



3-9-1866

## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 19, No. 36): March 9, 1866

Maxham & Wing

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### Recommended Citation

Maxham & Wing, "The Waterville Mail (Vol. 19, No. 36): March 9, 1866" (1866). *The Waterville Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 132.

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earn every cent before you spend one; keep out of debt; especially keep money in your pocket; wait on yourself, for slinking is essentially theft; always heed the counsel of your wife in doubtful enterprises; treat other people as you would be treated; display liberality of soul and charity of opinion, with honor and honesty; above all, trust in God and you may properly consider your life a success—a clear vindication of beneficent law, an utter rebuke of visionary "luck."

## Waterville Mail.

ESTD. MAXHAM. DANIEL WING.  
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, . . . MAR. 9, 1866.



### AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 27 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.

J. R. NILES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 13 South 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 either to the business or editorial departments of the **MAIL**, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING, or 'WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE.'"

How is it?—"Intemperance annually costs the United States over half a million dollars." So said Rev. Mr. Moulton, of Lewiston, at a late temperance meeting at that place. At the same time he stated that there were nearly half a million of drunkards in the United States. So it costs about a dollar a year to support a drunkard! Surely no advocate of rum drinking will complain of extravagance in this statement. "The current expenditure for rum during the war," he adds, "was three-fourths as much as the cost of the war." No objection to this if it is true; but how the current expenses for rum can be six or eight hundred millions, and yet cost the United States but half a million of dollars—this is what we can't see. We allude to these statistical assertions as a specimen of the carelessness with which such things are done. If intemperance cost only half a million annually, we would never make its expense an argument, while it costs so many lives and so much heartache.

WATERVILLE ENGINE NO. 3—improved and beautified by Button—completely satisfies the members of the Company, we believe, and is certainly a noble machine. With our three engines well manned and supplied with suitable hose, and our cisterns in good order, as we trust they are, we are better provided with the means for extinguishing fires, considering the amount of property exposed and its situation, than any other place in Maine, large or small. Let fire insurance companies make a note of this fact, for the benefit of our citizens.

THE MEETING OF WOOL GROWERS, at Waterville, has been fixed for Tuesday next, the 13th inst. Sheep will be exhibited at Taylor's stables, on Main St., near the Williams House; and the meeting for conversation and discussion will be at Town Hall. It is not expected that many sheep will be exhibited, the season being unfavorable for transportation of breeding ewes. No doubt Merinos, Cotswolds, and South Downs will be well represented on the male side, and a few choice ewes from flocks near by, will no doubt be brought in. A good gathering of farmers, and others interested, is confidently hoped for, as the meeting is intended to be preliminary to an annual wool growers' convention.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening a company of eleven persons, in one carriage, on their way from Kendall's Mills to this place to attend the levee of the Templars, met with an accident by which several were badly injured. Just opposite the new church a trace unhooked, and both horses became frightened beyond control. They ran down Main Street, and into the yard of the Continental House, where one of the fore wheels crashed down, throwing the entire company out upon the frozen ground. Five were found too seriously hurt to be taken home till Thursday noon; though no bones were broken, and no fatal injuries sustained. The injured were Mrs. Eldridge, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Geo. Mayo, Charles Eaton, and one other whose name we did not learn. One lady was very badly bruised on her forehead and face, and young Eaton sustained a severe injury in his knee. It seemed almost a miracle that none were killed. We are glad to learn that thus far they are all doing well.

With the exception of this accident, the levee of the Good Templars was in all respects a very pleasant festival.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. G. Blaine, for valuable public documents and a package of seeds from the Department of Agriculture.

There are six papers in the South controlled by colored men; and it is needless, perhaps, to add that they are all thoroughly loyal—which is more than can be said of a single sheet controlled by Southern whites.

EDWARD W. GREEN, the Malden murderer, is sentenced to be hung on the 13th day of April next.

(For the Mail.)

Messrs Editors.—As the time of our annual town-meeting is at hand, it would be well for the tax payers, and citizens generally, to take into serious consideration the finances of the town.

Our debt is large, the payment of which at an early day, is desirable, provided the burdens of taxation can be borne equally, by all classes. This, at present, is impossible.

It is well known that a large amount of U. S. Bonds are held by capitalists, and other of our citizens. These, at present, are not taxable, but there is no doubt but they will be in a short time. Withdrawing so large an amount of property from taxation is unjust to those who require all their capital in their business, and to men of small means generally.

When those Bonds were issued, the country was engaged in a gigantic civil war, and it was then doubtful if the amount required would not be so large as to render them comparatively worthless. And there were good reasons then why they should be exempt from taxation. Now, they have risen in value, and have become a desirable investment, and reason and justice alike demand that they shall bear their share of taxation. If they do not, the burden upon other species of property will be great, and discontent in the community will follow.

Again, those capitalists did not come forward in the dark hours of the war, and offer pecuniary aid to the government. It was not until it came patent to all eyes that the rebellion was crumbling, and that we should "still live" as a nation, that their purse strings were loosened. "Long time in even scale the battle hung," and during all that time these men were particularly shy of Government Bonds. To this, there were many honorable exceptions, but we venture the assertion, that nine-tenths of the holders of those Bonds in our town were induced to take them as a paying investment, and not as patriotic offering to the government, and therefore we believe that not another installment of our town debt should be paid until those Bonds are taxed. We believe the people on this point are firm, and it will take something more than the ghost of a draft, (as depicted by our mutual friend Nye) to change their purpose. Yours, for EQUALITY.

West Waterville, Feb. 22, 1865.

We agree with our correspondent in respect to the importance of the subject of his article, and will join him in any honorable and judicious plan to remedy what he regards as inequality of taxation. We say honorable, for the country is bound to its bond-holders on certain conditions, and any attempt to avoid those conditions is dishonorable and dangerous. One of these conditions is that these bonds shall in no way be taxed, and it is so "written in the bond." How our correspondent expects these bonds to be taxed "in a short time," or in any length of time, is more than we can see; and how he can regard it honorable to delay payment of the accruing expenses of the town, for the express purpose of depriving bond holders of the benefit pledged to them, is also an enigma in our code of honor. When he can tell us, we will join in his plan,—though we very confidently believe that the policy of putting off the payment of our debt, and permitting an enormous accumulation of interest, is a most fatal one, and to none more so than to the middle and poorer class of tax payers. It will make a sad burden of debt, to be paid, in all probability, when "hard times" are pressing harder, as they always do, upon the poor than upon the rich. It seems to us far better to pay as fast as we conveniently can, while money is plenty, even if there were any hope that these bonds are to be taxed at some future time.

Let us ask our correspondent a question—for we know him as an honorable man, and one who generally sees clearly. A few years ago our town voted, in order to encourage manufacturers, to exempt certain manufacturing stocks from taxation for a definite term of years;—now if capitalists had taken that stock, and the town had therefore deferred the payment of its debts till the manufacturing stocks became taxable, how would such policy differ from what he proposes?—and would it affect the point of honor, whether the manufacturing stock was taken as an investment, or to promote the public good?

It is not true, as "Equality" charges, that a large amount of property has been withdrawn from taxation by being invested in U. S. Bonds; it was out of sight and untaxed before, or at least a large share of it. This is what the assessors say, and a comparison of our town valuation for a few years past will prove it:—

In 1858 it was \$1369,207; In 1862 it was \$1389,595  
" 1859 " 4845,980 " 1863 " 1447,540  
" 1860 " 1408,657 " 1864 " 1661,131  
" 1861 " 1392,865 " 1865 " 2699,168

It is a humiliating truth that it has not been thought dishonest for men of property to conceal a large share from taxation; and when citizens—even those esteemed as high-minded, public-spirited and honorable—have died or removed from town, it has been found that they had been taxed for only half the property they owned, and sometimes considerably less than that. And we are no worse in this respect than our neighbors, probably; for when, by a blunder in a financial report, it was revealed that certain persons in an adjoining town had loaned money, they made a great ado, as it subjected them to additional taxation. Many of these individuals belong to one of "Equality's" oppressed classes, to wit—men who claim to "have all their capital invested in their business." By the aid of U. S. Bonds men are simply enabled now to do openly what they have all along been doing in secret.

The receipts at the great fair in Portland, in aid of the Freedmen, will probably foot up ten thousand dollars.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.—The Republicans of Rochester, after nominating their candidates for municipal offices, finished by unanimously nominating General Grant as their candidate for the Presidency in the election of 1868.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. H. W. True, in our columns. Mr. True has had great experience in his business, and we can recommend him as a reliable claim agent.

### OUR TABLE.

#### THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—

The January number has the following table of contents:—  
Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Tennyson's Enoch Arden; M. Sainte-Beuve; Grote's Plato; Miss Berry's Memoirs; Palgrave's Arabia; Coricute and Grottoes in Literature and Art; The coming Session.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 28 Walker St., New York. Terms of Subscription: For any one of the four Reviews \$4 per annum; any two Reviews \$7; any three Reviews \$10; all four Reviews \$12; Blackwood's Magazine \$4; Blackwood and three Reviews \$13; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$15—with large discounts 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.

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.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.—

Like all the issues of this work, the March number is charmingly embellished with a double-page colored fashion plate, a large eight-page engraving, crowded with figures, and a host of minor illustrations of the fashions. The number is full of interesting reading, including many stories complete, with continuations of "Armada," "Wilde Collins's" new story, and "The Lady's Mile," by Miss Braden. This portion of the work, too, is handsomely illustrated.

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

#### NEW NATIONAL ENGRAVING.—"Reading

of the Proclamation of Emancipation in the Slave's Cabin."—We are much pleased with this engraving, a copy of which we have received from the publishers, B. R. Russell & Co., Boston. Prof. Tyler, of Amherst College, says of it:—

"The subject is historical. The soldier reading the Emancipation Proclamation in the cabin of the slave—it combines in our view the most striking features of the war and the central turning point of the rebellion. The scene is vivid, truthful, and life-like. The persons, the attitudes, the dress, the cabin and its furniture, even in the minutest details, are characteristic and true to the life; and the expression of principle, thought and feeling cannot but touch the heart of the patriot, philanthropist, and Christian. Parents could hardly place upon their walls a more fit memento of the war, or a more powerful educator of their children."

The size of the engraving is twenty-one by twenty-five inches, and it is sold, by agents only, at \$2 a copy. John Hanksen & Co., 130 Middle St., Portland, who are general agents for Maine, will supply agents, who are wanted to sell the picture.

#### YOUTH'S CASSET AND PLAYMATE.—

The December and January numbers come to us under one cover, and together make a beautiful treat for the little folk—stories, anecdotes, sketches, poetry, etc., prettily illustrated.

Published by William Gould & Co., No. 38 School St., Boston, at \$1.50 a year.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

for March contains the following:—

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John Franklyn, Capt. Cook, Rev. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards; Talent and Genius; Extraordinary Prediction; Ghosts; Origin of Coal; Varieties of Sheep; Iron, its uses; Putting on a Bad Face; Tribulation Trepid, and Mr. Hooper; The Jew; Love and Love's Philosophy of Engagements. An excellent number.

Published by Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, New York, at 20 cents a number, or \$2 a year.

MURRY'S MUSEUM for March is filled with choice reading for the little folks, with many pretty pictures to gratify the eye and illustrate the stories. Everybody who has read the Little Prudy Stories will be pleased to learn that Sophie May is a contributor for this work, and furnishes a story which is to run through the year, entitled "Wild Oats." The usual plentiful supply of spicy "Chat," will also be found in this number.

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

THE FENIANS are on the rampage! They have made so much talk, and threatened such awful things, that the e is no longer any chance that John Bull will be caught napping. He has been teased and irritated until he is broad awake; and, as the world knows, in his blind rage he is savage and unmerciful. Habeas corpus has been suspended in Ireland, and hundreds of arrests are being made. Strong appeals are made by the leading Fenians in this country for contributions of money; of men, they say, there is no lack. Ireland is the field of action, and not Canada, so that the following stirring appeal will have to be altered:—

"Move off your carpets soft, you great world's wonders, Move from your place the greenbacks in order, Move from your chair, you great sons of Erin, Move for St. Lawrence, and over the border."

Come, stop your big speaking, and quit all your sneaking. Come to the front, boys, and stop all your blarney; Come to the front, my boys, now for a great big noise; Come to the tug, my boys, on with the Army."

Hungry and industrious readers need not be disturbed by the caution often rung in their ears—"Beware of the man of one book;" for it has been discovered that the one all-sufficient book is a well-filled pocket-book.

F. W. HASKELL's neat little Shoe Store, opposite the Post Office, attracts numerous visitors, who make large drafts upon his choice stock. See his business notices, in our advertising columns, one of which proclaims that M. B. Millett is permanently located with Mr. Haskell.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION, say the Democrats, is tyranny—except in the case of the negro. Deny him the ballot, but tax him to the extent of his means, and it is all right. He may also be graciously permitted to fight for the Union and the Constitution, instead of the white man, for whose benefit the government was instituted; but having done so, he must not make himself troublesome by demanding equality before the law, for that would seriously offend our erring Southern brethren; and it is very important that we have peace in the family.

The funny man of the Boston Advertiser will not take warning, and will probably be the d-nth of somebody yet. Here is his latest abomination:—

A basso may perhaps be said to resemble a moderately fast trotter when he gets low down in his forlorn.

The Republicans of Portland elected their mayor—Augustus E. Stevens—by an increased majority over last year.

The time for the reception of bills on the American Bank, Hallowell, by the Receivers expires on the 12th of March. They should be sent in forthwith, or they will be worthless.

THE SITUATION.—The concurrent resolutions, declaratory of the power of Congress over the subject of representation from the rebel States, was adopted in the U. S. Senate, on Friday, by a vote of 29 to 18. Davis of Kentucky, closed a speech upon it with an expression to the effect that if the present policy of the radicals was continued, he believed the time might come when the President would justly say to the Southern representatives elect, "Come here and join with the minority of the two Houses of Congress, and if you and they are in the majority, I will recognize you as the Senate and House of Representatives."

Mr. Wilson gave his view of the situation as follows:—

He said that a stranger unacquainted with American affairs might, after listening to senators, come to the conclusion that eleven "erring sisters," clothed in the robes of repentance and humiliation, were supplicating for admission into the sisterhood of free commonwealths, and that their supplicants were sternly repelled by other members of the family; but that stranger would soon learn that these erring sisters were members of the family, completely subject to the rules and regulations of the household. This was not a contest for the restoration of the Union. That Union was now one and indivisible. The country was divided into two classes. One class demanded the immediate and unconditional admission of the rebellious States into Congress, rebel and foremost. A loyal people with the clear instincts of intelligent patriotism saw amid all the excitement of the present, that this was not a struggle for the restoration of rebel States into the Union, but a struggle for the admission of rebels into the legislative branches of the government of the United States; not a struggle to put rebels under the law, but to enable rebels to frame the laws of the country. Politicians might deceive themselves, but the people who had given two and a half millions of men, the blood of six hundred thousand heroes and three thousand millions of dollars, comprehended the issues. These were, indeed, eventful, exciting and sad times. Rebels, rebel sympathizers, the men who had stained their hands with the blood of our brothers, starved the country's defenders at Andersonville, plotted in the lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty, for the overthrow of their country, lighted the fires of riot and arson in the city of New York, and plotted the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, were shouting with exultation over the present aspect of national affairs. The poor freedmen who a few months ago were laughing with the joy of new-found liberty, invoking the blessings of Heaven upon the country that had stricken the galling manacles from their limbs, were trembling with apprehension. In hundreds of thousands of the homes of the loyal people who offered their daily prayers, in 1864, for the triumph of their country, and for the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, there are hearts throbbing heavily with anxieties and forebodings. The President, in his exercise of the war powers, had effected the organization of the rebellious States. While making those organizations, he assured the country that if they were not properly organized, the power was reserved by the government of the United States to change and correct. It could not be denied that the reorganized rebel States were as completely in the hands of men engaged in the rebellion, as they were when Jeff Davis was at the head of the confederacy. When Congress assembled, the demand was made for the immediate admission of the senators and representatives from these reconstructed States, nearly all of whom were unrepentant rebels, men who could not take the oath, unless they were as false as the senators and representatives who left these chambers in 1861. Congress, in order that there should be unity of purpose between the two Houses, appointed a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the States lately in rebellion. The President had been called upon to furnish the papers and the evidence relating to these States, but he had thought proper to withhold those papers. Possibly those papers might satisfy Congress that the reconstructed States were prepared to take part in governing the country. The committee was proceeding to take testimony, and it was to be hoped that that testimony would soon be reported to the country. All would be glad to know, to learn that these States were prepared to take part—not for admission into the Union, for they were in the Union now—but for participation in the legislation of the country. The loyal people of the country, who had poured out so much treasure and blood for its preservation, were in favor of protecting the people of the rebellious States, white and black, loyal and disloyal, but they had a right to demand, before intrusting the legislation of the country to the framers of the confederate government, and to the soldiers who had not their sons on bloody fields, some security for the rights of loyal men of every race, and some security for the money loaned their country to arm, clothe, feed, equip and pay the defenders of the republic.

Afterward, in explanation of the delay of the committee on reconstruction, Mr. Fessenden said that the President, though requested by resolutions passed at an early day by both Houses, had neglected to furnish "copies of all orders, letters, despatches, instructions, communications, proceedings of conventions, ordinances, acts of legislatures, etc., bearing upon the subject of reconstruction," which the committee very much needed, as they lay at the foundation of the investigation they were to make. While thus awaiting the action of the President, he thought it unreasonable that the committee should be charged with unnecessary delay.

[Since writing the above we get news that the required documents have been sent in to Congress by the President, with an apology from Secretary Seward for the delay.]

MR. ZEPHRIM PICHE, of this village, a discharged soldier who has suffered from sunstroke, wandered off from his home on Saturday, and is supposed to have gone off in a deranged state toward Bangor. He is about twenty-eight years of age, height about five feet eight; weighs about 160; eyes, hair, and moustache, black; was well dressed in dark coat and pants, and had a considerable sum of money about his person. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends. Address this office.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS, for nominating candidates for Town offices will be held at Town Hall to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a joint resolution for the admission of the members from Tennessee was reported from the committee on reconstruction. The views of a portion of the minority of the committee were also presented, while Mr. Washburne of Illinois and Mr. Boutwell objected to the report and would hereafter present their views. A letter from the Governor of North Carolina, stating that the State had accepted the lands donated by Congress for agricultural colleges in 1861, was presented; but the House refused to receive the document, as Congress did not recognize the government of North Carolina. A resolution was adopted asking the President for the number and names of persons worth more than \$20,000 who had been pardoned, and other matters.

OUR ANNUAL TOWN MEETING will occur next Monday. Among the articles in the Warrant which will claim the attention of the citizens, are the following:—

ART. 19. To see if the Town will vote to build a new Town House near the center of the Town and raise a sum of money to pay for the same.

ART. 20. To see if the Town will vote to hold their next September Town Meeting at Mechanics Hall, in West Village, and also designate the place of holding their meetings thereafter, until a new Town House shall be erected.

The Financial Report shows that the total indebtedness of the town is \$66,609.04; the Resources are stated at \$26,780.42; leaving a balance against the town of \$39,828.61. The Selectmen recommend appropriations for the coming year to the amount of \$32,000.

ACCIDENT. A little boy, son of Mr. Isaac Bickford of this town, met with quite a serious accident a few days ago. An older boy was chopping wood, and in running past the log he slipped and fell—his foot striking directly in the scarf of the log into which the ax was at the moment descending. The ax passed entirely through the foot diagonally, inflicting a fearful wound. Dr. Allen was called, and sewed up the gaping wound, and at last accounts the patient was doing well.

OUR SELECTMEN and Chief of Police made another raid upon the liquor sellers last week, seizing small quantities at the Waterville House and at some French houses on the Plain. The parties all plead guilty and paid up.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, under date of the 6th inst., says:—

"Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs for Alabama, reached here this morning. He says that the late events in this city have caused a most unsettled state of feeling among Northern men, who were preparing to plant a large breadth of cotton, and have about concluded to give up their projects for the coming season. Emigration has been checked, and the price of lands has degenerated. Governor Parsons, as Gen. Swayne says, is taking strong loyal grounds, and consequently, is becoming very obnoxious to the people of the State, and his life has been repeatedly threatened."

John Minor Botts is out in a letter on reconstruction in general, with special reference to reconstruction in Virginia. The opinions advanced in his political axioms, recently published, are enlarged upon, and new arguments advanced to prove the illegality of President Johnson's rebel pardons, the unconstitutionality of the Virginia Legislature, &c. Speaking of his own State he says:—

"If there has been the first indication of loyalty, forbearance or generosity manifested either by the press or by those who have thrust themselves into high places forbidden by the Constitution, beyond what might have been well called lip service, I have failed to perceive it. On the contrary, I have seen Union men who had been appointed to offices by Gov. Pierpont, men who filled their offices respectably and responsibly, brought out, one by one, day after day, for the keen-whetted knife of the secessionist guillotine, to be decapitated as fast as they could be brought to the block, and their places supplied from the secession ranks in every instance, and generally by men less qualified than those removed, whilst Mr. Taylor, the Auditor, a secessionist and one of Gov. Pierpont's appointments, was unanimously confirmed in his place."

BLAST FROM A REBEL BUGLE. The Norfolk (Va.) Post, has the following comments upon the President's Veto:—

"Since the morning of July 22, 1861, when the news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McDowell, and the Federal army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South, on the wings of the wind, as it were, carrying joy and jubilation to every loyal Southern household, and gladdening every true Southern heart, there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the South, as that contained in the dispatch informing them the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war—greater than any of the feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson or of Robert E. Lee; and it has given them more pleasure than had General Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in the President worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now begin to see, even as they saw foreshadowed at Manassas, the final triumph of the great Southern cause."

AD FOR FREEDMEN.—Ephraim Flint, Secretary of the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society, makes an appeal for aid to Freedmen. He states that the officers of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission estimate that one million of dollars is needed immediately for the purchase of blankets and personal clothing, for the erection of temporary shelters, and for the opening and maintenance of additional orphan asylums. George R. Davis, of Portland, will take charge of all goods designed for the freedmen, and Hon. N. G. Hichborn, of Augusta, of money. Applications for situation as teachers may be addressed to Mr. Flint at Augusta, or to the General Agent, Rev. D. S. King, whose Post Office address is "Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass." The wages of a teacher are twenty dollars per month, in addition to transportation and board, which the Society will pay.

"THE RUM" CONGRESS.—The Chicago Times gives Mr. Johnson the following precious piece of advice:—

"And if the rum Congress shall not speedily abandon its seditious, revolutionary and lawless practices—if it shall persist in excluding the representatives of eleven States from their rightful seats, and in exercising the powers of the Congress of the United States—we do not hesitate to declare that it will become the solemn duty of President Johnson to constitute himself the Cromwell of the time, and dissolve the rum by military power."

The Chicago Times is one of the "copperhead papers of the North," which General Grant lately said that he would suspend if he had the power.

There are reasons for apprehending that there will not, after all, be any trial of the pirate Semmes. The papers in the case have all been laid before the President, and the counsel for the ex-rebel admiral hint that proceedings will be dashed and that he will be released.

Another clerk of the Treasury has been called up to define his position on the late speech of the President, and excused with an admonition to be more careful in the future.

The clerk referred to is the editor of a German paper published in Washington, and the offensive expression was the words, "scurrilous tailor," which he applied to the President in an editorial paragraph.

The primary election of Alexandria was held Monday. The Journal of that city says that federal soldiers who offered to vote were hustled away from the polls, with, in some cases serious consequences, while returned rebel soldiers voting at the same polls were cordially welcomed and did not undergo the hustling process.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED ALL ROUND. The Transcript has found out that "there are things to be remembered all round," and among them it names the following, as the first:—

1. Andrew Johnson was not the first choice of the majority of the people for the Presidency. He is in the Executive Chair as the result of the assassination of his chief. Surely this is a reason why he should be modest and not dogmatic—even if he feels conscientiously bound to differ from the larger portion of those whose votes put him in office.

THE CREW OF THE SHENANDOAH.—The London Times of the 12th, speaking of the nature of the charges brought against the British government in the case of the Shenandoah, says that the force of recent evidence, if true, cannot be denied.

It is to the effect that all the nineteen men who sailed in the Shenandoah were British subjects and that they were reinforced by fifty or sixty stowaways, all British subjects, at Melbourne. These facts, established on the affidavit of a sailor named Temple, are of such a nature that the Times is obliged to condemn very strongly this transparent fraud and call for immediate inquiry. It says, also, that the possibility of amending our Foreign Enlistment Act ought to be entertained by our own Legislature *motu proprio* and without awaiting the action of the United States Government.

PRIZES AND GIFTS FOR EVERY ONE.—The American Statesman, a New York weekly family journal, has a gift and a blessing for every one. Besides furnishing a large paper 28x42 inches, at only \$1.50 per annum, it sends out a number and variety of prizes, valued at from \$1.00 up to \$100.00, consisting of Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Hoop Skirts, Crutches, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Albums, Books, and a variety of other beautiful and useful articles. We desire all to send for a copy and see this fine family paper and secure a prize. Published at \$1.50 per annum, at 67 Nassau Street, New York.

SENSELESS.—The editor of the Nashville Banner, who was a rebel soldier, sensibly remarks: "There is but one way to get rid of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that is to show, by the fairness with which we treat the negro, that it is wholly unnecessary."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Bangor Whig reports that the inhabitants of Orono have voted to raise \$5,000, and the inhabitants of Oldtown have voted to raise \$3,000 towards the purchase of the farms in Orono, for the location of the State Agricultural College.

According to a writer in the Maine Farmer, the population of Augusta (then Cushnet) in 1762, did not exceed thirty persons, and the entire village consisted of seven huts. Elias Taylor, born Feb. 21st, 1765, was the first white child born within the limits of Augusta. D. A. Pease Clark who arrived in May, 1762, in the Province vessel which came with supplies for Fort Western, is regarded as the first settler within the present limits of Hallowell.

Miss Clara Bunker, daughter of Mr. Potter Bunker of Athens, committed suicide on the 23d ult., by shooting herself through the body. No cause assigned in the Skowhegan paper which reports the fact.

HORACE MAYNARD'S VIEWS.—Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee wrote a letter on the 10th, in reply to an invitation to speak at Nashville, and took occasion to express his views on the condition of the South. He gives no flattering picture of affairs there, and entirely strips off the thin veil of loyalty which is worn by most of the Southern press. Much of his letter is devoted to commendation of the President's policy, as it was understood before last week. As for those who were lately rebels, Mr. Maynard says:—

"They who, for four years, conspired to destroy the government, if they are now sincere will cheerfully accept the measure of liberality accorded to their North Carolina ancestors. They will voluntarily, in the language of the President, 'take a back seat.' Let them have the benefit of equal laws, but take from them at once the power and temptation to renew their assault upon the life of their country."

"Many of them the President has certainly pardoned. But is it quite certain that they in turn have pardoned him, that they do not still cherish toward him the same feeling of revenge as toward all others of our State who united with him in the overthrow of their cherished cause?"

The question in the last sentence deserves attention in very high quarters.

A queer question is exciting the nodules of the wise people of the Green Mountain State: "If a bell goes though the motion of ringing and there be no ear to hear, will there be a noise?" After a column of arguments pro and con, the editor of Bellows Falls Times sums up the following among other theories: "Noise is composed of three parts, so to speak: First, the vibration of the tongue on the bell; second, the vibration in the air; and third, the vibration on the ear; hence, if this view be correct, there would be just two-thirds of a noise."







# MISCELLANY.

## THE FATHER'S RETURN.

Sequel to "Come Home, Father," Mr. Work's Celebrated Temperance Song.

Yes, Mary, my Mary, your father's come home,  
You waited through all the long night;  
He was dead to your pleadings, for reason was drowned,  
But still it came back with the light.  
He was like a dream, oh! a terrible dream,  
But, alas! now I know it was true;  
Poor Henry is dead, but your father's come home,  
Dear Mary, dear Mary, dear Mary, dear Mary,  
Oh, no more through the dark weary hours,  
Little Mary in sadness shall roam!  
Ah, how glad to her ears are the words that she hears,  
Dear Mary, your father's come home!

Please, Mary, tell Mother that father's come home,  
And kneels by our little boy's bed;  
And he gives for God's help that the husband may fill  
The place of the boy that is dead.  
And say, though he left her forsaken to weep,  
All alone to bear sorrow and pain,  
He'll never more cause her a pang or a tear,  
If once she will trust him again.  
Oh, no more shall the wife watch and weep,  
All in vain for the loved one to come;  
There are no more hours of dark weary hours,  
"Tell Mother that father's come home!"

Yes, Mary, tell Mother that father's come home,  
You say he has taken the Temperance Pledge,  
I know it will make her heart glad,  
And tell her he wants to clasp mother and child,  
And vow on his knees to be true,  
For father's come home to his reason at length,  
Dear Mary, to Mother and you.  
Oh, no more to the mother and child  
Shall the night black and desolate come;  
For the fire shall be bright and their hearts shall be light,  
While saying, "Dear father's come home!"

# VEGETABLE

## PULMONARY BALSAM,

FOR

Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

Established 1820, and still the best known remedy for all

action of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. Be careful to get the genuine.

PREPARED BY CUTLER & CO., Boston, Pr. proprietors.

LARGE BOTTLES \$1.00. SMALL 50 CENTS.

# PURE COD LIVER OIL

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And who have facilities for obtaining Oil of the most re-

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# THE EYE! THE EYE!

DR. E. KNIGHT has discovered a new treat-

ment for the Eye, by which he is curing some of the

cases of blindness and deafness ever known, without

any pain or inconvenience. He is now curing many of the

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Meador & Phillips,

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Offer Insurance in the following companies:

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Losses paid in 46 years, \$17,465,894 71.

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Assets, July 1, 1864, - - - \$408,686 63.

These Companies have been in force before the public, and

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## CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

DR. LAROOKAH'S

Indian Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup,

The best Preparation ever made for the following Com-

plaints:

Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma,

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood,

Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Hum-

ors, General Debility, Liver

Complaints, and all Throat

and Lung Complaints

tending to Consumption.

This well known remedy is offered to the public sanctioned

by the experience of many years, and when resorted to in

season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of any of the

above complaints. Those who have not already made use of

this never failing Remedy, I have only to refer to the written

testimonials of Hundreds of our most distinguished citizens,

Clergymen, Doctors, Congressmen, Lawyers, Judges, and

Public Speakers, and last but not least, many of the

most private citizens, both Male and Female, who have

been cured of their chronic ailments, and who are now

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# DR. MATTISON'S SURE REMEDIES

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INDIAN EMENAGOGUE.

Prepared expressly for Ladies, and is

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system in cases of obstruction from whatever

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to those who may wish to avoid an evil

which they are liable. It taken directed, it

will cure any case, curable by medicine, and

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