could wisely rest the solution of the great question of the hour upon this just, logical and moderate proposition

WATERVILLE MAIL.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE UNION.

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Wednesday and Friday at 8.00 A.M. " " 8.00 A.M.
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FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

Why is the letter I like you nose? Because it goes before you (u).

Rev. Thomas Adams, after a thirty year's absence, has resumed labor with the Congregational church in Vassalboro', of which he was pastor from 1816 to 1834.

Some one said to Talleyrand that the Abbe Sieyes was very profound man. "Profound!" was the reply, "yes, he is a perfect cavity."

"My German friend, how long have you been married?" "Vel, dis is a ting wit I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I do, it seems so long as it never was."

Ajax Dobs, who has served in the army, and is a brute, calls a lady's hair dressed in the present fashion, *cheveux de frile*.

Cork is to be invested with a military, naval and constabulary force of about 4000 men during the progress of the Fenian State trials.

There are now ninety-three planets, eighteen secondary planets or satellites, and nineteen periodical comets. The progress of astronomy is apparent when it is considered that but seven of this great number were recognized by the Greek Astronomers.

When a man and woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, *who is the one*. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

The turkey burst its confinement while roasting, and the stuffing escaped, to the terror of the Hibernian damsel left to watch it, who ran to call her mistress. "Ma'm, she screamed, 'come down and see the turkey; 'tis brown!' nicely, but one of the consensations is bustin' out!" The "consensations" is good.

At a late meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Peter Wilson, the chief of the Iroquois Indians, made a speech, in which he recommended the United States in reconstructing the government, to imitate the Iroquois in allowing women to vote, and in paying officers no salaries.

CATTLE MARKETS.
The market was well supplied this week, and the course of trade favored the buyer, especially on the last day. The reporter of the Boston Advertiser thus sums up:—

BEEF CATTLE.—Prices on total weight of hide, tallow and beef: A single lot of fancy Ohio Steers, — to 10 cts. per lb.; First quality, good oxen best steers, &c., 13 to 14 cts.; Second quality, or good fair beef, 12 to 13 cts.; Third quality, lighter cattle, cows, &c., 11 to 12 cts.; Poorest grade of coarse cows, bulls, &c., 8 to 10 cts.

The late rains yesterday brought a goodly number of both cattle and sheep, and instead of a famine, one is minded to-day, as he looks at the yards, of the old question, "What can they do with so much stock?" Nearly all the sales we report at 10c were made yesterday. The price of one cent a pound lower in New York, and 11 cts. effect. Pork, too, of good quality can be bought at \$12 to \$13 per 100 lbs. These and other considerations have shaken confidence in present prices for cattle, and parties talk confidently of the height of land being passed. At any rate the drovers evidently have the word of it this week. It is generally admitted here that for several weeks past drovers have added feathers to their nests rather than to their purses, and this is more than can be said of any other business.

We think that some cattle will remain unsold to-day; indeed, one drover told us he had engaged the keeping for the remainder of his stock. Others will close out, although they may be obliged to sell from 1-2 to 1-3 per lb. less than offers that were refused yesterday morning. Daniel Wells sold a noble lot of 50 Maine oxen to H. W. Jordan at 14c 3/4 cts. J. Abbott sold one pair of oxen at 14c 3/4 cts; another pair at 13c 3/4 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices for Sheep and Lambs, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cts. per lb. for 1-2 cts. per lb. for 1-3 cts. per lb. for 1-4 cts. per lb. for 1-5 cts. per lb. for 1-6 cts. per lb. for 1-7 cts. per lb. for 1-8 cts. per lb. for 1-9 cts. per lb. for 1-10 cts. per lb. for 1-11 cts. per lb. for 1-12 cts. per lb. for 1-13 cts. per lb. for 1-14 cts. per lb. for 1-15 cts. per lb. for 1-16 cts. per lb. for 1-17 cts. per lb. for 1-18 cts. per lb. for 1-19 cts. per lb. for 1-20 cts. per lb. for 1-21 cts. per lb. for 1-22 cts. per lb. for 1-23 cts. per lb. for 1-24 cts. per lb. for 1-25 cts. per lb. for 1-26 cts. per lb. for 1-27 cts. per lb. for 1-28 cts. per lb. for 1-29 cts. per lb. for 1-30 cts. per lb. for 1-31 cts. per lb. for 1-32 cts. per lb. for 1-33 cts. per lb. for 1-34 cts. per lb. for 1-35 cts. per lb. for 1-36 cts. per lb. for 1-37 cts. per lb. for 1-38 cts. per lb. for 1-39 cts. per lb. for 1-40 cts. per lb. for 1-41 cts. per lb. for 1-42 cts. per lb. for 1-43 cts. per lb. for 1-44 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