




1-23-1851

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 04, No. 27): January 23, 1851

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail

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

Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 04, No. 27): January 23, 1851" (1851). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 182.
https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail/182

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

VOL. IV. WATERTVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1851. NO. 27.

1960-61 made a lobster supper fund
ghts in some cases, where the donors have

MISCELLANY.

Merits of Fowls.

The breeding of fowls, with many, is more a matter of fancy than of the intrinsic value of the different kinds. The safest way of giving advice on this subject is to say, let each individual select that variety which he likes best—breed and compare the merits and demerits of each until his judgment is well founded upon actual experience—holding rigidly to the principle of not crossing different breeds for permanent use, but keeping them, if possible, entirely distinct, for in no other way will the test be a fair one.

The Cochins, Shanghai, Great Malay, and other monstrous breeds produced by crossing one another, in my humble opinion, are not the most desirable kinds for general use, as their legs are very long and large, which are bad points in a fowl—their flesh coarse, and they are great eaters—besides, they lay comparatively, but few eggs, which are very liable to be trodden upon and broken at the time of sitting.

The Dorking is a fowl, all things considered, much to be preferred to all others for profit. They are larger and longer bodied, and of better proportions, according to their size, than any other variety—their bodies being long, plump and well fleshed—short legs, full, broad breasts, little waste in offal.

That there is a difference in the number and quality of eggs laid by different hens, is conceded by all.

Of these, the Polands stand first in public estimation—but to say or believe, that they are everlasting layers, is a great mistake. If I wanted eggs only, and not chickens, I would keep this variety.

Mr. Doland, of your city, showed some very fine specimens of this breed at the State Fair.

The black Polands are useful as well as ornamental. An egg is an egg in the market—and "a pint is a pound,"—and the buyer seldom stops to think of the weight, although there may be three times the difference in the bulk of those in the same basket. "Tis not the largest eggs that are the most profitable to the buyer, as the flavor differs not only in the different breeds, but with the kind of food on which the hens are fed, and the season of the year in which they are laid.—[Granite Farmer.]

Carrots for Horses.

I observe an article in the N. E. Farmer of last week, on the nutritive qualities of carrots, as winter food for horses; a circumstance which does not appear to be generally understood among farmers and other keepers of horses. In some districts of Scotland, especially Aberdeenshire, and the light sandy countries on the eastern coast, carrots are grown entirely as food for horses, and are a very abundant and profitable crop, producing from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, and farmers can afford to keep their horses in excellent condition on carrots and hay, who could not afford to give them any thing else.

This species of food however, is not confined to farmers alone, as richer gentlemen's carriage and riding horses are similarly fed. And, as your article states, the horses fed in this way have a finer appearance, and better health, than those fed on oats or other kind of grain. And many gentlemen give their horses a daily supply of carrots, solely with the view of keeping the hide soft, and the hair glossy and smooth.

The way in which they are prepared for the horses is somewhat as follows: The carrots are topped, washed, and cut up with a turnip cutter, (when one is on the farm, if not they are cut up in pieces with the hand), then mixed with equal portions of cut hay, and scalded, or what is better, on some farms they are steamed, a quantity of salt is mixed to season the food and when cool it is given to the horses in the requisite quantities. I have known many horses which were fed every winter on this kind of food, and healthier and better looking horses could not be found.

In some places on the eastern sea shores of Britain, large crops of carrots are grown in the drifted sand, and are the finest carrots that can be met with in the markets, and though the drought may be greater here in summer, I still think that much more land could be profitably cropped with carrots, than is generally done. The light soils in many parts of New England are well suited to this crop, but there may be obstacles to their culture with which I am not acquainted.—[Corr. of N. E. Farmer.]

THE WOOD-SHED.—My dear Amelia, said a dandy, falling upon his knees before his adorable. "I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare speak now, for fear you will reject me; but I love you—say, will you be mine? You would be to me everything desirable—everything my heart could wish—your smiles would shed—Here the fellow came to a pause. 'Your smiles would shed,' and again came to a stop, for he could not think of a word suitable to be applied.

"Never mind the wood-shed," exclaimed Amelia's younger brother, who had slipped into the room unperceived, at this moment, "but go on with your courting."

THE SCOTCH AND AMERICAN YANKEES.—The Glasgow Mail says, what Lord Stanley insinuated, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh said, of our countrymen beyond the Tweed, was repeated in other words by Manchester, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, U. S.—"The inhabitants of New England, said he, are what are called in America 'Yankees.' You don't know where a Yankee is. All Americans are not Yankees, not more than all subjects of Queen Victoria are Scotchmen. The Yankees, in fact, are the Scotch of America, and the Scotch are the Yankees of Great Britain (laughter). I was saying this to a lady in Edinburgh, the other day, and I told her that, for all that, you would find Yankees everywhere but in Scotland, and Scotchmen everywhere but in New England. And what is the reason? Because they are both Yorkshire (roars of laughter)—or, as we may say at home, they have both got their eyes teeth out (a laugh)."

WATER FOR CONGRESS.—President Fillmore, in his message, recommends the adoption of measures for supplying the city of Washington with an abundance of pure water. An impression prevails that there has been too much spirit of some sort, during the last few years in Washington. It is thought that it might bear some reduction. Perhaps it is in contemplation to introduce into Congress the Japanese custom of legislation—the members, while in session, sitting immersed, each up to his ears in a tank of cold water. Possibly such a provision for our members of Congress might have some influence in suppressing agitation.

A NEW FEATURE.—The Troy, New York, ladies have introduced a new feature at their Fair which makes them draw like steam-engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards, labelled "Kisses one shilling each," and in some cases, where the dealers possess

extraordinary beauty, a price full as high as twenty-five cents is obtained. Gentlemen who are fond of gathering this kind of fruit "melting from the tree," go in for it according to the weight of their purses, and one of the new papers says, that one rose-tipped bright-eyed girl realised sixty-two dollars in a single evening. One gentleman actually purchased eleven dollars' worth of the honey.—[N. Y. Mer. Ledger.]

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, JAN. 23, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

E. B. SIMONSON, General Newspaper Collecting Agent, is authorized to collect our bills. Office in Augusta, over the store of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., with A. R. Nichols; residence at Brown's Corner.

A. B. LORRELL, of Palermo, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to procure subscribers and collect money for us.

V. R. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Scollay's Building, Court st., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. cor. Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; S. W. cor. North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

S. M. PETERSON, General Newspaper Agent, No. 10 State St., Boston, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.

Free Bridge Meeting.

The meeting called at Winslow on the 8th inst., to take into consideration the expediency of making an effort to render Ticonic and Winslow bridges free, was held at the hotel of John Richards, Esq., and organized by the choice of Robert Ayer, Esq., as chairman, and Joseph Percival, Esq., Secretary. A lively interest was manifested in favor of the project, and expressed in speeches made by James Stackpole, Jr., H. A. Smith, Alton Pope, and David Garland, Esqs. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs James Stackpole, Jr., David Garland, Gen. Alfred Marshall, Amasa Dingley, Edwin Noyes, H. A. Smith and Eben Frye, to ascertain and report, at an adjourned meeting, the most practicable method of making said bridges free.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the town hall in Waterville, on Wednesday, the 29th of January, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting we presume there will be a full attendance. The subject is found, upon examination, to be one that not only deeply interests Winslow and Waterville, but the adjoining towns; and there is little room to doubt that judicious and effectual measures will be adopted in favor of free bridges.

Lyceum—Course of Lectures.

The members of the Lyceum, and our citizens generally, will be highly gratified to learn that the Board of Managers have judged it practicable to secure a course of lectures for the present season. They have already entered upon arrangements for eight to twelve lectures, from some of the most popular lecturers in N. England, embracing Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Rev. Thomas Starr King, John C. Park, Esq., Rev. A. L. Stone, and others of like note. The course is to commence on Tuesday, Feb. 4th, with a lecture from Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston; to be followed on Friday, Feb. 14th, by John C. Park, Esq., of the same place. Tickets for the course will be sold for 50 cents, family tickets 1 dollar—to be had of the Treasurer, T. W. Herrick, Esq.

Case of Conversation.

A stranger recently entered the store of Messrs. Nourse & Stark, inquired for Mr. N., and asked a minute's conversation in private. On stepping aside, he inquired if Mr. Nourse at a certain time about ten years ago traded in dry goods in a certain building. On being answered in the affirmative, he inquired if he recollected ever having any goods stolen. Mr. N. mentioned a piece of cassimere cloth, which he described. The stranger proceeded to say, that though he did not steal the cloth himself, he knew who did; and requested Mr. N. to estimate the value of the cloth with interest to date. It was found to be about \$37. The stranger said he had not with him the means of paying it, but that the man who stole it was able and anxious to pay, and that it would be sent in a few days. In about a week the full amount was received by Mr. Nourse, through the mail.

Shocking Cruelty.

"There has been a great horse race in Delaware, from Christina to Dover and back—distance eighty-four miles. The downward run, forty-two miles, was made in two hours and fifteen minutes. On the return one of the horses dropped down dead twenty-five miles from the starting place. The other came in and died in three hours after making the distance in about six hours. There was a bet of \$1000 a side."

The above paragraph is passing the rounds of the papers, and is no doubt true. This is a case of extraordinary cruelty—but what heartless abuse is almost daily, and almost everywhere, inflicted upon the noblest of all animals, the horse! Humanity blushes at what the horse suffers, from beings that must graduate at once from heaven to Mahomet enumerates, before they stand side by side with him. Hard driving, and whipping, and starving—how they shorten the lives of horses!—and how many evidences of all these may daily be seen in our streets! But the cool heartlessness of the above case, in which the owners of favorite animals, for the consideration of a few hundreds, resolve, notwithstanding to sacrifice them to the most cruel of all deaths, deserves deeper censure than words can utter. There is so much to admire—so much true beauty and grace—in the horse, aside from his great usefulness, that it seems strange he should meet so much more abuse than other domestic animals. Even the faithful dog, though comparatively useless, is more kindly treated. Some men see only dollars and cents in a horse; and in such hands he is never safe. By his real admirers—those who regard him as one of the most noble, beautiful and truly useful gifts of God, he is hardly ever abused. Men may be judged as well by their horses as by the com-

pany they keep. Conceal the truth otherwise as they will, their horses tell the story. The man whose horses are invariably poor, abused hungry-looking animals, is as invariably a mean, nigglerly man. He may be fat and ruddy himself; have the best wife in the world, and belong to as many churches as you can count ribs on both sides of his horse; but if you take him for any thing but a mean man you will find your mistake in time. So on the other side the rule holds equally safe. One whose horses are invariably fat and free, showing good proof of oats, blanket and currycomb, is a man with a whole heart. However his faults may be trumpeted, he has a generous spot about him. The Friends are famous everywhere for their fat horses—just as they are for honesty and hospitality. In short, no man abuses the animals God has given for his service and comfort, unless he has such faults in his composition as should teach his fellow men to beware of him. We can hardly doubt that the perpetrators of the brutality mentioned above are men who are restrained only by the fear of punishment, from almost any crime that would secure money. In fact, it is always safe to beware of the man who abuses his horse.—With the same inducement he will abuse you.

For the Eastern Mail.

POODUCK!!

BY PHILADELPHIA.

Kind reader, was you ever in Pooduck—that exceptionable portion of the Almighty's dominions, the suburbs of the Universe, the resurrection of Gomorrah, Paradise lost, the Sahara of the Kennebec, known by whatever provoking epithet half-sighted, hoodwinked heterocites have christened it?

If not, it is my purpose to give you a geographical, hydrographical and ethnographical description of the territory, having already become a naturalized citizen, eligible to the chief magistracy and pedagogue elect.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Pooduck is bounded on the North by Waterville, on the East by the Kennebec, on the South by Sidney, and on the West by West Waterville. It occupies one of the most beautiful townships on the river, is diversified with undulating landscapes, sloping acclivities, and rich, luxuriant vales. In the prospect groves of oilnut and maple wave their green foliage and furnish a pleasing outline to this abode of enchanting scenery. Who has not admired, when passing to the Western village, to gaze back upon the distant margin of blue hills, that marked the horizon, and the subjunct plain bespotted with flourishing homesteads and divided into polygons of grassy meadows and golden harvest-fields? There is something bold and strikingly magnificent in this exhibition of Nature, that cannot be realized in the fair creations of Art. I have stood upon a neighboring eminence and experienced some of those sublime sensations which Moses had when he looked from Moab upon the plains of Jericho. In the distance, I have seen the smoke curling itself above the opening glade, wreathing itself into spiral columns, as if from some unseen censer. Upon the verdant declivities in another direction could be seen the pensile herds grazing in peaceful fraternity; while along the banks of the beautiful Kennebec, the wheaten stubble have shone like heaps of burnished gold. Here and there the land is veined

by a winding streamlet, that flows over the precipice, whirling and spluttering along, until its murmurs are hushed by its confluence with the Kennebec.

There is music that accompanies this imposing spectacle. Nature's choir concerts the most soul-stirring melody. From the orchestra of the woods, the feathered songsters peal their soft anthems. The brooks and waterfalls increase the harmony. It must be acknowledged that a farm-yard is a most delicious music-box. The lowing of the cow, the neighing of the horse, the crowing of chattering, and the bleating of lambs, with an occasional *bow wow* from the old family dog, constitute the choicest melody.—Here you have music-boxes all around you, and each one in delightful operation. The soil of Pooduck teems with every variety of vegetable productions; your own market is enriched and supplied with exports from Pooduck. Do you wish to know whence comes that rich, golden butter, that crowns your fashionable boards, so rare and delicate that Jupiter might crave it upon his ambrosia? It was churned in Pooduck! Do you enquire whence issued that fine edition of cheese? It came from some press in Pooduck! Do you ask whence came that finely flavored fruit, the sight of which is a sufficient apology for the fall of Adam? It grew in Pooduck! Where do your market get its supplies of fresh pork, a glance at which is enough to make a descendant of Abraham forget his faith and become a glutton on swine's flesh. It was fattened and killed in Pooduck. They are the farmers of Pooduck, who furnish the staves of life to your crimples tradesmen and mechanics! Your city elite are nourished and kept in the bounds of probriety upon the productions of this land they so tauntingly anathematize with the vulgar appellation of Pooduck! If we are countrymen, you are our parasites. If we are less polished, we are also more independent. I venture to assert that one of our intelligent yeomanry has got in his possession more poultry than the whole of your village combined. Only think of a thousand hens, with a proportionate show of the masculine breed, all residing in one tenement—one vast, magnificent hen-coop! But so it is, and another such a display, or a similar fowl menagerie, cannot be witnessed in all *Clackdom*.

The Kennebec passes this way, not in flaming dash, but in a steady, majestic, placid glide, onward to its ocean home. It fertilizes our banks with its freighted waters, and opens a channel of communication with neighboring towns. The picturesque valley has been the theatre of many interesting legends of old Indian battles. Here hath the painter copied his finest picture and the novelist wove his choicest web of fiction. We too are minded of aquatic excursions upon its restless tide, when a whole retinue of earthly angels attended our voyage. We would willingly undergo shipwreck, could they be with us again. Pooduck is irrigated by numerous rivulets. Its hissing rills and murmuring brooks delight the musical ear with their flowing minstrelsy. To a poet's imagination, they afford more inspiration than the springs of Helicon and more magic than the Castilian fount. I have stood hours on their grassy borders, and gazed with playful curiosity into their crystal waters, and watched the shy trout as he darted from his ambuscade, to be decoyed by the bearded grasshopper. I have often thought their meandering courses represented beautifully the pilgrimage of the soul. Confronted with impassable barriers in the path of duty, it turns to the right then to the left, never ebbing, but always persisting, though in a zig-zag course, onward to the great ocean of truth.

But these limpid streamlets are at this time roofed with a glitter of ice, and the sporting minnows assemble in schools.

To a traveler passing through this district, the "Old oaken buckets" by the way side offer an inviting draught. There are many Jacob wells, that are deep, and many good Samaritan women to draw water in this vicinity.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

The inhabitants of this territory are of Yankee origin, frugal, industrious and happy.—They enjoy a hardy maintenance from their thriving farms, and are always ready to invest their surplus of wealth in railroad stock and coffee mills. The society here is reformatory. A traveler would be struck with admiration, in noticing the intelligence and business capacity of the people. They are shrewd in a trade, and can't be duped by your wool-pulling merchantmen. Congress affairs are reviewed here and discussed with as much political enthusiasm, as among ex-legislators. We are a reading community, and keep pace with the telegraph. Every new invention is as well known in Pooduck as at the Patent Office!

Our young ladies are not the mincing, simpering flirtations, that throng every fashionable community. Instead of handling *crayons* they handle *broomsticks* and *mop handles*. Instead of *thrumming pianos* they *thrum stockings*.—Instead of first learning to paint they practice *cleaning* paint, and ere they profess to be skillful *drawers* they learn to make *drawers*. They are better acquainted with history than music, and know less of *Bolton* than *Napoleon*. They are thoroughly educated in domestic economy, and instead of burdening a partner through life, they would smooth his *carers* and *shirt collars*, make his *happiness* and *bed*, keep his *secrets* and also his *money*.

Our young men are not half-witted, conceited coxcombs, that flourish with a cane and principle,—that abound in every village; but honest farmers' sons, disciplined by the precepts of morality and integrity, and ever respectful courteous and kind. They have been taught the dignity of labor, and that peaceful industry multiplies blessings to the sons of men; and if they have never been found *champing* and *choking* with "Greek roots," they possess a *practical* education abundantly qualifying them for the business and duties of life. They are not found loafing in grocery shops or saloons, but studying by the family fireside. If they are less familiar with the tricks of the knave they are better acquainted with the dealings of an honest man. These are the promising candidates for public trust and support, more worthy than a regiment of sly, wire-pulling mendicants.

The character of Pooduck will be greatly modified to the reader of this article. Its glory will be revealed. I live in hope that, hereafter, the taunting epithet will find a proper substitute, and the community receive their proper meed of respect.

Up River Railroad.

Our neighbors down the river are moving with considerable energy for a railroad from Augusta to Kendall's Mills. At a meeting of Stockholders of the K. & P. Railroad, at Augusta, on the 8th inst., a committee was raised to take into consideration the subject of the extension of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad north and east from Augusta; and report to an adjourned meeting of said company, to be held at the same place on Tuesday, February 4th. That committee have since held a meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee it is highly important to the interest of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, that said railroad, or one to be connected therewith, should be extended and constructed forthwith, up the valley of the Kennebec river as far as Kendall's Mills, and as an important and efficient means of securing the accomplishment of so desirable an object, they would earnestly recommend to said Company, to offer their guaranty of 6 per cent interest per annum, for a term of years, on the capital stock necessary to construct the same as far as Kendall's Mills in Fairfield; provided, said railroad shall be fully located to the satisfaction of the directors of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company."

This question will come before the Stockholders of the K. & P. Railroad, at the adjourned meeting at Augusta, February 4th.

Business of the Railroad.

We were kindly furnished last week with a statement of the amount of freight sent west from Waterville station, for nine days, ending the 15th, which was inadvertently omitted.—The total was 491,148 pounds, or 215 tons 1,148 lbs, the freight bills of which amounted to \$467.62, or a little more than \$50, daily. This is only the out freight, and the amount taken from Waterville is, we believe, only about one third of what is taken on this line.

The freight consisted of the following articles: 1769 sides leather, 266 barrels and 1 bag beans, 9 cases sundries, 20 firkins butter, 38,730 lb. lumber, 121 head cattle, 1657 rolls upper leather, 30 dozen palls, 183 sheep, 2 horses, 83 bags containing 11,467 lbs. wool, 57 cases boots, 71 boxes garden seeds, 322 dozen shovel handles, 2 sets household furniture, 700 dozen shovels, 2 rds. toolboxes, 6 boxes wooden

goods, 1 box poultry, 2 boxes furs, 2 barrels sundries, 14 boxes eggs, 8 barrels apples, 6 barrels potatoes, 2 boxes and 1 barrel old brass ware, 20 packages window sash, 30 parcels flour, 25 packages lozenge boxes, 4 packages lozenge boards, 2 pieces artillery and timber and equipments, 2 trunks, 10 bundles banister sticks, 2 veal carcasses, 12 bundles and 1 box hat box shovels.

Railroad Estimates.

It would be easy to build railroads if their business and profits are sure of equalling the estimates of their advocates. Considerable amusement has been afforded to those acquainted with the business done on the river between Waterville and Augusta, by the statements made at the late railroad meeting in Augusta by Friend Lang, of Vassalboro'. Coming as they did from an honest man, and one not readily deceived, or willing to deceive others, Friend Lang's estimates of the business done by the two small boats that ran last summer between Waterville and the Capital have excited some curiosity. Fifty thousand tons freight and seventeen thousand passengers—which is his statement—would give them a business of about seventy-five thousand dollars! This, for two little boats worth one or two thousand dollars each, is a good summer's work. We doubt not this amount, divided by three, would yield a quotient perfectly satisfactory to their owners. Yet singular as it may seem, these statements have gone the rounds of the State papers without contradiction. It is hard to compel us to spoil a story that speaks well for our vicinity; but as nobody else does it we must. But how Mr. Lang got so far into the fog is the question that puzzles the wisest heads in this section, and though we never expect to hear it answered, we claim the right of asking it.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post-office has been established in the north-west part of Fairfield, on the Norridgewock road, called Larone P. O., and Tilley Emery, Esq., is appointed P. M.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—We have received a slip containing a call for a State Convention at Winthrop, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper course to be pursued by the opposers of the Fugitive Slave Law. The meeting is to continue two days. The call is signed by Samuel Fessenden, Ezekiel Holmes, and numerous others. The opponents of slavery will look with interest to the result of this consultation.

Arrangements have been made with the A. & K. Railroad for taking passengers at half price.

INTEREST TABLE.—Mr. E. C. Parks, agent for the State, is offering a very ingenious and convenient interest table, on the circular plan, at a very moderate price. All persons who either pay or receive interest, as well as those who have to compute it for others, should secure one. The object, in saving time and guarding against errors, is one of considerable importance.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE.—No. 13 of this edition of the Bible, the most valuable ever issued in this country, has just been received. It can be had at C. K. Matthews.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamers Cherokee and Prometheus arrived in New York on Tuesday last, from Chagres, bringing \$2,000,000 in gold dust, and dates from California to the 16th ult. She has not brought the California mails.

The Philadelphia was to sail from Chagres on the 11th, with mails for Havana and New Orleans.

Another fire has occurred at San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of \$100,000. The fire occurred in the store of Cook & Brothers, of that city.

Markets at San Francisco were declining, owing to an overstock of goods.

The news from the mines is generally of a favorable character. The miners are hard at work, and their labors yield a fair return. Thousands are wintering in the mines, preparatory to commencing operations in the spring, and improving the opportunity afforded by the temporary cessation of the rains to work sufficiently to pay their expenses.

The cholera has finally disappeared both from San Francisco and Sacramento city.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Addison Gilmore, president of the Western Railroad, and head of the banking house of Gilmore, Blake & Ward, died suddenly on Friday evening, in Waterville, of a disease of the heart. He attended a ball, and had just completed a dance, and set down by the side of his wife, when he complained of a strange feeling, and fell forward and expired without speaking. Mr. G. has been widely known for years as a man of great business talent and energy. He was 48 years old, and leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters. He was a native of Vermont. The Concord, Old Colony, Northern and Passumpsic Railroads have been said to be indebted to Mr. Gilmore for their existence. Physicians whom the deceased had consulted had warned him against any unusual exertion.—[Post.]

The Boston Advertiser says a room, furnished with newspapers and various documents, designed especially for the use and accommodation of such citizens of Boston and vicinity as are natives of the States of Maine, N. Hampshire and Vermont, is about to be properly situated in the immediate vicinity of State st.

NO SMOKE ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.—A late trial before the Supreme Court in session in Boston, brought by John Perley against the People's Insurance Company, to recover a policy of \$1000 on plaintiff's stock and tools in his cabinet maker's shop, a witness testified that the plaintiff and all the persons employed in his shop were daily accustomed to smoke pipes and cigars on the premises, and as a clause of the policy prohibited the use of lighted cigars or pipes in or about the premises, the presiding Judge was of opinion that plaintiff was not entitled to recover, inasmuch as these acts were done not only by himself, but he allowed others to do so also, with a full knowledge of his responsibility and the risks he thus incurred, as appeared from conversations with said witness. Verdict for the defendant subject to the decision of a full bench.

THE BILL REDUCING THE POSTAGE on letters and printed matter passed the House on Friday, by quite a decided majority, thirteen members more than half of the whole House having voted for it. The House adjourned with a motion to reconsider lying on the table. The provisions of the bill are:

1. For each letter, one half ounce, 3 cents.
2. No Post-office or route to be discontinued, or compensation to Postmasters diminished.
3. On printed matter of no greater weight than 2 ounces 1 cent.
4. Bound books weighing not over 30 ounces to be deemed suitable matter.
5. Newspapers delivered in State where printed chargeable only with half of foregoing rates.
6. No postage on those marked to actual subscribers within county where printed, or within 30 miles.
7. Fifty per cent. to be deducted from postage on magazines when prepaid.
8. Three cent pieces, three fourths silver and one fourth copper, to be coined.
9. Stamps as now to be provided and sold at post offices; forgery of them to be punished by fine and imprisonment.
10. \$1,500,000 appropriated to meet deficiencies in revenue.
11. Letters uncalled for after two weeks to be published once only.
12. The Post Master General is authorized to establish suitable places of deposit for letters in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at one or two cents each.

The final passage of the bill is confidently hoped for. Congress will hardly adjourn without passing it or something similar to it.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.—Orders have been received at New York to dismantle 'Old Ironsides,' and to have her hands, attached to her on her last voyage, paid off.

The Boston Transcript regrets that this work is to be done in New York. It says this glorious old frigate, the pride of our gallant navy belongs to Boston. She is part and parcel of us; her glory is our glory; her fame our fame. She was modelled and built here, and reconstructed here; and if she is to be laid up, it belongs to Bostonians to receive her and cherish her as long as there is life and buoyancy in her; and if her bones of iron are to be beached, the remains belong to us.

DEATH OF WILLIS H. HUGHES IN A FIGHT.—The Savannah Republican, of the 7th inst., contains an account of a fatal rencontre in the street, at Macon, Ga., on the Sunday previous, between Willis H. Hughes, the man who was in Boston, recently, as the agent for the arrest of Crafts, the fugitive slave, and a man by the name of Knight, a brother of the Knight who accompanied Hughes to that city. It was a political quarrel, it seems, which gave rise to the combat. The following are the only facts stated by the Republican:

"Knights made some insinuations about the defeat of Mr. Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday, which produced harsh words between them; and Hughes struck Knight and seized him by the throat, when K. shot him. Hughes died in a few minutes. Mr. H. is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitive, and Mr. Knight is the brother of the one who accompanied him."

We give below an extract from a letter of the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, relative to the proposed world's fair in 1852, on Governor's Island, New York. By it we learn that much interest is already awakening in the matter on the other side of the Atlantic, and the probability is a large number of persons from Europe will visit the United States on the occasion referred to.

"The public are much gratified by the announcement in the United States paper, received by the Niagara yesterday, that the 'world's exhibition in America, in 1852,' is no longer a matter to be talked about, but one which is to be accomplished. The place of holding it, New York, and the beautiful location there, (Governor's Island,) are regarded here by all who know anything about them, as most excellently chosen, and give earnest of the most triumphant success. The prompt and important aid given by your enlightened President and government to this great and truly national undertaking, will redound greatly to their honor on your side of the water, and is considered here as proof of a farseeing patriotism and regard for all the best interests of the widespread family of civilized men. We have no doubt that your fair will be well attended by great numbers of persons from every country of continental Europe, whilst crowds of British subjects, who have long intended to visit the United States, will need but this additional spur to send them across the Atlantic. It will be such an importation of men, products and ideas, as will render Governor's Island a great centre of attraction, and the point from whence knowledge, mechanical ingenuity, manufacturing skill, and artistic power shall be spread throughout the whole length and breadth of your great, glorious confederacy. We are too old, we hope, to become romantically enthusiastic, but if any subject could cause us to run into excess, it would be these great peace and harmony and progress Congresses, which will, if carried out with proper spirit, and with reasonable success, do much towards rendering standing armies useless incumbrances."

THE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We have no details of the very destructive fire which occurred at New Orleans on the 18th inst., and which has been announced by Telegraph. The St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, and which was in some respects the most splendid hotel in the United States, was entirely destroyed. Two churches, also the Methodist, and Mr. Clapp's (Unitarian) were destroyed. On the St. Charles, it is said, there was insurance to the amount of \$100,000, chiefly in New Orleans. The total loss is stated at \$500,000 by the latest accounts. It is reported that some lives were lost in the conflagration.—[Traveller.]

THE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We have no details of the very destructive fire which occurred at New Orleans on the 18th inst., and which has been announced by Telegraph. The St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, and which was in some respects the most splendid hotel in the United States, was entirely destroyed. Two churches, also the Methodist, and Mr. Clapp's (Unitarian) were destroyed. On the St. Charles, it is said, there was insurance to the amount of \$100,000, chiefly in New Orleans. The total loss is stated at \$500,000 by the latest accounts. It is reported that some lives were lost in the conflagration.—[Traveller.]

THE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We have no details of the very destructive fire which occurred at New Orleans on the 18th inst., and which has been announced by Telegraph. The St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, and which was in some respects the most splendid hotel in the United States, was entirely destroyed. Two churches, also the Methodist, and Mr. Clapp's (Unitarian) were destroyed. On the St. Charles, it is said, there was insurance to the amount of \$100,000, chiefly in New Orleans. The total loss is stated at \$500,000 by the latest accounts. It is reported that some lives were lost in the conflagration.—[Traveller.]

THE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We have no details of the very destructive fire which occurred at New Orleans on the 18th inst., and which has been announced by Telegraph. The St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, and which was in some respects the most splendid hotel in the United States, was entirely destroyed. Two churches, also the Methodist, and Mr. Clapp's (Unitarian) were destroyed. On the St. Charles, it is said, there was insurance to the amount of \$100,000, chiefly in New Orleans. The total loss is stated at \$500,000 by the latest accounts. It is reported that some lives were lost in the conflagration.—[Traveller.]

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

"Go it, Boots." A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to the pair of boots in the right and left. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake that Mr. Boots is left.

The only capital punishment the ladies are in favor of is hanging by the neck.

A plain spoken woman recently visited a married woman, and said to her, "How do you come to amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, starting, "do you not know that I have my house-work to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see you have it to do; but, as it is never done, I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time."

At a Graham boarding house in Van Schaick at the bill of five cents for breakfast, shingles fried in pump water, dinner, the soup left by the shingles thickened with saw-dust.

To exaggerate, is to paint a snake, and add legs. Unnecessary valor: to cut off a man's head with a battle-axe.

Punch proposes the erection of a statue to the model woman—that is, a woman about to travel with but one baggage.

The best kind of persons to work the quartz rock of California are "skin flints."

The Bo says: There is a cook at one of our hotels that exhibits the most touching affection. When the soup comes up, you invariably find a lock of his hair in it as a memento. He got the habit, they say, from studying Combe.

Be not affronted at a pig. It is one throw salt at thee, thou wilt not be hurt, unless thou hast some places.

At the dinner of the Bazaar Society in New York city, the wife of Mr. Palmer stated at the close of a short speech, that by a recent definition a kiss consisted like a sermon of two hands and an application.

It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinion. It is easy in solitude to live after our own. But the great man is he who, in the midst of the world, keeps a perfect witness, the independence of his character.

The man who has never taken a newspaper was seen in Cincinnati lately. He was inquiring the way to the poor house.

"Well, Charley," said an anxious parent to an orphan of some three years, on Christmas morning, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Find, father," replied the orphan, "why, I found a big hole." The father gave the boy one cent.

Squire Hazelden, in Bulwer's new novel, was so conscientious, that he would not go to church, when angry. "I have never in my life," said the Squire, "met a worse devil than a devil of a temper. I'll not carry him into the family pew. He shan't be growing out of hypocritical responses from my poor grandmother's prayer book." So the Squire never attended church again.

Rev. Dr. Dewey, in a lecture recently, "The schoolmaster often says, 'Well, I can put such a scholar through Virgil,' whereas he had better consider how he can best put Virgil through the scholars."

It is said there are 400,000 feathers upon the wing of a silk worm moth, and that any one doubting the truth of the statement, can easily satisfy himself by counting them. The curious, we guess, had as well say it is so, and cry quits, without counting.

A fastidious boarder at a cheap establishment in New York, lately appeared at the table when a runaway innkeeper presented himself for discussion. He looked at him, but said nothing. The innkeeper, however, "What a terrible smell!" "Well," replied his keeper, "What's that?" "Take hold, man; you come to the table to eat your victuals, not to smell 'em."

TRUTH HAS ALWAYS A FAST BOTTOM.—It certainly has, and one would suppose, from the difficulty of reaching it, that it must be a fast bottom. It is not so. Truth has always a fast bottom, and it is not so difficult to reach it as you would suppose. It is only a matter of time and patience.

Four shirts with collars are all the rage. We saw one the other day with a tie to it. This increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trade. Short necked people, in order to keep pace with the fashion, should get their collars moved up a little higher.

CLEANING BRASS ORNAMENTS.—Brass ornaments, that have not been gilt or lacquered, may be cleaned, and a very brilliant color given them with alum boiled in ley—the proportion of an ounce to a pint, and afterwards rubbing them with strong glycerine.

LOSING ITS POSTAGE.—A late traveller among the Ionian Isles, says the first thing he met at Athens was a Greek girl selling "Morrison's Pills." Had the pyramids thrown somewhat, he would not have been more astonished.

MISSOURI SEPARATION.—Despatches from St. Louis announce the re-election of Gov. Benton to the United States Senate, over all opposition.

Young ladies are like arrows, they are all in a quiver when the beaux come.

Why is a comet more like a dog than a dog-star? Because the comet has got a tail, and the dog-star hasn't.

NEW HYMN.—The fig is regarded by some moderns as the emblematic fruit of intemperance, on account of its extreme seediness.

A vulgar little boy observing that "William Rufus got his gruel in the New York Herald," reminded by his companion that he ought to have said "arrogant."

PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY.—Putting a blister on a hedge hog.

Where are we most likely to find the sky blue? The nearer we get to the milky way.

THE HUNGRY OF FAMINE.—The famous Dragon of Wantley is related to have been so famished with hunger, that he once actually ate a raw Scotchman.

A green-grocer having, unexpectedly, come into property, sends for a tailor to come and measure him for a coat.

CHEAP CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.—Like it is to be treated with like a good man, the reply is, "I've got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, only he hasn't got any time to eat 'em."

TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.—LYNNING.—We copy the following from the Memphis Eagle:

On the 1st inst. our community was convulsed by one of those violent excitements, before which customary barriers give way. A horrible murder was followed by a summary and terrible punishment. The details of the tragedy, as so far as we can ascertain are these:

About 2 o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, a negro, accompanied by a white man, called at the Mayor's office. The object of the negro was to have a paper purporting to be a certificate of his freedom from the county clerk of Lincoln county, countersigned by the Mayor and Recorder in order that he might travel up on the river. Recorder Chester at once discovered the certificate was forged, and demanded the arrest to have the negro arrested; he called up Messrs. Foster, Waldron, and Fraser, the latter of whom made some remarks to the negro, relative to his conduct, and Mr. Chester went in search of a police officer to take the negro into custody. Not finding one, Mr. C. returned, and he led the negro to go up into the Mayor's office.

Mr. Chester then turned to deliver a paper to Recorder Waldron, when immediately the negro drew a pistol and fired at him; the ball entered his head on the left side, below the ear. Mr. C. fell at once, and lived only five minutes, without speaking. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Brady promptly clinched with the negro, who attempted to use his pistol again. Mr. Fraser wrested the pistol from him, and finding that he could not discharge it again, chastised the negro severely. An excited crowd, at once rushed in, and, in a moment, the negro was surrounded, and was furnished with a pistol, and fired three shots into the negro's back. They inflicted a mortal wound.

The negro was hurried off to the calaboose. A crowd, excited to frenzy by the spectacle of the dead Chester, followed, compelled the surrender of the calaboose keys, dragged out the negro, and in the view of an immense crowd, swung him up to the next tree. He confessed that he was a runaway, before dying.

The Louisville Journal of Thursday, the 9th inst., says: "A private letter to a gentleman in Nashville, states that a white man has been committed to jail as an accomplice of the murderer, it being supposed that the pistol was furnished by him. It was with great difficulty the citizens could be prevented from hanging him also, the city guard having been doubled at the city prison."

The Bangorers have it in contemplation to extend the railroad from Oldtown to Lincoln. The Whigs say several of the capitalists of that city have recently expressed a willingness to take stock in this enterprise, and to push it forward to completion.

FALLING OF SIX HOUSES IN NEW YORK. The Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of the recent fall of six dwelling houses, which were in process of construction in 21st street, New York, says:

"Each building was twenty-five feet front by about forty feet deep; the back and partition walls only were built—the front was to have been of free brown stone. The walls were twelve inches thick, but so little mortar, it is alleged, was used in the construction, that the bricks were almost bare when the buildings fell. It is also averred the materials used were of the poorest and cheapest description, and that everything indicated a total disregard for substantiality in the construction."

But, as an offset to this, the architect, Mr. William Thomas, says:

"I have given my personal attention and superintendence, from the foundations to their present condition, of the six houses on the south side of Twenty-first street, between the 5th and 6th avenues, and I have no hesitation in saying that the work is done in a good, workmanlike and substantial manner, as far as relates to the mason's and carpenter's work."

This testimony of the architect will probably be sustained by other similar testimony; and though six men have been killed and twenty wounded, the Coroner's Jury will find that nobody in particular was blameworthy, and so the matter will be hushed up.—[Boston Herald.]

INDIGNANT PARSON. The Transcript, published at Great Falls, N. H., relates a very funny incident that transpired in that vicinity a few Sundays ago. An interesting young couple were being joined in the holy bonds of wedlock: in proceeding with the ceremony, the minister had got so far as to say, "With this ring I wed thee," and was about to place it upon the bride's finger, when lo! and behold, her snuffing finger did glove would not let it go. She tried to pull the glove off, but no go. At last she determined it should come off, and she took hold of the fore finger and gave it so hard a pull that the finger of the glove came off. Then she, her half married husband, and the whole congregation, burst out in a fit of laughter. The minister thinking they were laughing at him, took up his hat and departed, leaving the couple half way to conjugal blessedness.

OPENING OF THE RAILROAD TO RICHMOND. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad was opened to Richmond on Monday last, and the cars commenced running their regular trips on that day. The work is steadily progressing on this end of the line, as fast as the winter weather will admit.—[Farmer.]

FREE NEGROES. The Charleston Mercury opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from that State. It considers such a matter objectionable, on the score of expediency. It says they are a peaceful and orderly people, and we have no reason to suspect them, either of a disposition to conspire or to riot. Their sympathies are with the whites rather than with the blacks. Many of them are slaveholders, and a good portion are industrious, sober and useful members of the community.

CHANGES.—When Ohio had one representative, Virginia had nineteen. Now Virginia has fifteen and Ohio twenty-one. The man now lives in his plain frame house on the banks of the Miami, who was for ten years the sole representative of Ohio in the Congress of the United States! No parallel to these facts can be found on record.

There, said Noodle's landlady, as she gave him a choice bit of new cheese, 'that's out of the biggest cheese I ever saw.' 'Yes,' replied Noodle, peering curiously into the crevices of the lump, 'it is certainly some of the all-mightiest that has come under my observation since I can remember.'

NOTICES.

The Best Burgundy to be found in Waterville are now offered at very low prices by J. M. Crocker & Co. of large assortment of Burgundy, Champagne, Cognac, etc., without any regard to cost or profit.

EVERYBODY can preserve their Leather and keep their feet dry by buying "Frank Miller's Dressing" of FRANK MILLER.

J. H. ELDEN & Co., determined to reduce their stock of Dry Goods before the first of February, offer their entire stock of Silks, Tulle, Cashmere, Lingerie, Alpaca, Alpaca, Cashmere, Bay State Long and Square Shawls, at a GREAT DISCOUNT, in view of Dry Goods at GREAT BARGAINS, should call on them immediately. J. H. ELDEN & Co., 210 Bouselle Block, Waterville, Jan. 23, 1881.

Instruction upon the Piano Forte.

MISS SPRING bids leave to announce to the citizens of Waterville, that after the middle of next month, she will be prepared to give instruction upon the Piano Forte, to such as may desire to receive it.

MISS SPRING will be pleased to receive, for terms, at the house of Dr. John Sprague, from Jan. 23, 1881.

Marriages.

In China, Mr. Henry Washburn to Miss Elmina Waldron, in Albion, Mr. Timothy Hamlen to Miss Fannie Waldron.

In Boston, Noah Merrill, of Skowhegan, to Paulina Walker.

In Brighton, Albert A. Cole, to Mr. Hutchinson.

In Salem, John G. Reed of Madison, to Hannah J. French, of Waterville.

In Augusta, Mrs. Sewall to Mr. Mathews, both of Brunswick; Thos. Keating to Amelia Whitehouse of Smithfield; Orrin Fly to Amelia Barrett; Alton Baker to Letitia Keaton.

In Albion, Daniel Waldron of Orino, to Miss B. Baker of Augusta; Rev. A. W. Reed of Stroud, to a Mary Ann; and Mrs. W. D. Reed of Stroud, to a Mary Ann; and Mrs. W. D. Reed of Stroud, to a Mary Ann.

In Waterville, Mr. Wm. H. Gray, wife of J. P. Morton, aged 31.

In Fairport, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Bloomer C. Noble, wife of Mr. John Noble, aged 50. (Piscataquis Observer, Jan. 23, 1881.)

Deaths.

In Clinton, Jan. 14, James Lamb, aged 82.

In China, Mrs. Frank, widow of Edward Frank, Esq., in Northwedge, deceased child of Dr. and Mrs. E. Churchill.

In Bloomfield, Martha, wife of Martin Plummer, aged 21.

In Solon, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cook.

In North Vassalboro, Clementine B. Robinson, wife of Wm. Robinson, aged 35.

In the city of Waterville, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray, aged 45.

In Gardiner, Maria Ann Gray, wife of Wm. Gray, aged 34 years.

In St. Albans, Levi Higgins, aged 50.

COPARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT W. PRAY and JAMES A. GOODWIN formed a copartnership in the business of selling and repairing of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Furnishing Goods, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c. Persons in want of any of the above Goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, which was purchased with cash and will be sold at small profits. Waterville, Jan. 1881.

PAINE & GETHCHELL.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE 475 BBL. Extra Garden Flour. 20 " In Bags 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8. 1000 Bushels Caddis and Liverpool Salt. 20 Bbls. MOLASSES. 20 Bbls. and 100 Gallons TISIL.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Groceries and Dry Goods, which will be sold, at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

SHIRT LUMBER of all kinds bought and sold. Jan. 23, 1881.

250 BBL. CLEAR PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by ESTY, KIMBALL & Co., 210 Bouselle Block, Waterville, Jan. 23, 1881.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY J. R. ELDEN & Co. 27 PS. New Style M. D. Lingerie. 25 ps. Merino Prints. 10 " Cashmere. 10 " Alpaca. 10 " American. 10 " Manchester. 10 " Lancaster. 10 " Eng. Flannels. 10 " Woolen Blankets. 10 " Woolen Shawls. 10 " Bay State Shawls.

REMOVAL.

GRAND OPENING OF THE EXTENSIVE CARPET ROOMS! Nos. 1 and 2 1000 Street Block, PORTLAND.

SPARROW & TUKEY.

RESPECTFULLY give notice that they have removed to the SPACIOUS ROOMS over the new store of Messrs. J. L. Linn & Co., in the FREE STREET BLOCK, where they are now Stocking Large Assortments to their stock of Woolen, Cotton, Hemp, Straw, and Painted.

CARPETINGS, BOCKINGS, RUGS, MATS, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, Window Shades and Curtain Materials of all kinds; Carpet Bags, Stair Rods, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pine, &c. &c.

The undersigned, encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them in their efforts to establish the CARPET BUSINESS in this city, are determined to exert every effort to meet the growing wants of the place in this department of trade, have taken the above.

Most spacious and elegant Rooms in the State, and would now solicit attention to one of the LARGEST and BEST Stocked establishments in the State.

Carpets, Feathers, Mattresses, Upholstery GOODS, &c. &c., all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms and at the LOWEST PRICES.

SPARROW & TUKEY, CARPET DEALERS, Nos. 1 and 2 Free Street Block, PORTLAND. January 18, 1881.

Attention, Farmers!

YOU will find a complete set of Ground PLASTER at the NEW STRAIN PLASTER MILL, just north of the Depot. The stone was selected by persons who have had many years of experience in the business, and who flatter themselves with the belief that their stock on hand is best suited to our soil; and they firmly are of opinion that the Farmer who uses this plaster will find it to be the best of the kind. It is often seen in vain, to raise a crop by the use of a poor quality of plaster, or that quality not suited to the soil. The present high price of plaster under the new law has induced the undersigned to obtain a good quality. Thirty years of observation and experience in the business have induced the belief that the undersigned are enabled to make the best quality of plaster.

All kinds of Country Produce are taken in exchange, or Cash. They will keep a supply of EASTMAN'S PLASTER for sale. They will also keep a supply of the best quality of plaster, and will be pleased to receive orders for the same. They will also keep a supply of the best quality of plaster, and will be pleased to receive orders for the same.

W. ARNOLD KNIGHT has the honor of announcing to the citizens of Waterville and vicinity that he contemplates giving a course of lectures on the subject of the

Modern Style of Dancing, as practiced in the Southern and Western cities of this country. There would be two lessons per week, namely, on Tuesdays and Fridays, to classes as follows: From 7 to 8 o'clock. Young Ladies, from 7 to 8. Adults—Ladies from 7 to 8; Gents from 9 to 11 P. M. To Juveniles, standard and waltz quadrilles would be taught. To adults, either Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Mazurkas, or Schottisches. It would be necessary that there should be five scholars each in the afternoon and evening classes to insure a commencement.

W. A. K. has permission to refer to nearly all the best families of Bangor and vicinity, who have honored him with their patronage for the last three years. Any further particulars that may be desired can be known on application to Mr. K. at the Elmwood Hotel, until Friday, Jan. 27.

For Sale or to Let, THE HOUSE and LOT at the head of the Plain, Factory, opposite the School House, embracing about an acre of land. Apply to JAMES PARKER, Waterville, Jan. 18, 1881.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT, A WEEKLY PAPER AT \$1.50 PER YEAR. THIS LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER, independent of party or sect, is published for the purpose of giving the people of MAINE, in recommended to all who want a paper of its class. To the lovers of choice Tales, Stories, Sketches and Anecdotes, well mingled with useful information, valuable hints, and a general record of literary events, it is a most interesting and useful publication. It is published by J. H. ELDEN & Co., 210 Bouselle Block, Waterville, Jan. 18, 1881.

House to Let. THE subscriber offers for rent one half of a double house on Pine St. in Waterville, opposite the Institute. It is well furnished, has convenient water, and other privileges, and is well located. Rent \$10 per month. Apply to J. H. ELDEN & Co., 210 Bouselle Block, Waterville, Jan. 18, 1881.

Horse Sled For Sale. A DOUBLE HORSE SLED, new, and extra quality, for sale by JAMES PARKER, Waterville, Jan. 18, 1881.

NOTICE. The members of the North Ken. Ag. and Hort. Society are notified that the meeting for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before them, will take place on Tuesday, January 25, 1881, at 10 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Waterville Hotel. WILLIAM DYER, Sec'y. Jan. 23, 1881.

Selling off at Reduced Prices! THE subscribers have decided that from and after this date they will offer their stock of STOVES, which comprises some of the best of the kind, at reduced prices, in order to make room for Spring trade. They will sell off their stock of STOVES, which comprises some of the best of the kind, at reduced prices, in order to make room for Spring trade. They will sell off their stock of STOVES, which comprises some of the best of the kind, at reduced prices, in order to make room for Spring trade.

So Low as to Astonish the Purchaser! In view of a good stove, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call. Their stock is respectfully, LOCKE & WILEY, Waterville, Jan. 23, 1881.

To the Ladies of Waterville and Vicinity. MR. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has removed to the Waterville Hotel, and is prepared to give a course of lectures on the subject of the

Instruction upon the Piano Forte. MISS SPRING bids leave to announce to the citizens of Waterville, that after the middle of next month, she will be prepared to give instruction upon the Piano Forte, to such as may desire to receive it.

MISS SPRING will be pleased to receive, for terms, at the house of Dr. John Sprague, from Jan. 23, 1881.

Marriages. In China, Mr. Henry Washburn to Miss Elmina Waldron, in Albion, Mr. Timothy Hamlen to Miss Fannie Waldron.

In Boston, Noah Merrill, of Skowhegan, to Paulina Walker.

In Brighton, Albert A. Cole, to Mr. Hutchinson.

In Salem, John G. Reed of Madison, to Hannah J. French, of Waterville.

In Augusta, Mrs. Sewall to Mr. Mathews, both of Brunswick; Thos. Keating to Amelia Whitehouse of Smithfield; Orrin Fly to Amelia Barrett; Alton Baker to Letitia Keaton.

In Albion, Daniel Waldron of Orino, to Miss B. Baker of Augusta; Rev. A. W. Reed of Stroud, to a Mary Ann; and Mrs. W. D. Reed of Stroud, to a Mary Ann.

In Waterville, Mr. Wm. H. Gray, wife of J. P. Morton, aged 31.

In Fairport, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Bloomer C. Noble, wife of Mr. John Noble, aged 50. (Piscataquis Observer, Jan. 23, 1881.)

Deaths. In Clinton, Jan. 14, James Lamb, aged 82.

In China, Mrs. Frank, widow of Edward Frank, Esq., in Northwedge, deceased child of Dr. and Mrs. E. Churchill.

In Bloomfield, Martha, wife of Martin Plummer, aged 21.

In Solon, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cook.

In North Vassalboro, Clementine B. Robinson, wife of Wm. Robinson, aged 35.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Selling off at Very Reduced Prices until the 15th March next!

THIS subscriber, having concluded to close up his present business, offers his entire stock of DRY GOODS, at prices that will surely result in a sale, and in the following articles, viz.:

Cloths, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sateens and Stewings; Tulle, Lingerie, Alpaca, Bay State and Waterloo Long Square Shawls, (a nice article) a large variety of Calicoes, Gingham, Flannels, Patch, Table Cover, Mowen, Cambrics, Mullins, &c. &c. &c.

Hard Ware. Including a large lot of Files, Blaws and Screws, Knives and Forks, Mineral and Mahogany Bow Knobs, Door Locks and Handles, Brass and Iron Stoves, and a large lot of other articles, &c. &c. &c. German, Flint and other GLASS, from 7 by 9 to 12 by 12, Wrought and Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks. PAINTS and OILS.

SAWS.—Circular, Mill, Cross-cut, Hand and Wood Saws. Also Iron and Steel, viz.:

Cut Tire, from 2 to 12 inches; Cast and German Steel, Sweden Steel, for shafts and pumps, from 1 to 12 inches wide, Square, Flat, and Round Sweden, English, Russian and other Iron; Shoe Spikes, Spike Rods, Norway Horse and Nail Rods, Hoop Iron, CABLE CHAINS, S-S, 6-S, 7-S; Log and Draught Chains, Vices, &c. &c.

W. I. Goods and Groceries—a large stock. Live Geese and Russia Feathers. BUFFALO HORN; Horse Blanketing, very heavy, 2-1/4 yds wide. Gridstones, with or without Cranks and Rollers.

These comprise only a small part of the stock, and offer an inducement to traders in the country to perfect their stock as cheap or cheaper than they can purchase and bring them from Boston, and the subscriber respectfully solicits their attention to the above. Possibilities also are engaged in selling Dry Goods, will find it to their interest to call and see the Goods and prices.

Waterbury, Jan. 1, 1881. Z. SANGER. P. S. Any person wishing to purchase the whole stock, can do so on an immediate sale, and on terms to be agreed upon, on interest; and I will rent the Store, which is in the centre of the village and a good location as any in town.

130 M. good seasoned HEMLOCK BOARDS for sale as above.

TICONIC AIRTIGHT! I have got a new

COOKING STOVE on the street, perfect in every respect. This Stove is better adapted to the wants of the public than any Stove that has ever before been offered. The castings are much thicker than those of the ordinary Stove, and it is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel.

These Stoves are made in New York or Massachusetts where the Stove was made—nearly all have had to do with Western manufactured Stoves, and they are all of the best quality. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of fuel. It is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and it will burn so long that it will save the cost of

MISCELLANY.

DO I FORGET THEE?

Go, in the summer, when the morning breaketh,
And all around is filled with daisy light;
When the sweet tiny field-flowers awake,
And softly sighs its perfume away.
Behold the lark-up the clear air singing,
Trilling above its lucid free-borne notes.
From his bright speckled breast he darts forth flinging,
Away, away, till lost to sight, he flies.
Doth not the lark's eye to meet the dawning,
His wings spread strong, to reach his airy height?
If flower and bird change not, why question me—
Do I forget thee?

Go, in the evening—when the sun is gleaming,
To the deep forest—watch the panting deer,
Under the trees unnumbered, watchful dreaming,
Thyself starting at each sound they hear.
List to the thrush and the blackbird singing,
While the calm breathing wind just rocks the leaves,
The emerald wood with melody is ringing,
As light with shade and music intervenes.
Do not the shy deer court the bonny deer's abiding,
Their wide, hot nostrils and the welcome bowers?
The songsters of the grove are serenading,
Each to his mate the joyful tidings pour.
If such as these change not, why question me—
Do I forget thee?

Go, in the evening—watch the streamlet flowing,
O'er pebbly banks, through green and velvet meads;
The sportive fish, in gold and silver glowing,
Flash in their crystal home as day dawns.
And mark the sunflower when the west is streaming
With rainbow clouds of light, as Sol retires,
Turns its face to catch his last smiling beams,
Then bowing to its grave, the earth expires.
Does not the sportive fish, when day's deceiving,
Leap to the streamlet's bosom in their play?
Do not the sunflower, faithful in its teeming,
Linger to catch the last departing ray?
Beloved, if these change not, why question me—
Do I forget thee?
[Eliza Cook's Journal.]

Care of Horses.
To go fully into this subject, would require a whole volume, yet a few hints may be useful to some of our readers. Those persons who are constantly taking care of horses, are generally faithful and intelligent, and manage well. The horse is most neglected by the farmer, who, in the winter, has but little for him to do, and spends but little time—often too little—in taking care of him.

The standing of the horse is too much neglected, or this subject is not judiciously managed either by the professed groom or the farmer. The horse is often allowed to stand in the stable, on a hard floor, with his fore feet considerably higher than his hind ones, constantly straining his muscles. The floor on which horses stand, should only slant one or one and a half inches in eight or nine feet, barely enough to conduct off the liquid manure.

Some farmers turn their horses into a pen, and let them stand as they please. This is a good arrangement, as they can move about, and stand at ease; and by standing on the manure which is moist and soft to their feet, they are much less liable to injuries in the feet than horses that stand on hard floors. By this arrangement a horse may eat from a trough by the barn door, so as to breathe freely of pure air. But with this plan, it is necessary to level the manure frequently where the horse stands to eat, else it will accumulate under his hind feet and give him an uneasy position.

Horses should be carried and brushed down daily. This is as necessary as it is for a person to wash his face and hands daily. It is not only necessary to comfort, but to permanent health.

Horses should have a good supply of pure water. Farmers often consult their own convenience in supplying this, to the serious injury of their horses. The animal comes home rather late in the evening, warm, and perhaps sweaty, and in that condition he is supplied with cold water, as the hour for retiring for the night is at hand, and to water the horse, as the saying is, after he has become cool, would be very inconvenient. To avoid so great an evil as giving cold water to a warm horse in winter when his labor is over, give him water when he is about to return, if convenient; if not, wait till the horse has become cool, after returning home, and turn him to the water, or if more convenient carry some to the stable. If a little hot water can be added to the cold he may have drink without waiting; or moistened food may be given to him, so that water will not be so necessary.

There is one thing in which many farmers are negligent in the care of their horses. They feed their whole stock early in the evening, and they do not go to the barn again for the night. When the horse has eaten his supper of dry fodder, he is very thirsty, but he has no drink, and suffers greatly for want of it. The next morning his thirst is abated, by an equalization of moisture in the system, and he has become hungry, and is looking for his breakfast, so he will not drink frequently in the morning, though water is offered. It is but little trouble to turn the horse to water, about nine o'clock in the evening, and it should be attended to. If the food be cut and moistened, as now practiced by many, it will be, in a great measure, a remedy for the evil.

When the horse is out keep him well covered, while standing in the cold, especially after hard driving, or when warm; and put a blanket on him on being put into the stable when sweating. Never wash a horse's legs in cold water. Cold water may be used in inflammation, but only when the horse is still and cool.—[N. E. Farmer.]

"Possibly our age western judges suffer unjust reproach at times," writes one who knows, "from the conduct of some among them; but having lived in their midst, I can bear witness to the truth of the following circumstances: A farmer residing in this region, had remarked during the sittings of the circuit court, a part of his corn field to be beaten down in a regular track of ten or twelve paces in length, as if by the ranging of some animal to and fro. Anxious to detect the cause, he ensconced himself one day among the thick leaves, and observed, about the hour of adjournment, one of the judges cautiously approaching the spot. Arrived at the path, he commenced pacing it gravely up and down, with knit brow and air of cogitation, and at length, drawing a small chip from his pocket, he spat on one side of it, balanced it on an instant on his finger, flipped it up in the air, and watching its descent intently, exclaimed as it fell: 'Not for defendant—Dry for plaintiff!'; then stooping down: 'Plaintiff has it!' The farmer avoided all litigation from that moment."

"The Man who knows how to conduct a Newspaper," has been found in Meriden Village, N. H. His name is Carter. He subscribed for the New York Tribune, sent his money, and a communication, respecting the "Church and Clergy." The paper is sent, and the church and clergy thrown into the fire. The new subscriber refuses to take the Tribune from the Post Office, because his article is not inserted, and demands that his communication and his money be returned, or he shall consider it a felony. In reply, the editor says he never will, in order to secure a subscriber, publish an article; that he never gave a premium for subscribers, and that he gave only his paper for their money; and closes by saying, "your money shall be returned, and I am glad to get rid of you so cheaply."—[Transcript.]



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the magnetic powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished Physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID.

It is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CLAMPS, PARALYSIS and PALSIES, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, HICCA, HEMIPLEGIA, and CHOLERA, COLIC, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DRAPEPSY, NERVOUS THROTTLE, CATAPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HICCA, COMPLAINT of the KIDNEYS, DEBILITY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one single cause—namely

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

IN NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the system, and excite the system to a more violent action, thus increasing the disease. The only remedy, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened system is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great efficacy and excellence of

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID.

consists in the fact that the great and curative disease by outward application, in place of the usual mode of drugging and poisoning the patient, it exhausts Nature's sinks, and restores the system to its normal condition.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest harm to any person, and are perfectly safe in all cases.

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were

constant and incurable cases of the following diseases:

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing

else had been tried in vain.

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the

case of a person afflicted with that base of indigestion,

DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, which is a common complaint

in the United States, and which is caused by a derangement

of the nervous system, and which is cured by the use of

the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

entirely and permanently cured, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which

is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and

MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the

GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is

cured by the use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC

FLUID, and which is cured by the use of the GALVANIC

BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and which is cured by the

use of the GALVANIC BELT, and MAGNETIC FLUID, and

ANDROSCHUGGIN & KENNEDY R. R.

Passenger Trains will, until further notice, run as follows, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Down Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Up Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Rows include Morning Trains (Waterville at 8:20 A.M., Portland at 10:35 A.M.) and Evening Trains (Portland at 7:30 A.M., Waterville at 9:45 A.M.).

HENRY NOURSE & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery,
Having just received a large addition to their stock
comprising a great variety in the Hardware line, to
which they will constantly be receiving additions from
English and American Manufacturers.