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Maxham & Wing

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ENIGMA.

Of varied forms assume I three,
Peculiar each as well can be.
Two girls the earth—the third unknown,
In fabled climes or torrid zone.
Transformed and subtle as the air,
I soar aloft where eagles dare.
On hills I drop, and from their height
I skip and leap with all my might.
With magic skill I paint the bow,
Resplendent when the sun is low.
The mountain marks I tip with white,
And veil their rugged slopes from sight.
As if extended on the lawn,
By fairy hands, before the dawn,
No diamond sheds a purer ray
Than I upon the comely day.
A mirror now on river's side,
A crystal now on ocean's tide,
In motive force, I'm not outdone
By night but by wider, moon, and sun.
In rural scenery I supply
The hint which artists eyes
Though roving for their art's broad space,
In nature find a resting place.
But, telling on as in the past,
I leave to others what I shall last.
The rock's structure, the sea's foam, the wind,
The fossil forms around them spread,
In harmony combine to show
The geologic work I do.

THE FIRST ERROR.

"Look out, Ellen, right across the street," said Mr. Walden, laying his paper on his knee, and speaking to his wife, who sat opposite the front window. "Do you see that young man?"

"Yes, Henry, I happen to know him—one of your clerks," and the lady turned her face, most sweet, most fair, from the beautiful child to whom she was teasing up and down a cluster of silver-voiced bells, and listening to its crow of triumph.

"Was one of my clerks, you mean, Ellen. That's the very young man we turned off last week for helping himself to a ten dollar bill out of our drawer. You remember I told you about it."

"Yes, but I never suspected he was the one. You know that he brought me messages several times from the store, and I was always pleased with his bright, pleasant and courteous manner. He hadn't the face of a rogue, Harry."

"No," this was his first offence. I believe the boy was as honest when he came up from the country as ever one was; but he fell into bad company, and there was an end of him. There's no trusting boy or man after the first theft," and Walden took up his paper.

His wife glanced sadly across the street to the slight young figure which was slowly passing out of her range of vision. She remembered its rapid, alert step, which had struck her a little before, and fancied there was remorse and depression in the altered bearing. Then her glance dropped on the sweet face with the wide bloom in its cheeks, and the childish wonder and joy in its eyes, and her heart grew pitiful, and reached out with a half mother-yearning after the slight, half drooping figure, which had just passed by.

She thought of him, friendless, disgraced, desolate, this youth, in the great city, so full of all temptation and enticement; and she thought, too, of the mother he must once have had, and who was just as proud and fond of him as she was of her own boy, and involuntarily this lady, with the sweet face, this lady whom wealth and luxury, and all that is good and to be desired in life, had not spoiled, reached out her hands with a quick gesture of alarm and protection to her child.

The gentleman opposite her, with his pleasant face and portly figure, and hair a little lifted with gray, caught the movement and looked up from his paper.

"What is the matter, Ellen?"

She smiled, half apologetically.

"I was thinking, dear, what if that boy were ours?"

Mr. Walden looked down on his small heir a little touched.

"I shall never place mine in the midst of such temptations as my warehouse."

"But this boy had to meet them, and because he failed once, it seems to me that it was hard to turn him right out in the cold and dark of the world."

Mr. Walden smiled a little.

"O Ellen," he said, "that would sound very pretty in a story, and sentiment of this sort is very attractive in a woman like you; but it don't do for us business men. We've got to be up to the mark, hard and straight-forward, and practical."

"And yet, Harry, you business men have had mothers to love you, and had sons in your turn to love. That is the hard, straight, practical truth."

When she paused her husband said, "Why Ellen, what makes you take such an interest in this clerk, whom you've never seen half a dozen times?"

"I don't know, Harry. Perhaps it's because I look at my own boy and yours."

"Well, to please you, I'll promise to take 'him back once more on trial'."

And Mrs. Walden rose up, went over to her husband, pushed away the black hair sifted with gray from his forehead, and the kiss which fell there was the warm, sweet, fragrant kiss of a loving wife.

Half an hour later, Lucius Street was retracing his steps through the wide street, flanked by its stately homes, down which he had wandered unconsciously, for some spirit of unrest and unhappiness had taken possession of him that day, from which he vainly tried to deliver himself.

Suddenly a voice called to him on the opposite side—"Lucius! Lucius Street!"

He turned, and there standing on the broad stone steps of his dwelling was Mr. Walden beckoning to him. A blush burned up into the boy's cheek; he hesitated.

And again Mr. Walden's voice called over to him kindly, but authoritative—"Lucius! Lucius Street!" And it compelled his steps to the gentleman's side.

Mr. Walden looked on his former clerk with kindly eyes, which were not mistaken.

"Come in, Lucius, come in," he said.

And the youth followed him into the great parlor, whose gorgeousness fairly dazzled his eyes, and, seating him in one chair, took another by his side, and looking at him, said in a kindly voice, "Lucius, you have an honest face, and you had an honest name till that time, and because of it, if you had told the truth, we would have forgiven and kept you."

The tears strained themselves into the boy's eyes, his breast heaved, every limb shook—"Mr. Walden was touched. He laid his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"Tell me the truth, now, Lucius," he said; "you shall not be sorry for it."

The boy looked up; his face was white, and worked fearfully. At last the half incoherent words struggled out.

"It's all dim and blurred to me, Mr. Walden; but I suppose I did take the money, although I can't remember very well; the wine had got into my head."

Mr. Walden shook his head. "Bad company, my boy, bad company," he said.

"It was the first time, the very first time in my life," speaking steadily and fervent this time.

"I believe you; and now if, because of this

we take you back once more to your old place, will you promise, for your own sake, not to fall again, to avoid all temptations of evil, wine and wrong companions, for they have made you fall once, and they will inevitably drift you to your ruin?"

"I will promise you, sir."

"Then be back, Lucius, to your old place to-morrow morning." The boy buried his face in his hands, and burst into tears—tears which, in his case, were the blessed "latter rain," in which dwelt repentance and a new purpose. And Mr. Walden, touched beyond his usual self, laid his hand once more on the boy's shoulder, and spoke to him many words of counsel and encouragement, which were almost fatherly in their tone, and even invited him to remain to supper with his family; but the reinstated clerk declined doing this. And when Lucius Street went out on the sidewalk once more, it was not as he went in.

That night, at "Spark's" saloon, half a dozen young men and boys, bent on what they called "mischief" and "fun," waited vainly for another to join their company. The barn was fired; the flames spread beyond the original intentions of the incendiaries. Much valuable property was destroyed, but Lucius Street was not there to see. He was faithful to his new covenant. He withstood the jeers and persuasions of his old companions, the temptations and enticements of his city life.

As his years grew into manhood, he rose to new positions of trust and responsibility in this great warehouse, but always filled these to the satisfaction of the proprietors, and at last became head clerk in the establishment. And it was not till the evening of his appointment, which transpired ten years after his reinstatement in the warehouse, that he related to Mr. Walden the evil into which he had fallen at that time.

"I was on the brink of an awful precipice," he said, with emotion which fairly choked his words. "My ruin was inevitable, and it was you, under God, who saved me."

"Not I," interrupted Mr. Walden, almost as much moved as his clerk, "it was Ellen, my wife, who did it all. You owe the thanks to her."

And then the senior partner, whose hair was now not sifted, but crusted with silver, related all which had transpired between himself and wife that afternoon in his sitting room ten years ago. And the young man wept like a child again.

"I never knew before what made Mrs. Walden so kind to me," he said, "and I understand it all now."

"Come up to supper to-night and tell her with your own lips," said Mr. Walden.

And Lucius went, and bearing it, Mrs. Walden wept for joy, and thanked God in her heart.

How few women take any interest in the life, moral or physical, of their husband's clerks or employees! And here, at their very doors, open out great avenues through which they may walk, like ministering angels speaking good, true words, doing their sweet, noble, womanly deeds, which shall be coveted, blessed and honorable of the angels, and which shall be like good gifts of frankincense and myrrh, pleasant and acceptable in the sight of God the Father.—[Ladies' Repository.]

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

An Englishman engaged in the superintendence of some mines belonging to the late Duke of Parma, was informed one morning by his servant that a man wished to see him, who declined mentioning his business to any one but himself. Being much engaged at the moment, he felt half-unwilling to admit him, but at last concluded to do so. The Italian stated that he was in possession of information that would probably save him from being robbed, if not murdered, but that, before disclosing it, he required to be paid a certain sum, which he named. This proposition was at once declined, but Mr. M. told him he would give him some trifling gratuity, and if in the end his suspicions turned out to be well founded, and his story proved to be correct, he should be rewarded liberally. To this the man assented, adding, "You are an Englishman, and I can trust your word; and now listen, and judge whether I speak truly. You propose to visit the mines at —, on the 8th of this month. You have engaged Beppo Quattrini's vetters and horses, and he himself is to drive you, and you will carry with you so many hundred scudi, for payment of wages now in arrears."

"It is true," replied Mr. M., "that I go to the mines on the day you name, and also that I have engaged Beppo Quattrini and his carriage, and that I may possibly have some money with me, though what interest all this may have for you I cannot imagine."

"Listen, signor! On reaching a stone bridge, some distance from Parma, three men will attack the carriage, and Beppo will offer no resistance. You will be robbed, and probably murdered, for dead men tell no tales. And now, does the signor think my story worthy of credit?"

"Not in the least," the signor was not to be moved by such a *papera*; with an Englishman's cool disbelief in danger, and dislike to be forced into a ludicrous position, and exasperated by an adventurer working on his fears whole affair, and dismissed his informant.

That night he dined with the Grand Duke, and mentioned casually his visitor of the morning. The Prefect of Police was at the table, and when dinner was over he drew him aside and assured him that such a warning was not to be lightly disregarded. "You may be satisfied every word theascal said was true; but you need not trouble yourself about the matter. Continue your preparations as before; keep a silent tongue in your head; and leave everything to me."

The morning arrived, and Beppo drew up his horses at Mr. M.'s, where the Prefect had previously called and given his instructions. "You will take a *gens d'arme*, whom I shall send you, as your valet, and he will ride beside the coachman; at the nearest village two more will be waiting, who will enter the carriage and accompany you to the mines." The start was made. Beppo dared not object to the companionship of the servant, who, as they approached the village indicated, drew a pistol and placed it at his ear. "Listen, *briccone*! you are sold; you are a dead man! if you wink

as much as an eyelid, I will blow your brains out!" As they approached the fatal bridge, three men, armed to the teeth, rushed from their ambush; one of them seized the horses, but was fired at by the man on the box and mortally wounded, though at the moment he succeeded in making his escape. The two other miscreants made a dash at the doors of the carriage, and were instantly shot dead by the men inside. The coachman got off in the end more easily than he deserved; and it is to be hoped, for the good credit of Englishmen, that Mr. M. discovered and rewarded the man who had given him warning, and undoubtedly saved him from certain death.

[English Traveller.]

First burning of Portland.

The recent conflagration in Portland has suggested many references to the time when the place was destroyed by the British fleet in the Revolution. This event took place in October, 1775, several months before the declaration of Independence. The inhabitants were entirely unprepared for anything of the kind when, on the sixteenth of October, a detachment of five vessels, from the British fleet stationed at Boston, appeared in the harbor of the town, then known as Falmouth. The commander of the squadron, Captain Mowat, the next day sent an officer on shore with a letter to inform the inhabitants that he had been sent "to execute a just punishment on the town for their most unpardonable rebellion," and that two hours would be allowed "to remove the human specie out of the town." This letter being publicly read in the town-house, naturally caused great consternation.

A committee of citizens waited on the British officer in his ship and obtained a respite until the next morning. He offered to await the answer of an express to be sent to Boston, if the inhabitants would surrender all the arms and ammunition in their hands. This the people nobly refused to do; and the night was spent in removing the arms, the women and children, and the sick, to a safe spot in the interior. At the hour appointed next morning, the British vessels opened fire. The bombardment was kept up with the utmost vigor all day, but it not proving sufficiently destructive, parties of marines were sent ashore in boats to fire the buildings. There was some resistance, and several were killed and wounded; but the people having no organization, and very little powder, nothing effectual was done to stop the work of destruction. The buildings were all of wood, and the flames spread with great rapidity until three-quarters of the town were laid in ruins. Four hundred and fourteen buildings were burned in all, and about one hundred and sixty families made homeless. Among the structures destroyed were a handsome new court-house, an Episcopalian church, the town-house, custom-house, all the wharves, and all vessels in the harbor. Very little furniture or other property was saved, owing to a scarcity of teams for the work of removal. The public library and a new fire engine were burned.

Of course there was great destitution and suffering. The provincial Congress soon after made a grant of money and corn to the victims of the fire, and subsequently other grants were made, and the taxes of the town abated. A committee appointed to ascertain the amount of the losses reported that the sum total was fifty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings, the amounts set to the names of individuals on the list ranges from over two thousand pounds down to two pounds. At the close of the war of the Revolution, an appeal was made so the sympathizing people of England, Ireland and France, but it does not appear that any response was made. In 1791, the General Court made a grant of two townships to the sufferers of Falmouth, which did not result in any practical benefit to them.

[Boston Advertiser.]

CLEVER ROGUE.—A certain Judge in Connecticut, some time since, walking one morning into court, he thought he would examine whether it was time for business, and feeling for his repeater, found it was not in his pocket.

"As usual, I have again left my watch at home under my pillow."

He went on the bench, and thought no more of it. The court adjourned, and he returned home.

As soon as he was quietly seated in his parlor, he bethought himself of his timepiece, and turning to his wife, requested her to send for it to their chamber immediately.

"But, my dear judge," said she, "I sent it to you three hours ago."

"Sent it to me, my dear? Certainly not."

"Unquestionably," replied the lady, "and by the person you sent for it."

"The person I sent for it?" echoed the Judge.

"Precisely, my dear, the very person you sent for it. You had not left home more than an hour, when a well-dressed man asked to see me. He had one of the finest turkeys I ever saw, and said that on your way to court you met a countryman with a number of fowls, and having bought this one at quite a bargain, you had given it to him to bring home, with a request that I should have it killed, picked and cooked, as you intended to invite your brother Judges to dinner to-morrow. 'And oh! by the way, madame,' he said, 'his excellency requested me to go to your chamber, and take his watch from under the pillow, where he says he left it this morning, and send it to him by me.' And of course I did so."

"You did?" said the Judge.

"Certainly," replied the lady.

"Well," replied his honor, "all I can say to you, my dear, is that you are as great a goose as the bird is a turkey. You have been robbed, madame. The man was a thief; I never sent him for my watch. You have been imposed upon, and as a necessary consequence, the confounded watch is lost forever."

The trick was a cunning one, and after a laugh, it was decided to have the turkey for to-morrow's dinner, and his honor's brothers of the bench to enjoy so dear a meal. Accordingly, they all repaired to his dwelling, with appetites sharpened by the expectation of a rare feast.

Scarcely had they entered the parlor, and exchanged the ordinary salutations, when the lady broke forth with congratulations to his honor, upon the recovery of his stolen watch.

"How happy I am," exclaimed she, "that the

villain has been apprehended!"

"Apprehended!" exclaimed the Judge, with surprise.

"Yes, and doubtless convicted, too, before this time."

"You are always talking riddles," replied he, "explain yourself, my dear. I know nothing of the watch, thief, or conviction."

"It can't be possible that I have again been deceived," quoth the lady, "but this is the story. About one o'clock, a pale, and rather interesting young gentleman, dressed in a seedy suit of black, came to the house in great haste, almost out of breath. He said that he had just come from the court, that he was one of the clerks; that the great villain who had the audacity to steal your honor's watch had just been arrested, and the evidence was perfect to convict him, and all that was required to complete it was the turkey, which much must be brought into court, and for that he had been sent with a porter by your express orders."

"And you gave it to him?"

"Certainly—who would have doubted him, or resisted the orders of a Judge?"

"Watch and turkey—both gone—pray, wait in the world, madame, are we to have for dinner?"

But the lady had taken care of her guests, notwithstanding her simplicity, and the party enjoyed both the joke and the viands.

Legend of the Androsoggin.

Near the present city of Lewiston, the waters are precipitated over a mass of rocks, stretched across the channel. The Kokomoka tribe were formerly settled many miles above these Falls. Remote from the scene of that war, waged by their countrymen against the white intruders in the Eastern country, they had shared little in the adventures of the coast, and had escaped from its devastating effects. Their strength was reserved for an enterprise destined to be fatal in its termination.

The irritation that prevailed among the red men, and prompted them to dig up the hatchet, had extended to the warriors of this retired clan. About the year 1688 an expedition was projected against the village of Brunswick, then in its infancy. Apprised of its weak and almost defenceless state, the savages fully expected that it would fall an easy prey to their overpowering force. The keen desire of revenge, was added to the hope of a rich plunder, and so firm was their confidence, that they resolved to abandon their own settlement, while they paid a bloody visit to the white planters. After celebrating, according to olden custom, the rites to propitiate the malignant deities they worshipped, they embarked themselves and their families in their canoes. Their furniture, and their simple riches were deposited in places of safety and concealment, and the men, the women and the children were floated down the stream. The shadows of evening fell upon the river before they arrived at the falls. They sent two of their company forward, to kindle fires upon the shore just above the rocks, that they might rest during the night, to recruit their strength for the morning work of destruction. From mistake or treachery, or for some untold reason, the fires were lighted below, and the blaze gleamed up among the pines at the foot of the descent. The fleet came on, and deceived by the signal, the warriors were carried into the swift current, where no human power could save, before the error was discovered. A resistless tide bore them onward; and they had scarce time to raise the death song, before the fearless warriors and the timid females, the young and the old, the strong and the weak, were hurled over the cataract. The pride and population of a whole tribe perished from existence, and the cries of agony were lost in the uproar of the waters. The lifeless corpses of the destroyers were borne on the waves of their native river by that town they had devoted to spoil and to the flames, and its inhabitants had abundant cause of gratitude to that overruling Providence which had interposed to preserve them from murder or from hopeless captivity.

PROFITS ON TEA.—In the report of the Revenue Commission we find the following facts about the profits on tea:—

The original price of good tea is about 18 cents per pound. This is the "ship off" price. The Chinese producer does not get this. There is the export duty, tolls levied at the various stations on the way to port, expenses of packing, and the two or three profits accruing before the tea reaches the hands of the exporting merchant. Adding his profit, the price at a Chinese port of shipment is, as stated, about 18 cents per pound for good tea. Staple grades of black Oolong tea are laid down in New York at about 30 cents per pound, free of duty—that is to say, "in bond." This includes all charges, selling commission, freight, insurance, etc., over this price being profit.

The Commission state that the profits of the tea trade, after leaving the importer's hands, and before reaching the consumer, have been enormous. They add, that of the profit paid by the consumer not more than one-fourth reaches the original importer. Three-fourths of it stop in the pockets of the jobber and the retailer.

The Commission tested this by the following case:—A pound of Oolong tea was purchased of each of two different and respectable grocers in New York, on the same day, at \$1.50 per pound. This tea was immediately taken to one of the leading "tea-brokers" and valued by him at a market price of 90 cents for one and 93 cents for the other. The market for tea at the time was steady, and had been so for months, gold also being steady at 146 to 147.

The broker's valuation, returned to the Commission on the samples submitted to him, was the price at which the tea would have been sold by the importer. The tea in question cost, say about 80 cents in currency, laid down in New York, duties and all charges paid. The importer's profits ranged from ten to thirteen cents per pound, while the balance of the cost to the consumer, amounting to fifty-eight cents, or seventy-two per cent upon the cost to the importer, is cribbed by the jobber and the retailer.

The Commission say: "A condition of trade that admits such an iniquitous profit to be made out of the consumer, certainly needs reformation."

The consumption of tea in the United States is set down at 300,000,000 pounds annually.

WAGON TIRES.—A newspaper writer says his wagon tires wear out before they get loose,

and the reason is he saturates the fellows thoroughly with linsed oil before the tires are set. The fellows are placed in hot oil for about one hour, and are thus rendered perfectly waterproof, so that the shrinking and swelling that loosen the tire are prevented.

GARIBOLDI.—An enthusiastic admirer of Garibaldi thus describes his appearance: "His port and mien are of a truth, thoroughly lion-like; but the 'sorriso di madre,' the mother's smile, comes over him when he converses familiarly, when he calls to some member of his staff, or, best of all, when he sees the boy volunteers, the hope and promise of Italy, passing before him. And there surely never was a countenance so thoroughly translucent, and from whose eyes there beamed so strongly the light of the soul within—the soul of a just and upright man, quietly striving to do his duty. I think Diogenes, coming into his presence, might have pitched his lantern out of the window, and, sitting down on his tub, have cried: 'Here he is at last! I think that the most devoted student of scottish heraldry, and the firmest believer in the chivalric supremacy of 'Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount,' might have admitted that this was, after all, the real old tawny 'Lord Lyon, King of Arms,' and king of men; too for there is witchery in his glance, and magic in his smile."

SOIL AS MANURE.—Land may be manured by land. Where a soil is rich and deep, it may be carted to another field where wanted, the same as manure, and the first field suffer none—as the under soil, if very deep, is of no possible use away out of reach. We frequently see people remove rich soil to their gardens. The garden is benefited, especially where a garden is to be made, and the natural soil is poor. We have known people to remove scores and scores of loads from their rich river flats, to their yellow knolls and lean fields, without injury to their flats, and with great benefit to the fields where applied. Such manure, it must be understood, is lasting; and it gives consistency to the soil. In a word, this method is only balancing your soil—that is, making it all good.—Rural World.

THE SHAKERS.—The Shakers of Lebanon Springs, N. Y., own between two and three thousand acres of land in that State, besides a considerable tract in Massachusetts. So far as my own observation goes, no farms in the country equal theirs; which, with the exception of wood lots—is all under the highest state of cultivation,—while, for industry, they resemble a huge swarm of bees. One has under cultivation, the present summer, forty acres of medicinal plants, chiefly dandelion, yellow dock, wormwood, valerian, and aconite, and an idea of the aggregate business done in this line may be formed when it is known that over two hundred thousand pounds of these articles and garden seeds are put up yearly. Their number at this settlement is nearly six hundred, divided into what is called their families. They manufacture a great variety of articles for sale—such as brooms, sieves and fancy baskets—all of which are remarkable for their neatness and durability; and, in short, their farms, their gardens, their manufactories and houses all exhibit the pleasing effects of industry and rural economy. They cheerfully pay their proportion of the public taxes, and share all the burdens of government except the bearing of arms, which they deem to be unlawful; and while never asking charity for any purpose, they are always ready with their hands and hearts to give. We were courteously conducted through every department of the establishment, and everywhere was plainly visible the excellence of their domestic arrangements. We visited their extensive dairy, their washing-house, mills and manufactories, all of which evinced consummate skill and nicety.

NO FRIENDS.—The only people in this country who have no friends, says the New York Atlas, are that unfortunate class termed in the constitution "Indians not taxed." They are expressly excluded from all civil rights by the philanthropists who insist upon conferring them in the fullest measure upon negroes and Chinamen, and are butchered without compunction by the settlers of the Western wilds. The Governor of Idaho reports a massacre of sixteen friendly Indians, all women or children but two, and referring to similar acts, significantly says:—"In no case that I have examined have I found the red man the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men." It would seem as if "Indians not taxed" needed the offices of philanthropy more than the negroes just now.

ROASTED GRASSHOPPERS.—Among the choice delicacies with which California Diggers Indians regale themselves during the summer season, is the grasshopper roast. Having been an eye witness to the preparation and discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers, we can describe it truthfully. There are districts in California, as well as portions of the plains between Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, that literally swarm with grasshoppers, and in such astonishing numbers that a man cannot put his foot to the ground, while walking there, without crushing great numbers. To the Indians they are a delicacy, and are caught and cooked in the following manner:—A piece of ground is cleared where they most abound, in the center of which an excavation is made large and deep enough to prevent the insects from hopping out when once in. The entire party of Diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and each with a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side, gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly all are secured in the pit. In the meantime smaller excavations are made, answering the purpose of ovens in which fires are kindled and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and, after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a few moments, are emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when they are taken and eaten without further preparation and with much apparent relish, or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into soup.

And having from curiosity tasted, not only the soup but of the roast, really if one could divest himself of the idea of eating an insect as we do an oyster or schrimp without any other preparation than simple roasting, they would not be considered very bad eating even by more refined epicures than digger Indians. [California Paper.]

Gen. Fisk sent recently a corporal and a squad of troops to Jackson County, Tennessee, to liberate a colored boy, about sixteen years old, whom a white man persisted in holding in slavery. This man maintains that, since the abolition of the freedmen's courts, slavery has been restored in Tennessee.

CAST IRON PREJUDICES. Some one applied to Aaron Burr to know the best way of influencing a prominent man to adopt a certain policy.

"Has he argued against it?" asked the witty politician.

"Yes."

"Has he written against it?"

"No."

"Well, then we may change him, but if he had written, it would be improbable, for a man seldom changes when he has put himself in black and white."

"Does de facts contradict my theory?" said an irate Frenchman to one who had thrown some facts against his favorite theory? "den so much de worse for de facts."

A certain writer on the Apocalypse, for a long time refused to believe in the death of Napoleon I., because it destroyed his theory of interpretation. An article in Good Words has the following incident of "cast iron prejudices":—

About half a century ago, a worthy old gentleman was professor of chemistry in one of the colleges at Aberdeen. He had framed a course of lectures on his science, which had enabled him decently and comfortably to discharge the duties of the chair during a considerable incumbency. In his old age, the received theory of the constitution of salts began to be attacked by Humphrey Davy, and discoveries were announced unsettling the opinions of all former chemists. In the course of time, the voice of the revolutionists was heard even at Aberdeen, and a deference began to be shown to that troubled the worthy professor. But his Aberdeenian caution stood him good stead. He would give his old theories just as before, merely adding an explanatory note: "There is a man called Davy telling us that all this is wrong. He is a very troublesome man, Mr. Davy, a very troublesome man, but we will just wait awhile till we see." The dread of trouble may often have to do with the reception or rejection of religious proposals or practices.

AN OBEDIENT PRIVATE.—During the war a good story is told of a private in one of the Massachusetts regiments—the 14th, I think. It seems that his captain was noted for his love of good things, and one day told the high private to go for some oysters; also giving him in his usual jocular way, the command:

"Don't come back without them."

Off went the man, and no more was seen of him for several days, and the indignant and disappointed captain reported him as a deserter, and gave him up as a "lost child." But lo! after the lapse of nine days, the captain beheld his reported deserter, Bailey, coming into camp, leading a train of four wagons loaded with oysters. Approaching and respectfully saluting the amazed captain, Bailey reported:

"Here are your oysters, captain; could not find any at Alexandria, so I chartered a schooner and made for fortress Monroe, and Norfolk for them. There's about two hundred bushels; where do you want them?"

Bailey, it seems really did make this trip, hired his men, and sold oysters enough in Georgetown, before reporting, to pay all expenses and leave him a profit of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Waterville Mail.

WATERVILLE... JULY 20, 1866.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

R. M. PATTENBURY & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 87 Park Row, New York, are Agents for the WATERTOWN MAIL, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

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

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Kennebec County Nomination
Senators—GEO. W. PERKINS, Hallowell.
THOS. B. REED, Wayne.
JOS. T. WOODWARD, Sidney.
Sheriff—CHAS. HEWINS, Augusta.
Co. Com'r.—M. ROLLINS, Jr., Libion.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Washington this week is of an unusually important and interesting character.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill has become a law by the requisite vote of both branches of Congress, notwithstanding the veto of President Johnson. The prompt and decisive action of Congress shows that that body has abandoned all hope of change of the President, and is equally determined to stand on the great principle of protection of the colored man against all his enemies, whether found among the old slaveholders, the copperheads of the north, or in Johnson's cabinet.

Two members of the President's cabinet have sent in their resignations. Their letters are both unequivocal in their terms, and indicative that there are left still men who are true to the cardinal principles of the newly liberated country, who will not bow the knee to Baal.

Congress is also discussing the propriety of a speedy adjournment to get rid of the intolerable heat of Washington, and to enable the members to go among the people and prepare them to meet the issue now pending before the nation.

The signs are most evident that an effort is soon to be made to break up the great Union organization which carried the country through the war; a party that is in favor of keeping rebels out of Congress until the rebellious States give proof of their fitness to be reinvested with their former political rights. The elements which will enter into the struggle for the building up of the Johnson party, are the great majority of the rebels in the North, the rank and file of the democracy of the North and West, and the disaffected republicans, with those who are looking for some personal advancement contingent upon the breaking up of the present establishment. To all this political power should be added the immense power of patronage which the President holds in his hand, to use as he pleases at the adjournment of Congress.

The President has sent into the Senate for confirmation as the successor of Post Master General Dennison, the nomination of Governor Randall of Wisconsin, who is in favor of ousting all Post Masters not Johnson men.

There is work yet to be done by the Union men of the country.

The Maine Farmer has no need to lay its own well known honesty at our door. Certainly the apology is not due to the "ring" of politicians which the Hallowell Gazette surmises have a home in Augusta; and Mr. Woodward, whom the editor of the Farmer has seen daily at his business, in his office, and at his city boarding house, for years past, should find no fault with being treated as a citizen of Augusta. It is much more unkind to thrust him upon another town, especially under protest. Query—does the Farmer's apology make the matter better, or worse? ["Provided always," as the lawyers say, that we cordially accept Mr. Woodward as a worthy nominee for the senate. He is without spot or blemish, that we know, except in the conduct of his friends—for which, we say, he is in no way to blame—thus far.

"The runaway" has returned, and will have something to say of his ramble next week. In the meantime we invite attention to the advertisement of the Seaside House, on Harpswell Neck, at which we found cool and comfortable quarters during the recent excessively hot weather, and which we think people inland, would be swift to seek if they knew how readily the change could be made. The fare is good and the prices reasonable.

CAUTION.—Counterfeit lives on the Rollstone Bank of Fitchburg, Mass., are being scattered freely about the town. Vignette, female reclining, globe, quadrant, etc. On left, female and sheep of wheat, in a large V.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Monday evening, Aug. 6th.—Exhibition of the Junior Class.

Tuesday, Aug. 7th.—Class day exercises, and in the evening, Oration before the Literary Societies by I. M. Manning D. D., of Boston, and Poem by S. F. Smith D. D., of Newton.

Wednesday, June 8th.—Exercises of the Graduating Class, with the usual entertainment in the evening.

The examinations for entrance to the college will be held on Tuesday, the 7th, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. There will also be an opportunity to be examined at the beginning of the Fall Term, Sept. 5th.

It is hoped that a large number of the graduates will attend the Commencement, on account of the Memorial for fallen soldiers of the college to be determined upon.

WELL DONE!—Rev. Father Lhiver, the Catholic clergyman in this place, has been ordered by Bishop Bacon to take weekly collections for the benefit of Portland. Two have already been taken, and indicate a very commendable degree of liberality. The Catholics of Skowhegan, Newport, Winthrop, Vassalboro', and other places under Mr. Lhiver's pastoral care, are also making contributions through his hands. Vassalboro' sends \$16.50, and will add more.

GRAINING, in full perfection, is seen on the chamber sets, and other furniture at Caffrey's Furniture Rooms—done by the Patent Grainer. It not only rivals the natural wood but presents the most beautiful and picturesque style. Ladies who have never seen those light and elegant chamber sets, should drop in and admire them a moment.

"An appointment fit to be made," in the best sense of the expression, is that of Chs. M. Morse, Esq., of Waterville, late superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, to the place of Superintendent of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad. The road is one of the great enterprises of the West, extending two hundred miles in a thriving section of country. Its managers have secured in Mr. Morse the three essential qualities of honesty, enterprise and capacity.

Among the Waterville boys, resident in Portland, who did not suffer by the fire, is Mr. Wm. G. Soule, of the firm of Henry Fling & Co., 29 Commercial St., whose store was unharmed. By a singular streak of good luck, too, several articles of his lying round loose in various parts of the burned district were all saved, even where those in charge lost all their own property. Mr. S. has won a large measure of respect and esteem in his new home, by his industry and integrity; and we are pleased to learn that, having "whittled his own way" thus far in life, he is now prospering as he richly deserves. Another pleasant item in reference to him, may be found in our hymenal department this week.

NEW LINE.—A train is now run on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, connecting with the steamers plying between Bath and Boston. The down train passes here every afternoon, at about 3 1-2 o'clock; and the morning train arrives here at about 9 1-2. The steamers leave Bath at 6 o'clock P. M., and Boston at the same hour. This must prove a great public accommodation, not only to travellers, but to those obtaining freight of any kind from the city, especially of a perishable nature, as fresh fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., shipped at Boston at six o'clock in the afternoon, will reach here a little after nine the next morning. Mr. T. H. Howard, (rated A. 1 by those who know him) is the gentlemanly Conductor on this train, which, by the way, has not been properly advertised yet.

OUT WEST, we are informed, the boys who serve water on the railroad trains are allowed to do nothing else, and the passengers are never inconvenienced for lack of it. On the excursion train to Portland, last week, not a drop of water was served either way; and on the M. C. road, on one of the hottest days of the present week, after a young man had passed through the cars repeatedly, selling books, trashy novels, stationery, oranges, figs, candy, etc., in which no passenger, however humble, was neglected, he served a scanty supply of lukewarm water through the train, hurrying along and overlooking many too modest to press their claim, and giving the great majority only a thimbleful as it were. With the present high rates, we believe railroad passengers deserve better treatment.

STOP CROAKING.—The agricultural department at Washington, which has a plan of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the different crops throughout the country, has stopped the mouths of croakers by its last circular. All the grain crops promise a large yield, and there remains no good reason for the present outrageous prices. The oat crop, especially, throughout the whole country, promises to be remarkably good.

DOUBTED.—A correspondent of the Oxford Democrat says Rev. Mr. Bolles, of Portland, gave an oration an hour and a half long, on Lovell, on the 4th, before the Good Templars! Can't hardly think it true. These old-fashioned, terribly tedious performances, that bored everybody to death, so that the orator might be great in proportion to the length of his tongue, have gone by; and such an attempt to revive them would be to retard. Besides, Mr. Bolles is a modest and eloquent man, and would not risk the experiment.

HEAVY CLIP.—Mr. Wm. W. Waugh, of Starks, sheared forty-two yearling and two years old sheep this year, that averaged 8 lbs. 14 ounces to the fleece.

OUR TABLE.

THE GALAXY.—The following is a list of articles in the 6th number of this brilliant semi-monthly magazine:

Archie Lovell, by Mrs. Edwards; With a Volume of Old Sonnets, by Richard H. Stoddard; About the Literary Spirit, by Eugene Benson; The Leader of the House, (Tandem Stevens), by J. M. Binckley; My Courtship, (with an illustration) by Anne M. Crane; My Palace, by William Winter; Work and Rest, by Julius Wilcox; Baden-Baden, by Charles Abbot Bristol; The Claverings, (with two illustrations) by Anthony Trollope; In the Plaza at Cedar Creek, by James Franklin Fitz; About Planks, (with an illustration) by Charles Willis Elliott; Strawberry Hill, by James W. Wall; Nobility, by the Editor.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly at 25 cents a number; \$5 for the year (12 numbers); \$3 for the half year (6 numbers). Address W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New York.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June contains a sweet poem of 35 pages, by W. W. S., entitled Ginevra de Siena; Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Part 13; Life of Steele; the conclusion of the series of papers entitled "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence; A Man's Man for a That, new version, by Charles Mackay; The Permissive Bill; The Political Crisis, a lengthy paper on the present condition of England.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 38 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4 per annum; any of the two Reviews, \$7; any of the three Reviews, \$10; all four Reviews, \$12; Blackwood's Magazine, \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and any two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and any three of the Reviews, \$13; for Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$16—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.

LEARNING TO READ.—At a late examination of students of the "Theological Institute for Freedmen," in Washington, Gen. Howard made some remarks, from which we extract this paragraph:—

"It is not one man in a thousand of those who pretend to read well who can do it. Good readers are very scarce in this country. If you go into Congress you will find in nearly all the speakers you hear there, the very faults you are here taught to avoid. You will find, indeed, in listening to our public speakers, that nearly all of them are deficient in the essentials which go to make a good reader and speaker. They do not seem to appreciate the antithesis; they do not always imbibe the full meaning of what they undertake to say. It is a little singular that most men, however naturally and correctly they may speak in conversation, when they take up a book and commence to read, do so in a constrained, monotonous sort of tone, so indistinct, perhaps, as scarcely to be heard by the hearer. So I say it is really a great advantage to you, and it would be to me to come here and sit down with you and study, as you are studying, the scriptures."

If Gen. Howard hopes for good reading and oratory among the Freedmen, he must first go back and teach reading and oratory to white folks. Our colleges are the great fountain of instruction, and no man ever became an accomplished orator till his unlearned the oratory taught him at College. A bad orator can never be a good reader; and so reading and oratory stand tethered to the old monkish hitch-post driven down at the foot of the pulpit many centuries ago. It may be, that as real political freedom begins with the negro, so a progressive system of education is to start from the same point;—or, the example of disciplining our armies with modern fire-arms, instead of the bows and spears of dead Greeks and Hebrews, may suggest a means of mental discipline more modern than the mouldy relics of dead languages. But as Gen. Howard taught a system of war adapted to the times, we are willing to trust him for a system of education that does not date a thousand years back.

DONORS.—The following are the contributors to the Portland fund:—

Cash, \$60, Franklin Smith \$50, J. Nye \$50, Sam'l Appleton \$50, J. M. J. Plaisted 30, C. F. Hathaway 30, H. H. Plaisted 10, A. A. Plaisted 10, Cash 10.50, W. A. Caffrey 10, R. Dunn 25, Sam'l Doolittle 25, E. Melcher 2, E. R. Drummond 10, Rufus Nason 5, P. S. Warren 1, J. T. Champlin 20, Moses Lyford 15, C. R. McFadden 10, B. A. Robie 30, I. S. Bangs 10, S. C. Marston 5, I. R. Doolittle 5, G. A. Phillips 20, Sam'l Redington 5, D. N. Sheldon 2, S. Keith 1, W. A. Hull 2, W. H. Lambert 1, Noah Boothby 5, J. Higgins 1, J. M. Crooker 20, Esty & Kimball 20, Wm. Golder 1, O. P. Getchell 2, C. H. Redington 2, I. H. Low 3, C. N. H. Pulsifer 10, Mrs. L. Fuller 1, Mrs. W. Edwards 1, L. E. Thayer 5, C. K. Matthews 10, Mrs. Martha Fellows 1, J. S. Carter 1, Mrs. Bonnie 10, F. A. Smith 5, E. L. Getchell 10, Mrs. Mortimer 1, Miss J. R. Sheldon 2, J. P. Blunt 20, Mrs. S. F. Robinson 2, Mrs. F. Dakin 1, G. W. Hunt 1.50, Wm. M. Lincoln 2, Ivory Low 1, John Lassell 5, G. S. C. Dow 10, Cash 10, L. Seavey 5, Wm. Dyer 5, A. W. Jackson 2, E. G. Meader 20, J. F. Elden 5, R. W. Pray 10, S. Heath 20, W. A. F. Stevens 10, D. Gibbs 1, J. W. Philbrick 10, F. S. Clay 1, Mr. Hathaway's School 10, C. B. Gilman 2, D. Webb 4, F. A. Tolman 1, J. B. Foster 15, G. W. Keeley 10, C. E. Hamlin 5, Sam'l Scammon 3, W. M. Buck 3, E. C. Lo 10, C. A. Dow 5, Friend 1, S. K. Smith 5, J. H. Hanson 5, L. Dunbar 5, Parson Hill 1, G. Berry 2, C. A. Henriksen 1, N. R. Bou-telle 80, Rev. A. Wilson 10, James Drummond 5, F. W. Knight 5, J. P. Richardson 3, J. Boothby 1, H. Sawtelle 1, R. P. Shorey 2, E. H. Piper 1, C. E. Gray 1, J. P. Caffrey 3, J. Peavey 10, W. Gallert 2, E. Blumenthal 10, D. W. Moor 40, G. L. Robinson & Co. 50, T. W. Herick 50, E. F. Webb 10, B. Porter 15, Mrs. Stark 5, J. B. Wendall 1.25, Pelahia Osgood 10, Jediah Morrill 60, Arnold & Meader 20, F. Maguire 10, W. A. P. Dillingham 40, G. E. Shorey 5, Mrs. L. P. Bodfish 1, Manley & Tozier 10, Jos. Percival 5, E. S. Fisher 5, Mrs. Almood Chase 1, Geo. F. Allen 2, Increase Chase 1, Cash 5, Cash 1, Cash 1, Mrs. Walter Getchell 1, Cash 1, Cash 2, Mrs. Siles 3, Sumner A. Wheeler 1, Edwin Noyes 30, A. J. Alden 1, F. W. Haskell 2, L. E. Ingalls 5, W. Chipman 2, L. T. Boothby 5, Luke Brown 10, Webber & Haviland 100, G. B. Broad 2, M. Soule 2, J. O. Drummond 50 cts, L. B. Chandler 1, A. P. Marston 2, W. W. Edwards 1, Miss E. Boyd 2, Geo. W. Keely 5, M. J. Kelly 2, Mrs. Cynthia Ellis 2, M. Wescott 1.

EASY ENOUGH.—The Bangor Times thinks it "hard" on us that somebody at Skowhegan intimates that we are not "sober" in our estimate of the quantity of potatoes marketed at Waterville. Not a bit hard,—there is an old chap up there who grudges every potato, pumpkin or cabbage that goes anywhere but down his own throat; and if he were half as big as he thinks himself, there would not be a peck of potatoes for Waterville after Skowhegan market was supplied.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S "DRACO."—This noted horse, the competitor of Knox at Springfield, and now owned by I. R. Doolittle, of Waterville, is winning favor among good judges, in proportion as he becomes known. The Anson Advocate, in noticing the late trot there, pays him just compliments, as present merely for show, and adds—"The judges in the stand, taking advantage of Doolittle's leisure drives round the course, unbeknown to him, timed Draco once round the half-mile, which he made in 1.20, without any apparent effort, and with all ease." The Advocate might have been reminded that Draco belongs "in the twenties," as he will probably show sometime, when not taken "unbeknown."

We wish that the excellent water power on the Little Androscoggin in Auburn could be used. There is power enough there to move several large cotton mills. The water is never-failing, and the fall is continuous for over half a mile, so that the water can be used over and over again.—[Lewiston Journal.]

How easy it is to wish! We wish the excellent water power on the Kennebec, at Waterville, which has been inviting capital and industry ever since they came in sight of it, could be turned to better account than babbling the shame of our thrifty and enterprising village. We wish that banking and money lending, which are well enough in their legitimate narrow and narrowing limits, would go out of fashion in Waterville, and a generous system of enterprise take their place. We wish our best business men and our largest capitalists would take turns in visiting Kendall's Mills, Lewiston, and other really enterprising places, and see the difference between keeping money and using it. They use money at such places—in other words, they make it useful. It is made to accumulate for somebody besides themselves. It gives labor to the idle, bread to the hungry, and prosperity to all classes. We wish some folks would read, "Thou shouldst at least have put my money to usury," as though it was the last of all purposes for money, but merely better than none. What a rebuke to all such is the daily waste of water at Ticonic Falls! We wish two good men, with twenty thousand dollars each, could bet set over against each other, one with his money invested in active business enterprise, such as employs men and machinery, and the other with his in good interest bearing paper!—and that then the hearts of both could be held up so that the world might see which grew and which withered. In short we wish the spare capital of Waterville could be made to contribute to the best interests of the place.

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KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE.—One of the most eminent biblical scholars of the day is the Rev. Dr. John Kitto, of London, the author of "The London Pictorial Bible," the "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," a "History of Palestine," etc., etc. The Illustrated History of the Bible is also from the same able and learned source. Embraced in a single volume of nearly 700 royal octavo pages, it is now being issued from the press in this country, and is intended for general circulation among the people. Henry Bell, of Norwich, Conn., an enterprising publisher of long experience, has the credit of bringing out the work in this country, and at a price that places it within the reach of the mass of readers.

The History comprises the whole range of ancient and modern Scripture—treats of all events and characters of special interest mentioned in the sacred record, including the life of Christ and his apostles—and in a collection of explanatory notes conveys a vast amount of information upon the subjects treated of or alluded to in the Bible. The work has been highly extolled by the leading clergy and presses of the country, and is recommended as an interesting and profitable guide to the study of the Scriptures.

We will add that much of the value of the work is to be ascribed to the large number of elegant illustrations which embellish its pages. There are several hundred of these, besides descriptive charts of the countries mentioned in holy writ. These illustrations contribute a charming feature of the book, and serve to enhance the eagerness with which we are confident it will be sought after by the mass of readers.

We learn that this work is sold only by subscription; and we are requested to state that an authorized agent is now in our midst, and will afford, to all who wish it, the opportunity to subscribe for it. Miss Eliza W. Goodrich, daughter of Rev. N. Goodrich, of Connecticut, is the agent for this vicinity. We understand the work is having a very large sale in other places, and we have no doubt all our citizens will desire a copy of the book.

The Portland Argus says the agent of the Niagara Insurance Company, having settled all losses in that city, left Friday, but prior to leaving he received the following from an officer of the Company: "I am happy to say that our Board declared 5 per cent dividend to-day (11th inst.) after reserving \$90,000 for your losses; and also voted \$1000 as a contribution to the sufferers, and I have signed a check payable to the Mayor of Portland, which goes by this mail."

All the Portland losses of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, have been settled and paid, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

These are among the companies of which Mr. L. T. Boothby is agent, and no others surpass them in soundness and fair dealing.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Great Battle of July 3d.

Foreign papers have the following details of the great battle in Germany fought on the 3d of July, between the Austrians and Prussians: The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Horitz and Koniggratz. The battle lasted twelve hours. Until 10 o'clock, A. M., the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages were with the Prussians. At 2 o'clock, P. M., after an obstinate defence, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the Austrians were quickly driven out of other positions, and by 7 P. M. the Austrians were in full retreat to Koniggratz, pursued by the Prussian cavalry.

The Austrians were in complete rout. The road was strewn with baggage which they had thrown away. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the extent of the battle-field, it had not yet been ascertained.

The Prussians claim to have captured up to the evening of the 4th, fourteen thousand unwounded prisoners, one hundred and sixteen cannon and several flags. Three Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Undischgatz were taken prisoners. Gen. Feslilich, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. Gen. Countmune was shot in the head, and Gen. Bender and another staff officer were killed.

The London Times of the 5th says:—"The suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity are too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequences on the destinies of the Austrian empire. With the exception of a few fortresses of no avail in modern warfare to stay the triumphant progress of a victorious army, than Josephstadt and Tannegratz have proved to be, Benedek has nothing in his rear but an open country, nothing between him and the capital but a smooth battlefield, where the cannon, the cavalry, and the dread needle guns of the Prussians will have full play. The Austrians have done enough for the honor of their arms. They must now provide for the safety of the State, and this can hardly be done by prolonged resistance."

The most illustrious names in the empire are among the dead and wounded. The King of Prussia is in camp, and the Emperor of Austria is not very far from Benedek's headquarters. Let there be at Pardubitz or Olmutz such an interview as there was at Austerlitz and after Solferino. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be granted for her after two or three months' protracted struggle has added to the exasperation of hostile passions."

The Prussian victories had a decided effect on financial and commercial affairs. There was a general improvement in consols and other securities at the London stock exchange.

Officers of Ticonic Division S. of T. for the coming quarter:—

Johna Nye, W. P.
L. T. Boothby, W. A.
E. R. Drummond, R. S.
R. W. Dunn, A. R. S.
G. B. Broad, F. S.
C. G. Tozier, T.
Rev. F. Maguire, Chap.
S. Keith, C.
J. Burr, A. C.
P. Robinson, I. S.
C. A. Chalmers, O. S.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.—Further successes of the Prussians are reported and the Italians have crossed the Po, and the Austrians have evacuated Lombardy, retiring beyond the Mincio. Russia and Italy have refused the armistice asked by Austria, who offered to surrender Venetia. A speedy restoration of peace is confidently looked for.

NOTICE GRATIS.—As neither the business of the Internal Revenue Department, nor the liberality of its salaried officials, provides for the necessary advertising, except when it can be bestowed upon parizan papers, subsisting on government pay, for the benefit of the public we will give notice that the Collector of this District will be at the office of E. F. Webb, Esq., in this village, next Monday, July 20th, prepared to receive the assessments of the people of this vicinity.

ANOTHER VETO VETOED.—The President having vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Congress promptly passed it over his head—the Senate by a vote of 33 to 12, and the House by a vote of 114 to 33.

Remember the great Caravan and Circus, this afternoon. There is no doubt it is the best exhibition of the kind now in the country, and probably the last that will be in Waterville this season.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Daily News of July 4th, suggests that, considering the admirable way in which the Americans have behaved about the Fenian invasion of Canada the present would be a proper time to consent to an inquiry into a case in which they believed they suffered wrong; such an inquiry as honor need not refuse and as the most punctilious honor, on the contrary, would court for its own vindication."

Hosea Merrill of Pittsfield was married last week, aged 82 years. He gave his bride \$30,000, she being somewhat younger than himself. He was unable to get out of his carriage, and the ceremony was performed while the parties were sitting in the carriage.

THE TARIFF BILL which passed the House by a small majority after very laborious sessions, was postponed in the Senate till December—years 23 says 17. Neither the vote in the Senate nor House was in any sense a sectional or partisan vote.

THE SOUTH ALARMED.—The Richmond Whig has sounded an alarm against "the rapid influx in the South of Yankee population and capital," and calls upon the nobility of the South to refuse to sell them or the negroes any land.

Moses Freeman, of Brunswick, a brakeman on the P. & K. Railroad, was severely injured in Gardiner on Friday last, while shacking some cars. He was promptly attended to, as we learn from the Reporter.

The New York Daily News calls the Philadelphia Convention, "a great uprising of the people," which, by the way, is just what the World at the time called the riot which, in July, 1863, disgraced New York City.

The Lewiston Journal says a lady who lives in that city picked \$3.25 worth of raspberries on Saturday. The same lady picked \$20 worth of strawberries this year. Raspberries now bring about 25 cents a quart. It is said that there were ten bushels of raspberries picked on the Thompson lot, a mile and a half out of this city, on Saturday.

Zion's Advocate is out with a little sheet promising to resume publication at an early date. The subscription list and accounts are saved. "We are not discouraged," says the Advocate. "We expect to have a better city, to erect a better church building, and to furnish a better paper than before."

The Portland Press in a leader on the subject, proposes that the money received for the relief of Portland, above what is actually necessary to relieve suffering, be used in making up the insurance of the Mutual, to the many poor families insured in that company.

A few days since the teacher in the primary department of the graded school in Vergennes, Vermont, interrogated the pupils as to the reason of the saltiness of the ocean. One little lad was confident that he could tell, and the question was put: "Well, what is it that causes the saltiness of the water of the ocean?" "The codfish," replied the little original.

"We never do anything by halves; our's is a regular Natural Seaport fire: we always do things up brown," said a Portlander the other day, in grim triumph, after an Augusta gentleman had remarked he was inclined to be half ashamed of the small Augusta fire last year.

Thursday, a lady named Rodgers jumped from the cars on the Old Colony Railroad, at the Quincy depot, just as the train was starting, her head striking one of the sleepers, causing instant death. Several large shell hair pins were driven through the skull two or three inches, and were probably the immediate cause of death.

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP is a very rich, pleasant and palatable medicine, simple, safe and sure for old or young. Contains no opiates, and cures Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Pain or Cramp in the Stomach or Bowels.

The English steamers sailing from this port which have, of course, ready access to the British markets, have found the Steam Refined Soap of Leathe & Gore so superior, that they even forward orders from Montreal, when not touching here, for supplies of soap. A testimonial of which Messrs. Leathe & Gore have reason to be proud.—[Press.]

Poetry has immortalized the "Night-Blooming Cereus" in "thoughts that breathe," and Phalox has rendered its perfume immortal in his celebrated perfume. Thus poetry and chemistry have united to make it famous, and the press is waiving its praises throughout the length and breadth of the land. Sold everywhere.

While congratulating those who have the good fortune to be born beautiful, we, on the other hand, pity the household who has not had the good fortune to obtain a paper of Herick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Go immediately to your Grocer and get a paper, and our word for it you will never use any other. It has been analysed by one of the most distinguished chemists in the country, and pronounced perfectly harmless, and to produce one-eighth more Bread or Biscuit from the same barrel of flour than can be procured with any other; besides it only takes about one half the quantity. Depot 112 Liberty Street.

It seems the inventor of the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap has but one idea in view, which is to get up the best and most reliable soap in the world. We speak from experience when we say it has no equal, and no well regulated family should be without it; there is no soap to be compared with it. Every husband should make it a point to see that the household is supplied with a box of it without delay.

CHOLERA MORBUS, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels, are speedily cured by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, while indigestion or constipation are equally well governed by its use, for it is a perfect regulator of the stomach and bowels. Dyspepsia, the most horrible of all diseases, yields at once to its curative powers. It is a valuable medicine, very popular, and should be kept on hand in every household.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone to St. Louis to marry a woman who has never looked into a looking-glass. [Portland Advertiser.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. S. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OPENING.

C. E. WILLIAMS
Respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his

NEW SALOON
Corner of Main and Temple Streets,
Is now open for the reception of visitors. Having fitted up his rooms in the best style, he will keep constantly supplied with the choicest quality of
Fruit, Confectionery, Pastry, Oysters,
ICE CREAMS, &c.
embracing all the variety common to a first class Saloon.
Parties supplied either at his rooms or at private residences, at short notice.
Pledging his best efforts to give satisfaction, he confidently hopes for liberal patronage.
C. E. WILLIAMS,
Cor. Main and Temple Sts.
Waterville, Dec. 31, 1865.

GEN. KNOX

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Stable of T. S. LANG, North Vassalboro'.
TERMS—Warrant, \$100—Season \$75.
Cash required for all Season Service, and a conditional note, with surety if required, for Warranty.
Gen. Knox is black, 11 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1050 lbs. By North Horse, he by Hill's Vermont Blackhawk. Dam a Hambleton mare; g. d. Hambleton mare.
Mares will be kept at hay for \$3 per week, and at grass for \$1. No risk taken. Season to commence May 1st, and end August 1st.
THOMAS S. LANG,
40th.

NICKAWA.

THIS animal will stand for service at my Stable in North Vassalboro', the ensuing season.
I have been induced to purchase this horse by the repeated inquiries of farmers for a larger Stock horse than those generally used. I have endeavored to select one whose pedigree, style, color and size would give promise of valuable stock, provided they did not trot fast. In addition I may say, that this horse, now new to us, is a fast horse, and of trotting blood on both sides; being half brother to Commodore Vanderbilt. Bonner's Lady Woodford, Rose Washington, and many other fast horses.
Breeder are invited to examine at his convenience.
NICKAWA is of a beautiful chestnut color, 16 hands high, and weighs 1200 pounds.
TERMS—\$15 for Season Service; \$20 to warrant. Season from May 1st to Sept.
T. S. LANG.

DON JUAN.

1866.
This well known horse, who has proved himself in this section by his stock, was bred by Old Free Horse, color jet black—weighs 1170 lbs.—an trotted his half mile on the No. Ken track in 1 m. 19 sec., receiving the first premium as a Stock Horse.
DON JUAN will be kept in this vicinity the present season, standing Monday and Saturday at the stable of Henry Taylor, near the Williams House, Waterville. Tuesdays and Fridays at Kendall's Mills. Wednesday at West Waterville. Thursday at Biddeford.
TERMS.
Season to commence May 1st, and end Aug. 15. For further particulars see posters.
SILAS W. BERRY,
Waterville, March 27th, 1866.

GILBRETH'S KNOX COLT.

WILL remain at Kendall's Mills the coming season. Terms, 50 dollars to warrant, and 50 dollars to season; commencing May 1st and ending August 1st.
Conditional note required for warrant; cash or good note at first service by season. No risk taken.
This colt is four years old in May, 1866; was sired by Gen. Knox—his mother the Cahill mare, of Messinger and Black Hawk blood, and was bred by Mr. Gilbreth in the vicinity of Augusta; where she was owned by Mr. Cahill; also by George M. Robinson, the former owner of the Stallion Gen. McClellan; also by Samuel Guild, of Augusta, who bred this colt and sold him to me when ten months old.
For further information of the Cahill Mare I will refer to the following gentlemen, who knew her well:—
Maj. Wm. H. Chisham, Augusta; Hiram Reed, Augusta; T. S. Lang, Esq., N. Vassalboro'.
This colt is 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1045 pounds; is black, and very much resembles his sire in shape, color and general appearance; has good style and action; is a fast walker, never runs in any way, hitting one foot against another or his legs; and many say that when of proper age he will be a very fast trotter.
He received the first premium of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society at Waterville, last October, when exhibited with a large number of colts of his age, among which was Richardson's "Thunder Cloud," which he easily beat each trial. He also received their first premium when two years old.
Lovers of good stock are invited to call and see this colt. Please call upon CEIL W. DAVIS, or the subscriber at his farm, H. J. GILBRETH, Proprietor, Kendall's Mills, April 29, 1866.

WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish them with Warranted Boots and Shoes of all desirable styles and qualities, giving NEW PAIRS in exchange for all that fall to give satisfaction, either from defect in stock or imperfection in work, after a reasonable trial.
LADIES.
Glove and Serge Button Boots,
Spring Styles—made by E. C. Burt, New York,
Serge Balmorals and Congress
of the best manufacture, will be supplied of any size that is desired, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Ladies' Extra Fine and Medium Quality HAND SEWED GOODS,
of all varieties of style, constantly on hand.
Also complete lines of Men's, Misses' and Children's Sewed and Pegged Goods, as well as all kinds of ready-made clothing, and a WAREHOUSE ALWAYS ON HAND that the WAREHOUSE CAN RELY UPON.
F. W. HASKELL,
Directly opposite the Post Office, Waterville.

Orders for LADIES' BOOTS or SHOES, of any style, size and width, not in store will be filled in THREE DAYS if left at this place.

Removal—Special Notice.

MRS. BRADBURY
Has the pleasure to announce that she now occupies her New and Commodious Place of Business, in the third building south of that occupied by her for so many years.
Mrs. B. returns thanks for a long continued and generous patronage, and pledges her best efforts to offer a complete stock of
Millinery and Fancy Goods
AND
SMALL WARES,
that shall meet the wants of the community in variety, quality and price.
Special attention will be given to furnishing articles for MOURNING and FUNERAL occasions.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Waterville, Feb. 14, 1866.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

M. B. MILLET
will hereafter be found at
Haskell's New Boot and Shoe Store,
opposite the Post Office,
and will continue to make to order, and repair, Ladies' and children's sewed work of all kinds, from selected stock. Also Gent's dresses buttoned and repaired.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
36

TO BLACKSMITHS.

30 KES Providence Horse Shoes. Also the Patent Toe Shoes. For sale at Manufacturers Prices.
THE PATENT TOE SHOES.
These are made of Custom made Gilt Shoes will do well to call at HASKELL'S new Boot and Shoe Store, directly opposite the Post Office, where WAREHOUSE ALWAYS ON HAND.
TOMATO, Green Corn, Peaches, &c.
at I. R. DOOLITTLE & CO'S.
CHOICE Butter and Cheese, at I. R. DOOLITTLE & CO'S.

FIRE INSURANCE

Meader & Phillips,
AGENTS,
WATERVILLE.
Offer Insurance in the following companies:—
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Incorporated in 1810, with perpetual charter.
Capital and Surplus, \$1,563,163 62.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Incorporated in 1819
Capital and Assets, \$3,850,651 78.
Losses paid in 45 years—\$17,455,894 71.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD,
Assets, July 1, 1864, --- \$408,686 63.

These Companies have been so long before the public, and the extent of their business and resources is so well known, that commendation is unnecessary.
Apply to
MEADER & PHILLIPS,
Waterville, Me.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.
The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of filaments or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.
The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Muscular. The upper expels the lower. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others without the ability to urinate.
To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Gout may ensue.
The reader must be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his health and mental power; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.
GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.
Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalybeate constitution.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel consists from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is a great deposit that the stone is formed and gravel causes.
DROPSY.
Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites, when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Holmes's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty secretions, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism, and all the kindred diseases, arising from acidity, but increase of color or dark water. It is a highly recommended, by the late Dr. Williams, in these affections.
This medicine increases the power of digestion and cures the most chronic and healthy disease, by which the water or calcareous deposits and all urinary enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1877.
H. T. HELMOLD, Druggist.
Dear Sir: I have been an ardent user of your Extract Buchu for several years, and have found it to be a most valuable remedy for all the urinary diseases, and for all the kindred diseases, arising from acidity, but increase of color or dark water. It is a highly recommended, by the late Dr. Williams, in these affections.
I have seen your preparations extensively advertised, and have found them to be a most valuable remedy for all the urinary diseases, and for all the kindred diseases, arising from acidity, but increase of color or dark water. It is a highly recommended, by the late Dr. Williams, in these affections.
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For the good of the afflicted, I would say that I have been afflicted for over forty years with pain in my side. I have tried every remedy, but have found none to give me relief. I have been afflicted with this disease for over forty years, and have found none to give me relief. I have been afflicted with this disease for over forty years, and have found none to give me relief.

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W. A. CAFFEY, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FURNITURE, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Looking Glasses, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Children's Carriages, Willow Ware, Picture Frames &c.
Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Burial Caskets.
Black Walnut, Mahogany, Birch and Pine Coffins, constantly on hand.
Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired to order.
Waterville, May 26, 1866.

ARNOLD & MEADER,
Successors to
ELDEN & ARNOLD,
Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery,
Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Anvils, and Vises.
Screw Plates, Bolts, Hubs, Dasher Rods, and Maltese Castings—Bells, Bangers, and Rubber Leather—
BUILDING MATERIALS, in great variety.
Including Girders and Iron, Glass, Plaster, Dills, Vanishes, &c.
Carpenters' and Machinists' Tools—Carriage Trimmings; A large Stock of
Cook & Parlor Stoves, Furnaces, Registers, &c.
Only agents for the celebrated
WHITE MOUNTAIN COOKING STOVE.
All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work made and repaired.
W. B. ARNOLD. N. MEADER,
No. 4, Boutelle Block, ... Waterville, Me.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights!
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., and WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and DENNIS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York,
Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and best quality of
DODD'S NERVE.
This article surpasses all known preparations for the Cure of all forms of
NERVOUSNESS!
It is rapidly expelling all preparations of Opium and Valerian—the well known result of which is to produce Convulsions, Tremors, and other nervous diseases. It is a powerful, restlessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretory organs.
It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Nervousness, whether arising from over-excitement, or from any other cause. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Nervousness, whether arising from over-excitement, or from any other cause. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Nervousness, whether arising from over-excitement, or from any other cause.

For Impurities of the Blood resulting from Impudence, causing eruptions on the skin; Sore Throat, Mouth, and Sore Gums; and all other diseases of the Blood, it is a powerful and reliable remedy. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Nervousness, whether arising from over-excitement, or from any other cause. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Nervousness, whether arising from over-excitement, or from any other cause.

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INDIAN EMENAGOGUE.
Prepared expressly for LADIES, and is superior to anything else for regulating the system in cases of obstruction from whatever cause, and is therefore of the greatest value to those who wish to avoid an evil to which they are liable. It is taken directed, it will ensure easy case, obtainable by medicine, and it is also perfectly safe. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price \$1.00. (See REMEDIES.)
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DIURETIC COMPOUND.
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