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Maxham & Wing

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[From Harper's Magazine for August.]
A WONDER.
BY ALICE CARY.

Still always growth in me the great wonder,
When all the fields are blushing like the dawn,
And only one poor little flower under,
That I can see no flowers, that one being gone;
No flower of all because of one being gone.

Aye, ever in me growth the great wonder,
When all the hills are shining white and red,
And only one poor little flower ploughed under,
That it were all as one if all were dead;
Aye, all as one if all the flowers were dead.

I cannot feel the beauty of the roses;
Their soft leaves seem to me but layers of dust;
Out of my opening hand each blessing closes;
Nothing is left me but my hope, and trust;
Nothing but heavenly hope, and heavenly trust.

I get no sweetness of the sweetest things;
My house, my friends no longer comfort me;
Strange loneliness grows the old familiar faces;
For I can nothing have, not having thee;
All my possessions I possessed through thee.

Having, I have them not—strange contradiction;
Heaven needs must cast its shadow on our earth;
Yea, down in the waters of affliction,
Breaks forth to make us know our treasure's worth,
To make us know how much our love is worth.

And while I mourn, the anguish of my story
Breaks, as the wave breaks on the hindering bar;
There, but hidden in the deeps of glory,
Even as the sunshine hides the lessening star,
And with true love I love thee from afar.

I know Our Father must be good, not evil,
And murmur not for faith's sake, at my ill;
Nor at the mystery of the working cavi,
That somehow bindeth all things in his will;
And though he slay me, makes me trust him still.

MRS. STIRLING'S RECEPTION.

"And so we are really settled in our own house. It seems too good to be true, don't it?"

As John Stirling's pretty wife was speaking, she let down the soft, heavy-falling brocade curtains of the handsome room, half parlor, half library, where she sat with her husband, turned on a little more gas, so that the Italian peasant girl, and the dark, bright Spanish woman, on the alabaster shade of the drop-light, might display their beauties yet more glowingly; and then seated herself in a little easy-chair, beside the lounge where her husband lay stretched out in the enjoyment of the masculine comforts—evening ease and household sovereignty. Taking up a dainty bit of bright colored knitting, she went on:

"It was very nice, to be sure, boarding at mother's, but it was a sort of vacant life, after all. This is so much better. I have something to do now."

John Stirling smiled.
"And something to govern. After all, I believe it is the love of power that makes you women so delight in homes of your own. I don't doubt, gentle as you women seem, that your servants find you as austere as the Great Mogul."

"I declare, John, you are too bad; I never scold, and I'm sure everything has gone on so nicely since we have been here—"

"A whole week, and all the brooms new. But don't look sober. I have every confidence in your ability to keep the wheels moving."

She sat silent awhile, until her husband began to wait to hear her voice again, and rallied her from her abstraction.

"What is it, little one? You seem in a brown study about something. Remember I'm your prime minister, and must know all the State secrets and cares of government."

"I was only wondering John, whether you would see a certain matter as I do. Do you realize how many parties we went to while we were at mother's? There were the Hurlburts asked us three times, and the Graysons twice, and you know we went everywhere."

John Stirling knew that very well. Something reserved of nature save to those of his own household, and not fond of general society, going to a continual round of parties had been one of the sacrifices he had made during the first winter of his marriage, to please his gay little wife. The idea crossed his mind, as she spoke, that she, too, had wearied of so much excitement, and was going to propose for the future, a quieter life.

"Yes, I like it," she said, with a little embarrassment, for her woman's intuition divined the course his thoughts had taken. "I was only thinking, John, that, having accepted so many invitations, every one would say we were mean if we did not give at least one large party in return. It would be just the best time now, don't you see? Every thing we have is so fresh and new—our drawing-rooms are really elegant! I should so like to gather our friends round us, and give a sort of housewarming!"

"That's a primitive, comfortable sounding term, Nellie. How much would this friendly little affair cost us?"

"Oh! I've thought of all over. We should have to ask every one we know. It wouldn't do to slight any. Besides, the more the merrier, you know. We could have Smith get up the supper and furnish the decorations. His bill would be about three hundred and fifty—say fifty more for the music; and a new dress for me."

"Five hundred dollars, eh, Nellie?"

"Yes, I'm sure I could make five hundred do it handsomely. I could send out the invitations for week after next."

"Well, dear, you must let me dream over it. I really didn't know receptions were such expensive affairs. Five hundred dollars for an evening's entertainment; and the prospect of a hard winter, and much suffering among the poor! Well, I'll tell you in the morning. If I can make up my mind that it is right, you shall have the party."

The rest of the evening was a little constrained. The young wife, seeing that her husband did not care to talk about the reception any more just then, struggled bravely to avoid the subject, and, inasmuch as it held possession of all her thoughts, was rather an absent-minded companion.

That night, after his wife was quietly asleep beside him, John Stirling spent an hour of not untroubled thought. Unlike Nellie, he had been brought up in a quiet country home, where five hundred dollars would have been thought a by no means inadequate provision for the support of the whole family during the entire year. Was it right, could it be right, to spend it upon one evening's entertainment, for the sake, too, of people, who would be in no wise benefitted thereby—whose choicest pleasures were so common that they had already palled upon their senses. But then, as his wife had suggested, they had been out so much—would not this drawing ball from a return of civilities look very mean? And John Stirling shrank with all the pride of a sensitive man, from the least imputation of meanness. They were not rich. True, his capital was his own, and his business was good; but he had not felt that he could spend more than three thousand a year on home expenses, and here was five hundred extra, upon which he had not counted, coming at once. Surely he could not dare, for such a cause, to stint his contributions for the relief of the suffering. Could he afford it without? Nellie, the indulged child of wealthy parents, knew nothing of such anx-

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ious thoughts; she only heard the result in the morning. Before he gave her his good-by kiss, he said in a tone a little more sober than he meant it should be.

"Well, dear, you shall have your party. You can begin making your arrangements at once. Here is a hundred dollars for the feminine adornments. I will pay Smith and the music afterward."

That was all. John Stirling had a sunny, unselfish temper, and when he had made up his mind to grant his wife the indulgence she craved, it would not have been like him to spoil her pleasure by any indication of dissatisfaction.

Still, as I have hinted, her intuitions were strong and her nature sensitive and impressible, and she had a certain sense of having persuaded her husband somewhat against his own wishes, that rather disinclined her to commence her preparations. It was nearly eleven o'clock before she dressed herself for the shopping expedition. She was just tying the strings to her elegant fall hat when she heard a ring at the door, and presently a servant came in with the information that a little child, who had brought home sewing, waited to see her.

Mrs. Stirling was motherly by instinct, and her heart warmed at once to the shy little creature who came timidly in. It was a girl not more than seven years old—quite too young, Mrs. Stirling thought, to be trusted alone in the streets; but then she herself had been brought up under the successive rule of nurse-maid and governess.

She took the bundle from the child's hand, and said, with the same bright, kind smile which had wiled John Stirling's bachelor heart away:

"Where did you come from, and how did you find your way here alone, you poor little thing?"

"Sister Annie sent me, ma'am. She had done your embroidery, and she thought, if she could get the money for it to pay Mr. Jenkins, may be he would let us stay in the room, till she got a little better."

"She is sick, then?"

"Yes'm. She didn't feel well enough to come. It has been hard getting along all summer, for the ladies she works for were almost all out of town, and some of them owing her; and I s'pose the worry and not having much to eat did it, ma'am."

Mrs. Stirling leaned toward the little creature, and looked at her more closely. Could it be hunger, she thought, that made those blue eyes look so large and the skin so transparent?

Was this little thing actually suffering for bread, and she going to spend five hundred dollars in one evening, feasting those who never felt a want even of dainties? She knew not what thoughts had been in her husband's mind when he spoke of suffering among the poor. She said, pleasantly:

"Well, child, you must have some luncheon, and then I will go with you to see your sister. I had better speak to her about the work."

"Isn't it right? Can't you pay her?" The child gave a start of alarm and spoke with the premature womanliness and natural apprehensions of misfortune which are among the saddest fruits of poverty.

Mrs. Stirling relieved her with ready sympathy.

"Yes, indeed, the work is all right. It's done beautifully; but I want to see your sister about some more, and perhaps I can do her good."

It would have made the kind lady's heart ache could she have seen the eagerness with which the half-famished child devoured the lunch which was set before her in the kitchen.

In a few moments they were ready to start. Mrs. Stirling had replaced her velvet mantle by a Scotch shawl, her French hat by a simple straw; and with a basket in her hand containing a few dainties with which she hoped to tempt the sick girl's palate, she followed the child across the city toward C—street—a locality hitherto terra incognita to her.

In a half-dilapidated wooden house, in a narrow court, she found the object of her search. She went up two flights of stairs and entered a back room lighted by one window. The atmosphere struck her, in spite of her warm attire, with a sudden chill.

Evidently the sun never came here. The dampness on the wall, the general aspect of gloom and cheerlessness, was only relieved by an air of scrupulous neatness which pervaded everything. Mrs. Stirling had already noticed this quality in the attire of the child, which, though cheap and poor and patched, was as immaculate in its cleanliness as her own.

At the window, attempting to sew, the older sister sat, but she was evidently very ill. Every now and then a spasm of coughing seized her, which compelled her to lay down her work and clasp both her hands to her side, while the paleness of her thin cheek flushed into hectic.

Mrs. Stirling had not seen her before since spring, the work returned that morning having been sent to her by a servant. She went to her and sat down in a chair which stood near.

"Your sister said you were sick, and so I came to see if I could be of any use to you," she said, in gentle tones, which, of themselves, carried a certain comfort with them. "You have changed terribly since last spring. I must hear all about it; but I want you should eat what I have brought you; here is some jelly, and a bit of cold chicken—they will do you good."

The poor girl looked at the viands with the involuntary greediness of hunger. Then she blushed deeply, and said in a low voice:

"I am very grateful, madam; but if you please, I will wait until you leave me. Allow me to present to attend to you."

"No, indeed!" Mrs. Stirling spoke in her pretty absolute fashion. "I am not going yet. I want to talk with you awhile, and I shall not go so until you have taken something to strengthen you. Little Jane has lunched already."

So the gay, bright lady sat, and waited, feeling, in the new prospect of being actively useful, a genuine glow of delight. When the girl had finished her generous meal and taken up her work again, Mrs. Stirling began to talk to her.

"Is this consumption, Annie?" she asked gently. "Your cough alarms me."

"No, ma'am, I am very sure it is nothing of the kind yet. There is no consumption in our family. My father was a country minister, and had a strong and healthy constitution.

He died young, but it was from a violent fever, caught in attendance on a sick stranger. I think it was grief which made my mother follow him in three months. She had always been delicate, though not sickly, and she lacked the strength it required to live and suffer. It is seven years since she died, on the very day little Jane was born."

"How old were you, then?"

"Fifteen, and there were no living children between us two."

"And you have supported yourself and her ever since?"

"Oh! no. My father's books and furniture sold for enough to keep us some time, and my aunt, who lived here, brought us to Boston. We both lived with her. She took care of Jane, and I worked in a shop, and earned enough to buy our clothes and help Aunt Martha with the living. It is only since she died—three years ago, that I have been all alone with Jenny."

"You came out of the shop, then?"

"Yes, besides I could not have Jenny there with me, and she had no one else to see to her, and indeed I have made more money since, I have embroidered so much."

"But surely you have suffered more than usual this summer?"

"Oh! yes, ma'am. The ladies that I work for are mostly out of town in the summer all ways, and so winters I try to save something to help us through. But last winter was so hard that I had not as much work as usual, and this summer we have not been very well off. I had to give up the comfortable room I used to have because I could not earn enough to pay for it and I suppose the dampness here has not just agreed with me."

"She tried to smile, but the tears came; instead. Mrs. Stirling took her hand with a comforting pressure.

"Don't cry. Better times are coming to you now. I am sure I can influence you a great deal more work. You shall have enough to do; and we must see that you move out of this damp, unhealthy place."

Sister Annie smiled sadly.

"The landlord has seen to that, madam. I can only stay here three days longer. He wants to let the room to a tenant who will pay more; and I have been troubled for fear I should not be able to go out and find another place."

"Well, you must not feel anxious. Just leave that till to-morrow. Then if you are not able, I will find a place for you. I can find one as good as this. At any rate, to-morrow you shall see me again; and in the mean time the pay for the work little Jane brought home will make you comfortable."

"So saying, she put into the girl's hand twice the customary price for the embroidery she had done, and without waiting for the thanks which trembled on Annie Hadley's lips, she went out of the room, down the stairs, and returned home after this first charity visit.

On the way she stopped but once, and that was not to look into any of the windows gay with autumn goods, or to exchange her hundred dollar note on the Suffolk Bank for silks and satins. She only went for a moment to a neat, respectable looking house on Myrtle street, and then hurried home.

She met her husband, when he came to his five o'clock dinner, with a beaming smile. The meal was well cooked and neatly served; the wife opposite him was young and fair; and when John Stirling rose from the table and went with her into her evening room, it is no wonder he said to himself, that this being in one's home was not so bad a thing, after all.

"What is it, Nellie?" he asked after a while, in answer to a questioning look in his wife's eyes. She drew near him.

"You are sure, John, you can spare me that five hundred dollars without putting aside any rightful claim?"

"I hope so, Nellie; if I had not thought so, I should not have given it to you, as much as I love to please you."

"Then what," she spoke hesitatingly, "what if I wanted very much indeed to use it for something else?"

"I do not understand what you can possibly mean."

For answer she detailed to him the different events of the day. When she was through, she said:

"It seems so hard, John, for that poor girl, a minister's daughter, too, to be suffering for want of food; and living, or rather dying, by inches, in that miserable, damp, unhealthy place. I can see how, with five hundred dollars, I could make her so comfortable. I stopped in at Nurse Smagdon's on my way home to-day and I found that she had a nice, bright, good-sized room, which she will let for seventy dollars a year. There is a stove in it already, and a carpet on the floor; and thirty dollars more would supply it with everything needed for comfort. Now, if I could pay the rent of the room a year in advance for Annie Hadley, and fit it up neatly, what a fine start it would be for her! It would give her such a rest—such freedom from care. She would have time to get well. She's very skillful with her needle, and with the work she could easily do, she could live so nicely, and Jenny could go to school. I have all planned, and there, with your permission, goes the hundred dollars in my pocket."

John Stirling looked at his wife, and it seemed to him, with the generous, unselfish light illuminating it, her face was the face of an angel. But he did not say so then.

He answered her, in the tone of one raising an objection, "But what would you wear to the party, Nellie? I should not like to see you look shabby."

"Trust me for that. I can wear my wedding dress. It is such a rich heavy white silk, and it is not soiled as all. With a little different arrangement of the trimmings, it will be as handsome as anything I could get. But are you quite set upon giving the party, John?"

"Are not you, dear?"

"I was."

There was a pause for a few moments, in which Nellie tied and untied the tassels of her little silk apron several times. When she looked up, an eager light shone through the mist which had somehow gathered before her eyes.

"I suppose there are many people in the city, John, just as worthy as Annie Hadley, and needing help just as much?"

"Without doubt, Nellie; plenty of worse

cases, especially now as winter is coming, on."

"Could you help me to find them?"

"I think I could. Some of the cases of destitution, which he cannot afford to relieve, make a business man's heart ache almost every day."

"Then four hundred dollars extra, which you would not have given otherwise, will do a great deal, won't it?"

"Yes, a great deal. It is a large sum."

"Yes, it is a large sum, as you said last night, John, to be spent on a single evening's entertainment for those who do not need it, but not large when we compare it with the wants of those who suffer. John, I have no wish to give that party. Will you take that money for doing good?"

"But those who have invited us, Nellie? The Hurlburts, the Graysons; all your many friends? One wouldn't like to be thought mean."

"We can ask them all, a few at a time—all those we care for. Your ordinary housekeeping allowance is liberal enough for that. If that does not please them, after all, John," and the little woman hid her face on her husband's shoulder, for she was one who seldom uttered her deepest thoughts, or mentioned, even to him, the emotions which she held most sacred—"if they should not approve it, it matters so much more, what He thinks who told us to invite to our feasts the poor, the maimed, the blind. I have been blind till to-day, John. I don't care for large parties any more."

"You shall do as your heart has counselled you, Nellie. The money shall be at your disposal to-morrow. We'll give our reception to the guests whom God himself graciously chose for us."

He said no more just then, but Nellie Stirling had unconsciously gained in that hour a new and holier love on the heart of her husband. He had loved the gay, half-spoiled girl. What word expresses what he felt for the noble, self-sacrificing woman whom that day had revealed to him?

Annie Hadley's heart was lightened next day of a weary burden, and she was as grateful for Mrs. Stirling's delicacy as for her aid.

MUST HAVE HIS WITNESS.—Dr. Merrill, Mayor of Oakland, Cal., tells a good story of Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He says he had occasion some years since to employ a lawyer in Virginia City, and consulted a friend, who advised him to employ Stewart. "Is he a man of ability?" asked the doctor. "Yes," replied his friend, "Stewart is an able man; a good lawyer, well read, and gives great care to his cases. He has a wonderful facility of analyzing a case, determining at once what is necessary to be provided, and what is not. Now when you call upon Stewart, he will ask you to state your case. You commence a recital, and he listens attentively. You make an assertion, and he stops you and again asks if you have a witness to prove it. You have, and he tells you to go on. You state another point in your case, the importance of which he immediately detects, and again asks if you have a witness to prove it. You reply in the affirmative, and he bids you to proceed. You go still deeper in the case until his quick perception detects another important point, and he asks: 'Have you a witness to prove it?' 'Well—no!' you reply. 'Have you no witness to prove that point?' asks Stewart. 'None,' you reply. 'Then,' says Stewart, emphatically, 'you must go right off and get him!'

A MODEL OFFICER.—Would that we had in public positions more such men as Col. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents. The Watchman and Reflector describes him as "a practical Temperance reformer, 'one of the old time,' and proves its assertion good by relating the following incidents concerning him:—

"He recently said to a friend, 'No man can do his work well if his head is muddled with liquor. I can't prevent men from drinking, but I shall not have any drinking men in my bureau.' A clerk was reported to him as being in the habit of getting drunk. He examined the young man's work and found it excellent, and then said to him:—

"Mr. Blank, I've looked into your case; you do your work with entire satisfaction to your chief and to me; but last week you were absent two days, and week before last. You are in the habit of going on a spree about once a week; I don't want to dismiss you—you are a young man of capacity, and you have a promising future if you will only let liquor alone; I had much rather save you than discharge you—I should like to help you become a man; can't you give up liquor? You must if you remain here.' The talk lasted half an hour—it was the tender and pleading talk of a wise father to an erring son. It took place five or six weeks ago—that young man has not touched a drop of liquor since."

"This is not the way the head of a department usually talks to his erring subordinates, but it is the style which Christians should use towards those who are 'overtaken in a fault.' There are religious men who think it their duty either to remain on Mount Sinai and assist in its thunder and lightning, or to stand upon Mount Ebal and curse. They never in spirit or in act, come upon Mount Zion. Such men should study Gal. 6: 1 and James 5: 19, 20."

At last week's meeting of the Woman's suffrage Association of New York, upon Mrs. Norton's remarking that she made her best speeches in bed, Miss Anthony related an anecdote of Emerson. In the night the philosopher feels the big thoughts crowding in upon his brain, and arises to put them on paper. Mrs. Emerson awakes yawning, "what's the matter, my dear?" The seer replies in deep tones, "it's only an I dear."

The Advance newspaper recently devoted an article to John Hancock, in which it is said that the great signer "was vain and unscrupulous, everybody with whom he traded was obliged to sue him," and horrible to add, he pastured his cows on the Boston Common.

Unless revived by a direct enactment of Congress, of which there is much doubt, the income tax will not be collected after next April, its existence being limited to that period. There seems to be a general opposition to its renewal.

SUNDAY AND SUICIDE.

It is our serious opinion that there is no one thing that kills, exhausts, or sends to the lunatic asylum more of the active and strong men of this country, than the breach of the Fourth Commandment. "He kept no Sunday."—you may safely write that epitaph over hundreds of graves that will be dug, in this year 1869, for strong men cut down in their prime, for ambitious, prosperous, influential men, cut off in the midst of the race of life. The doctors will say "softening of the brain," "paralysis," "heart disease," "nervous exhaustion,"—there are a dozen medical names for the cause of the "sad and untimely" decease of our prominent fellow-citizen, Mr. Blank. But, sifted to the bottom, the real fact was Mr. Blank killed himself by breaking Sunday.

There are suicides in scores, where no apparent cause exists for what the newspapers call "the rash act." The man was doing well. His business was prospering. His family relatives were pleasant and affectionate. One day he puts an end to himself, no man can tell why, least of all the solemn coroner's jury who return the usual old-wise verdict—"temporary insanity." Searched to the bottom, the matter will yield this verdict—"died of working on Sundays."

No law of God is arbitrary. It is for man's good that God has established all his statutes. Clear as the truth is about them all, it is especially clear about the Day of Rest. The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. And if it was made for man anywhere, it was surely made for him in these United States.

Our life is more intense than any of the world we yet know. The movement of all things is with express-train speed. We are all in the whirl together. It takes every faculty a man possesses to enable him to hold his own. Striving to get on, striving to keep square up to the front, with the army of competitors, a man is compelled to use every power to the fullest. It makes little difference what his calling may be, the pressure is about the same in all. The man who will succeed—who will even hold fairly his own—must accept the necessity of anxious, ceaseless, never ending work.

So our people "burn the candle at both ends." Nervous diseases, diseases which affect the brain, the physicians tell us, are becoming the most common. So, sudden deaths, death by paralysis, death from "softening of the brain," as it is called, are the common exits of our most prominent men. Business men, statesmen, lawyers, clergymen, students, they are getting, in America, into a habit of going out at a moment's warning, dropping dead as they stand, in a way that has never been known before. The probabilities that any prominent man, in any walk of life, will die in his bed, in a ripe old age in these United States, are daily becoming rarer.

There are reasons enough given for this state of things, we say, but they all resolve themselves at last into the same—overwork. The men have no Sabbaths—no "rests" at all. It is one perpetual workday, and when they seek for enjoyment it is enjoyment of that fierce, restless kind—late hours—hot suppers—gas flaming theaters—the "spectacular drama"—the gambling table often, "amusements"—so-called, which keep the nerves on the same tension, and inflame still more the feverish and restless brain. The calm quiet of rational social enjoyment, the sports of the children at home, the soothing intercourse of domestic life, the peace of intellectual relaxation with genial books or intelligent friends, all on the jaded taste. Intense excitement, new sensations, are essential elements in what Americans miscall amusements. And so comes the overwork upon the nerves and brain. There is no rest for them day or night.

Now and then there is enough of toughness in the constitutional fiber, enough of steel and wholeness derived from hard-working parents, the children of the soil, to carry a man through this sort of life to a reasonable old age. But these are exceptional cases, and they are daily growing more exceptional. The children of these fathers and mothers, whose nerves are raw to the touch, and whose brains are in a restless buzz all their lives; are showing themselves true to the inevitable natural law.

Now it was to meet just this sort of blunder in human life that the Lord gave His seventh day of rest. He knew the constitution of the creature he had made, and did not order him to do no work on that day because it is at all necessary to the great God that men should work or not work, but because it is absolutely essential to the well-being of man that he should rest the tired hands and calm the fevered brain. And as a matter of fact, there is no rest, no relaxation so utter as that offered by a well kept Sunday. This is simply a fact which no physiologist will deny. There is perfect rest and quiet for the body, and to the worker with his hands, that may be the main point. But there is far more than this. The mind is called away from all its cares and all its common vulgar interests. A new set of thoughts and interests are presented. It is lifted out of the office and the street and the market-place—out of its narrowness, its isolated cares, and put on the broad ground of universal human interests, towards God. The sordid cares of the hour are all forgotten. The dust, and heat, and glare, and restlessness of hurrying life give place to thoughts of the great peace of God. The man is called to rise out of the changing into the unchanging, out of the temporary into the eternal, out of the low into the infinitely lofty, out of the strife into the deep calm of the eternal peace, out of the smoke and dust of earth into the blue abysses of everlasting glory and calm. The holy influences fall upon the waiting, open soul like a benediction. Sunday becomes the crown and glory of the week. It is the day of peace, the day of highest thoughts, the day for friends, and church, and the social greeting of friends, the freeman's day amid the week's slavery; the one day which God gives as a badge and symbol of that liberty which Christ bought for the captive of the world and time. A well-kept Sunday, therefore, perfectly meets the wants of the modern man. It offers him just the rest which he requires. There is no relaxation so complete as that which presents thoughts and interests utterly different from those with which a man is commonly engaged, and the loftier those thoughts and the higher those interests, the better. The jaded

faculties never enjoy such perfect rest as when another set of faculties are called into play and exercise while the tired ones sleep in calm.

We are not going now on the theological argument for Sunday, we leave that entirely untouched, except in so far as it recognizes the certain truth that good theology is good sense, and that the requirements of a true religion are founded on the strictest basis of the eternal fitness of things.

And we say then, that never more, than in this country and at this time was Sunday an essential element in human life for its well being; and not, be it marked, the Continental Sunday of military reviews, brass bands, and beer gardens, nor the old Jewish Sabbath of the Puritan with its stern and funeral gloom, but the Christian and churchy Lord's Day—the home and church Sunday—the cheerfulness and brightest of all the seven, when the old primal bread—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is suspended for the sons of Adam and they stand on the earth, Christ's emancipated free-men.

There is no escape for the inevitable laws of life. A man cannot work seven days, instead of six with the intensity with which he must work in this country, without paying the penalty some time. He may simulate for awhile, the weary powers of brain and nerve by the common method of pouring down alcohol in some of its shapes, in quantities to suit. But this only postpones the inevitable awakening. It makes the blow come only more surely, and more suddenly. Some day the merchant's eyes blur, over the columns of his ledger. The figures will not, for the first time in his life, come right, and he goes home and the family physician takes the law into his own hands, and prescribes a year or two of Sundays together—or—softening of the brain, just as the merchant prefers. Some day the prosperous lawyer sinks confused in the middle of a successful speech, and can no more command his thoughts than if he were an imbecile. Some day the statesman drops in the senate, or in the office, and paralysis enforces a series of Sundays in which neither hand, nor foot, nor brain, can do ought but rest until the long rest closes all. Or some day a pistol shot, or sudden insanity winds up a life that a man stupidly thought could be profitably lived in defiance of the laws of God and his own epistola.

We are not placing this thing on the highest motive, because the highest motive is powerless to touch the transgressors. We only say the transgression does not pay. We assure every man who reads this, that common sense, and well ascertained scientific truth perfectly agree with religion, and that it does not pay to work on Sundays, that, on the other hand, it is the most reckless waste of time, the maddest extravagance in which a man can indulge. If any man doubts the clergyman, he may appeal to the physician, and we are very certain the two will perfectly agree—Sunday work is suicide.

And by working on Sunday we do not mean only the formal going to the office or counting room and the set working there as on other days

Waterville Mail.

S. M. MAXHAM, D. DANFORTH, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... AUG. 6, 1869.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

relating either to the business or editorial department of the
paper, should be addressed to "Maxham & Niles," or "WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

PROGRAMME FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Sunday, Aug. 8th.—Anniversary Sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society, by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., at half past 7 o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Church.

Monday, 9th.—Prize Declaration of the Junior Class at half past 7 P. M., at the Baptist Church. Music by Gilmore's Band.

Tuesday, 10th.—Meeting of Trustees at 10 o'clock A. M. Dedication exercises at the new Memorial Hall at 3 P. M.; Address by the Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D. D.—Meeting of the Alumni at 10 1/2 A. M., in Memorial Hall; reading of the Necrology by Prof. C. E. Hamlin; Collation at Town Hall at 5 P. M.—In the evening, anniversary of the Literary Societies—Rev. Wm. B. Alger, orator; Rev. Theobald Brown, poet.

Wednesday, 11th.—Procession will move from College grounds at 10 A. M. Exercises of the graduating class, eleven in number, at the Baptist Church. Dinner at Town Hall. Public rooms of the University will be open from 8 to 6 P. M.—Concert of Gilmore's Band at 8 P. M.—Reception by President Champlin.

The examination for admission to college will be on Tuesday, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION of colored pupils from two of the schools maintained in Wilmington, North Carolina, by the American Missionary Association, was given at the Congregationalist Church, last Sabbath evening, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Stone, of Boston, agent of the Society. These pupils, five in number, are under the care of two of their teachers—Miss Piper and Miss Noble—and they are brought before the people of the north to show what progress children of this class can make under proper care and training. In age they range from three to ten years; and when we consider their former condition and the short time they have been in the school, their proficiency appears to be wonderful. While it abundantly proves the capacity of the race for improvement, it also affords satisfactory testimony of faithfulness and efficiency on the part of the teachers. The youngest pupil, a little bit of a girl only three years old (her name ought to be "Dot") in addition to other recitations and singing, recited a long psalm with great accuracy; and the eldest, a boy of ten, read a hymn, selected for him by the audience, in a style to put to shame one half the ministers who have had the advantage of a college education and an elaborate course of theological training. We think all those who were present—and the house was well filled—would be happy to testify their approval of this mission for the benefit of the colored race, by a liberal contribution to its funds, if they were given the opportunity.

THE COMMENCEMENT CONCERT, on Wednesday evening next, we trust will be remembered and liberally patronized by our citizens and others. No greater attractions were ever presented here, and the class certainly deserve to be rewarded for their liberal enterprise. As we have often reminded our citizens, the students give us many free literary and musical entertainments during each year, and surely we ought to be willing to pay at this time, especially as the graduation expenses of the outgoing class, which are necessarily heavy, are lessened by the amount of the receipts at their Commencement Concert. Go and hear Gilmore's celebrated Band, the inimitable Arbuckle, and Miss Granger, "the centre of admiration at the Peace Jubilee and the subject of universal praise."

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL HALL.—At the dedication services, we are informed that tickets of admission will be furnished to the Trustees, graduates, subscribers, and their friends; and no one without a ticket will be admitted till after three o'clock.

Further success of the Cuban patriots are reported, and they now have so many prisoners in their hands that the Spanish authorities will probably suspend their whole-ale execution for fear of retaliation.

Hon. JOSEPH BAKER, of Augusta, was appointed County Attorney of Kennebec County, by Judge Danforth, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of S. C. Harley.

Hon. JOHN R. REDINGTON, of San Francisco, takes advantage of the new thoroughfare opened across our continent to visit his old home here, and hopes to be able to make the trip annually hereafter. He came from San Francisco to Waterville in eight days, being delayed fifteen hours on the route, by a disagreement of the officials of the two roads in making connection. He informs us that hereafter the trip between San Francisco and New York will now be made in six days. Mr. Redington is looking unusually well, and will remain with us a few weeks. Like all returned Watervilleans he will of course attend the annual meeting of the White Perch Association.

WATERVILLE WHITE PERCH ASSOCIATION.—Have the hooks and lines in readiness, is the message of Prof. Mathews, of Chicago, a true son of Waterville, who yet holds in kindly remembrance the scenes of his childhood, his beloved alma mater, and the ancient and honorable White Perch Association. One of the executive committee, a pillar of the Association, at the West Village, requests us to notify all concerned that the proprietors of the North Pond House, at whose lodgings we were entertained last year, has every thing in readiness for the illustrious company, that comes together once a year from all quarters of the world. Fishermen, listen for the signal which we shall give next week, and appear promptly at the rendezvous, armed and equipped as the law directs.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH has been so far completed that it will be occupied next Sabbath, on which day there will be two services and the sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society in the evening. The Sabbath School will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning, instead of the usual hour; the sermon in the afternoon will be by Rev. Geo. B. Gow, formerly of Waterville, now settled at Worcester, Mass.; in the evening by Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A correspondent of the Kennebec Journal gives an account of an interesting Teachers' Institute held in Benton last Friday. Mr. Files of Winslow was chosen President, and Dr. Perkins, of Clinton, Secretary. There was a good attendance of citizens of Clinton, Benton and Winslow, and the following topics were discussed:—"How shall we improve our Common Schools?" "How to secure proper discipline in our Schools." "Methods of teaching." Supervisor Bigelow, Rev. Mr. Dinsmore of Winslow, Rev. Mr. Brown, the President and others, participated in the discussion. A permanent organization was formed and meetings are to be held annually.

An elegant new passenger car—the second one built by the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, at their shop in Augusta, has just been completed, as we learn from the Kennebec Journal. The iron work was done under the direction of Mr. Geo. Haskell, the wood work was superintended by Mr. John W. Trussell; the upholstery was done by Mr. Joseph Dolliver; and the painting, which gives the beauty and finish to the whole, says the Journal, was under the charge of Joseph Hill, Jr. (a Waterville boy) whose work needs no praising to commend it to the eye.

SPIRITUALIST CONVENTION.—The Spiritualists of Maine held a convention in Portland on Thursday and Friday of last week. The following officers were chosen:—

J. C. Woodman, of Portland, President; Newell Blake, of Bangor, and Calvin Chamberlain, of Foxcroft, Vice Presidents; Wm. E. Smith, of Portland, Secretary; Miss Inez Blanchard, of Portland, Assistant Secretary; Robert I. Hull, of Portland, Treasurer; Asa Hanson, of Portland, Mrs. Lavinia Moore, of Ellsworth, and J. W. Mansfield, of Portland, Trustees.

The following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved, That we recognize in the modern spiritual manifestations the principle that accounts for all like manifestations, both in the Jewish Scriptures and profane history, so called, and that the only direct evidence of a future state is derived from this source; and we cordially invite a free discussion to prove or to disprove the truth of this proposition.

Resolved, That while we recognize the law of spiritual influx from the higher life, at the same time we are aware of the imperfection of the channels through which it flows, and hence it is not infallible, but subject to criticism, and only authoritative as it appeals to the interior consciousness of each individual; therefore,

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to elevate the standard of mediumship and encourage by every means in our power all earnest and sincere workers in our cause, and discountenance all pretenders and hypocrites whose lives are not in conformity with their teaching, and whose influence retards the cause of truth.

Resolved, That we recognize in all mediums throughout the State a cultivation of the intellectual and moral powers of their beings, that they may become more efficient workers for the good of others.

Resolved, That while we recognize Jesus, Socrates, Confucius, and all other reformers as in some sense the saviors of others, nevertheless we think it the imperative duty of man to become his own savior by living a true life.

The following delegates to the National Convention to be held at Buffalo, 31st inst., were appointed:—

J. C. Woodman, G. R. Hopkins and J. M. Todd, of Portland; E. P. Baldwin, of Bangor; E. H. Parker, of Bucksport; C. M. Roberts, of Stockton, and E. W. McFadden, of Kendall's Mills.

Animated discussions were had during the session, and the convention adjourned to meet again in the same place Sept. 7th. The attendance was not large.

A NEW CAR, fitted as a refrigerator and supplied with ice, has just been put upon the Portland & Kennebec railroad, for the purpose of conveying fresh meat through to Boston in good condition. The only wonder is that it was not thought of before.

DEATH OF WM. A. CAFFEY.—Rarely does one fall out from the ranks of social and business relations, to be as deeply and generally lamented as Mr. Caffrey. He expired on Saturday evening, after a few weeks sickness of bilious fever. Born in Waterville, and giving his life faithfully to all the public and private interests with which he was associated, the circle of his personal friends embraced almost all who knew him. A dutiful child and faithful son; a pleasant playmate and companion; a kind and true husband and father; an honest and industrious business man; earnest in public spirit and warm in private friendship,—such men are always loved in life and mourned in death. His funeral on Monday, from his residence on College-street, was conducted by Waterville Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was a worthy member, joining with the fire department, in which he was chief engineer. Deep sympathy with his worthy and afflicted family, and with each other in a common loss, brought sadness to all and "tears to eyes unused to weep." How much better, we thought, to look for our virtues than to be admired for our talents; to win the honest approval of the few who know us closely, rather than the applause of the many who see us afar off. To the young men of our village, his close friends, his death will long remain an affliction—and to them, is his whole life to be commended, more than that of most men, as an example worthy of imitation.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The school meeting on Saturday evening (E. F. Webb, Esq., presiding) was rather thinly attended. A new plan for the extension of the south brick school house, presented by E. H. Piper, one of the building committee, was adopted, and fifteen hundred dollars, in addition to the four thousand voted at a previous meeting, were voted to carry it out. It was also voted to raise one half of this sum (\$5,500 in all) by assessment, and the other half by loan. The meeting was adjourned to Friday evening, (to-night) Aug. 6th. Turn out and choose a new building committee, as nearly all the members of the old one decline to serve.

A post-mortem examination of Mr. Joseph Eaton, of Winslow, whose sudden death we briefly noticed last week, revealed the fact that the immediate cause was disease of the heart. There was also an adhesion of the lungs and enlargement of the liver. A year ago he had the measles, since which he has been in poor health. The death of Mr. Eaton, whose large means and business habits were in active service, leaves a void that is deeply felt by his townsmen. He gave employment to many laborers, to whom he was liberal and obliging, and among business men he had the reputation of an honorable man. He leaves a wife and child.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The Portland Daily Advertiser defines the duties of these officers in a way to secure the approbation of all candid men in the following paragraph:—

"We find the statement in an exchange that Governor Chamberlain has an earnest desire that the present laws on the statute books—whether relative to the sale of liquor, or anything else—should be rigidly enforced, and does not believe in a wholesale pardoning business. This is of course a perfectly correct statement of the Governor's position and feeling as an honest and capable executive officer. It is his business not to make but to enforce the laws, and it is an indication of the loose or perverted notion of the duties of executive officers, which prevails to some extent, that such a statement should be deemed worth making. It is like saying that he will sign such bills as meet his approval, or deliver the annual address to the legislature. President Johnson has shown us satisfactorily what the duties of an executive officer are not, and his successor has told us very clearly what they are. 'All laws,' says President Grant, 'will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have no policy to recommend, none to enforce, against the will of the people. The laws are to govern all alike.' That is the true theory. For administrative officers, we want, not doctrinaires, but faithful, upright, capable men."

COUNTERFEIT ten-dollar legal tender notes, remarkably well executed, are in circulation. Look out for them.

The American Institute of Instruction held its 40th annual session in Portsmouth this week. President Champlin, of Colby University, was down in the programme for a lecture on Wednesday evening.

J. Winslow Jones, of Portland, says the Daily Advertiser, has put up at his factory at Kendall's Mills 500 bushels of raspberries in cans this season. The cost to him was from six to eight cents a pound.

For samples of the turnip, beet measuring 15 inches in circumference, and of the Golden Ball turnip of less dimensions but more beauty, we are indebted to Mr. Benj. Mitchell, now of our village—but quite recently a happy and thrifty farmer a few miles out. With such certificates of his skill, we are willing to take his lesson in village gardening.

SLANDEROUS.—The Lewiston Journal makes the bold—and we ought to say villainous—insinuation that the employees of the Me. Central Railroad steal raspberries along the route between Danville Junction and Bangor. The hint is aimed mainly at those residing at Bangor. What is this world coming to!

ACCIDENT AT KENDALL'S MILLS.—Mr. Towne, one of the workmen at the mills of Messrs. Fogg, had his arm badly fractured yesterday, both above and below the elbow, by being caught in a belt. Probably the arm will be saved.

The Water Power Company are at work on a coffer dam from Rock Island to the eastern shore.

OUR TABLE.

IN MERRY'S MUSEUM for August, Miss Alcott, the editor, relates, with her singular power of brief and vivid description, a pathetic experience of her hospital life during the late war. Her story of "An Old Fashioned Girl" is continued, introducing Polly to some new fashions. "Madam Gluck and her Family" will please the little folks, while "Writing Composition" and "Marie Antoinette" are instructive and interesting. In addition to this pleasing variety, we have a charming poem by Miss Prescott, the usual Monthly Chat, Puzzle-Drawer, &c., the whole handsomely illustrated and well printed. \$1.50 a year. Single numbers, 15 cts.

Published by Horace B. Fuller, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston.

GOOD HEALTH.—The August number of this Journal of Physical and Mental Culture has the continuation of an able article in practical physiology, treating of "The Eye and Sight," by B. Joy Jeffries, M. D., of Boston; another chapter of "First Help in Accidents," and also on "The Skin—its Management," and these articles form but a small portion of its valuable contents. This is the only magazine of its class in the country, and it richly deserves support.

Published by Alexander Moore, Boston, at \$2 a year. The trade supplied by the New England News Co.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW reaches its 100th number with the July issue, which has the following table of contents:

Dr. Hanna's Life of Christ; Henry Grubb Robinson's Diary; History of European Morals; Geological Time; Danish Literature—Ludwig Holberg; Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.; The Early History of Man; Walter Savage Landor; The Irish Church Measure.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly are promptly issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 37 Walker Street, New York, the terms of subscription being as follows:—For any one of the four Reviews, \$4 per annum; any two of the Reviews, \$7; any three of the Reviews, \$10; all four Reviews, \$13; Blackwood's Magazine, \$4; Blackwood and one Review, \$7; Blackwood and two Reviews, \$10; Blackwood and three of the Reviews, \$13; Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$15—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns these works are sold by the booksellers and the British Reviews commence with the January numbers. The postage on the whole five works under the new rates will be but 66 cents a year.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL completes its first volume, with the 20th number for August 14th. The publishers announce the complete success of their unique journal, and that "the plan of uniting certain striking popular features, in illustrations and fiction, with a high range of literary and scientific papers, has been well received." They promise that no pains or expense will be spared to render *Appleton's Journal* every way valuable and attractive.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, at \$4.00 a year.

A GOOD NUMBER.—WELLS' PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August has the following among its varied contents: Rev. John P. Newman, D. D. Chaplain to the U. S. Senate; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania R. R. Company; James A. Whitney; Henry J. Raymond; The Old North Church; The Walchians; Small vs. Large Heads; The Laughing Deacon; The Lyre Bird; The Phrenologist's Prophecy; or an Incident in the Life of Metemich; Bible Experience; Observations and Impressions of a Day, or Reading Faces on the Rail; Marriage Customs etc.; How to become a Christian; a well balanced Mind, etc.; with Portraits and other Illustrations. Price 38 cents or \$3 a year. S. R. Wells, publisher, 380 Broadway, New York.

AMONG THE LAWYERS.—By a piece of Irish good luck we were "drawn on a jury," a few days ago, and like a good law abiding citizen, in obedience to the mandate of our Selectmen, delicately conveyed to us by Constable White, we promptly reported at the Court House in Augusta, on Tuesday morning, prepared to suffer for the good of the country.

—If we could not get off. Judge Danforth was on the bench—that's the phrase, though as a matter of fact he sat in a chair, and the sovereigns occupied the benches. The Grand Jury answered to the call of the Clerk and were marched off, under charge of Sheriff Stinchfield, to sit upon whatever legal eggs had been provided for them that they might hatch out a brood of troubles for "evil doers." Then the traverse jurors were called—one squad going to the right hand of the honorable court and the other to the left. The names were called alphabetically, and thus it happened that the last name in the last jury was ours. Following the example of our predecessors, we filed into the left corner; but when we got there, there was never a chair, and no empty seat but the floor. In our embarrassment we turned to the Judge, who smilingly beckoned us to approach, and serene and confident in integrity and innocence, we walked boldly up to that terror of wicked men—a just Judge. Our colloquy was brief, and we are not going to repeat it; but it reminded us, in all but the character of the parties, of that California story, where a householder meets a burglar at the window, and leveling a revolver at his head says, "You get!" and the rogue responds, "You bet!" and inconspicuously slopes. Now Judge Danforth is a courteous Christian gentleman whom we hold in high esteem; the members of the bar seemed to be very pleasant and affable, all "honorable men," of course; and the "gentlemen of the jury" were all intelligent as jurors always are; but if, at the word "Go?" from Judge Danforth, we did not make good time in getting out of that precinct, then Bonner's Dexter is but a snail-paced nag, and chain lightning is easy to catch. The place we left is probably vacant; and if any likely man,—honest, reliable, intelligent—one who can neither be bribed, bought, nor terrified—wants the place, this deponent is perfectly willing he should have it.

The success of the original operetta, "The Minstrel's Prophecy," last night was the most emphatic hint. The hall was literally crammed, many going away, unable even to find entrance. To repeat it to-night was a matter of course—and those who go early will find the most comfort. The authors of this play—and for whose genius it gives very marked testimony—are Misses Carrie S. Mathews and Mary C. Low, teachers in our schools, and it gives us pleasure to note that their effort has been so highly complimented by their many friends.

COL. A. E. BUCK, a son of Colby, and a faithful soldier in the late war, has been elected to Congress from the Mobile district in Alabama.

JUSTIFIABLE INDEBTEDNESS.—Horace Greeley has no hobby that is more a hobby than his maxim of "Keep out of debt." Rightly applied it is good enough. Rags and ruin result from the purchase of unnecessary and perishable things on credit. But this view, found in an exchange, has our hearty approbation:

Many young men of good business abilities lack ambition. They care little for the power which wealth gives. They are content to dress well, appear well in society, enjoy unlimited facilities for amusements, live in a good house so long as they can afford to pay the rent; and they are satisfied with what they save, be it ever so little. Debt acts as a spur. It is astonishing how easy it is to economize in a thousand needless things, when one is paying for a piece of land or for a house. Astonishing how many new ways open for making and saving money. One can do without new furniture, new clothes, a horse and carriage, opera, a hundred hitherto desirable things; and be infinitely happier in their absence. What every man wants in life is a definite aim,—some special object to be accomplished. The greater and more desirable the object to be achieved, the more intense will be the activity towards its accomplishment. St. Paul's command was to "covet earnestly the best gifts." Aim at large things. Now a mechanic, working at his bench, setting his heart on a five hundred dollar lot, or a humble cottage, is really aiming to accomplish as large an object as some millionaire who seeks to grasp a railroad. And the first twenty-five dollars saved and laid away for the achievement of his purpose, is usually the certain augury of final success. We hold that every man should go in debt for land who is not already a freholder. It should be his ambition to own a home. God made the earth, and he made it so large that every man being, if he will, may have a little spot which he can call his own.

"SUNDAY AND SUICIDE."—Read the candid and judicious article with this heading, on our first page.

The Maine Central Railroad is issuing excursion tickets to Moosehead Lake, via Dexter, good for return until Oct. 31st.

The river drivers are operating here, and the river is full of logs to Augusta.

Attention is invited to the celestial exhibition arranged for to-morrow. Get a piece of smoked glass and look to your heart's content. It is free to all.

A Mr. David Pulling, of Lisbon, was so badly injured at Yarmouth Junction, on Monday afternoon, by stumbling upon or in front of an engine in motion, that he died after two hours of intense suffering.

Much excitement exists in Pekin, Illinois, in regard to the killing of a deputy sheriff of Tazewell County, while he was attempting to arrest two horse thieves. The excitement culminated Sunday, when a crowd broke into the jail, took the leader of the gang out and hanged him, but not before he had badly out several of the lynching party, one of whom will probably die. It is believed that most of the gang will be lynched.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Ex-Governor Ward of New Jersey has a considerable sum of money, some discharge papers, final statements etc., and many mementoes, left by dying soldiers to be sent to their friends. The following are the names. Particulars as to the property or papers may be obtained by addressing Marcus L. Ward, Room No. 2, Post office building, Newark, N. J.:—Charles C. Grant, 1st Mass.; Andrew F. Blythen, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; John Cummings, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; D. A. Chase, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Howard M. Stratton, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Jas. H. Grover, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Geo. W. Culvers, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; J. Scott, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Henry O. Dumbard, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Nathan S. Stanley, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; John B. Scott, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Daniel Sullivan, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Geo. A. Brown, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Augustus R. Hobbs, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; Louis M. Jasset, Mass. Vet. R. C.; James T. McCracken, 1st Mass. Cavalry; James H. Cooper, 1st Battery Mass. Heavy Artillery; Eugene Sullivan, 6th Mass.

The unfavorable reports of the corn crop, heard a few weeks since, are heard no longer. Corn in the West is growing with amazing vigor now, and acres upon acres that were considered poor and sickly, will tell a different tale before October. The result is, corn fell 2 cents Saturday and will go lower. Wheat and flour are also receding again.

The Kentucky election resulted just as everybody expected it would. The democratic candidate for State Treasurer has a majority estimated at 45,000. Louisville gave him a majority of over 5,000, and gave credit to his election by several first class rows at the polls. All the Democratic candidates for the legislature from the city of Louisville and Jefferson County are elected by large majorities. Returns from various sections of the State indicate the election of a large number of Democratic legislative candidates.

The Lewiston Journal says gangs of young thieves called "Bunkers" abound in that city. They are composed of Irish boys from eight to fourteen years of age, are thoroughly organized and live by begging and pilfering. Some of their dodges to obtain the coveted plunder would do credit to older professionals.

In Mexico several persons have been arrested for being implicated in an attempt to kidnap President Juarez and Minister Tejeda. Several Americans have been before the courts on a charge of conspiring with Lopez against the public treasury.

A dreadful accident has occurred in the coal mines in the mountain district near Dresden. The loss of life was appalling—over 300 persons being killed outright. No particulars at hand but the accident is said to have been attributable to the stormy weather.

Eminent New York and Philadelphia Physicians claim that Dubois' Missiquoi Powder actually cures Cancer. It is advertised in this issue.

Gen. Seldon Conner, of Kendall's Mills has purchased the Sayward mansion, at Augusta, for \$1500, and will soon remove to that city.

HAND SHAKING AS A MEANS OF GRACE.—I maintain that shaking of hands, rightly administered, is a means of grace. You, my dear sir, are established, and every one knows you to be a solid man. There is a man beside you just fighting his battle and making his way. You know him, and nod to him. Take him by the hand, my dear sir. It will do him good; and if he was cast down a little, as men will sometimes be, it may encourage him. "Our minister shook hands with me." What made that hunking fellow, too big to be a boy, too raw to be a man, announce that fact so loudly when he went home? The truth is, for sensible effect on him it is more than the sermon. John Smith has been a hard drinker, but is trying fairly to get out of it. Going down to the village street, he meets Mr. Brown, who is "boss" at the works above." Mr. Brown shakes hands with "Mr. Smith," in sight of the entire village. Does that do Smith any good? I tell you it is as good to him as one of Mr. Gough's admirable lectures. It says as plainly as if Mr. Brown had written it: "Mr. Smith, you have only to take care of yourself, and you will be a respectable man in spite of all." That makes Smith stronger; and when he goes to church next Sabbath, and looks over at Mr. Brown, he will find it easier to believe God's most loving word: "Their sins and their iniquities I will remember no more." So "shake hands and be friends"—at market, on the street and, above all, at church. I presume the apostle meant something when he said: "Greet all the brethren with an holy kiss." Some people quit church for want of this means of grace. Everybody looks as if just returned from the North Pole and there had not been time enough to thaw, and the deacon, who "runs the church" (if anything so lifeless can be said to be run,) had been in command of the party. I suspect the boys sometimes say: "Well, I guess I ought to be good, but if I ever do, it won't be long with the deacon." They wait, poor boys, till some one comes along with heart—getting no good in the meantime—whose genial, life-like ways make them "feel kind o' good," and they catch the inspiration "and run" with gladness in the way of God's commandments.

Kindly words are a means of grace, when any Christian speaks them. They do good like a medicine, all the more if spoken unofficially, naturally, feelingly. One's place sometimes gives unusual weight to one's words. If Mr. Burton, for example, the eminent lawyer, should inquire about the interests, for time and beyond, of the poor woman who cleans out his office; if Mr. Gordon, the great dry goods man, should take the porter into his office, when he comes to explain that his little boy is dead, and talk to him straight out, as a man who was also a Christian might talk to his fellow-man, his words would derive weight from his position and be a means of grace to his poor friend, such as even the clergyman cannot employ. But Mr. Gordon never thought of it. He gives \$100 a year to the City Mission, and leaves Mr. Miggins and his staff to attempt on the neglected masses what he and the rest like him should do in detail; and, meantime, he reads an essay, now and then on the problems of our great cities, and how they are to be evangelized? Build us more chapels, give us more preaching; but, meantime, Christian men and women, consider that, as the masses are fed, by you and others like you employing and paying them in families and companies, so they might possibly be evangelized, if you did your duty to them. Do not fear being compromised as an employer. At present, perhaps, you are compromised as a Christian. That young man who travels for you is wondering in his head if you really mean religion, since you never opened your lips to him. Only have true sympathy for others. Make them feel that you love them, and you may say anything to them without loss of character, position, or influence. Books lent or given, introductions of a judicious kind, timely acts of good will, expressions of sympathy in season of sorrow: these, and a thousand things like these,—for which there is no room here just now,—may be means of grace to poor human spirits, through which such thoughts may flow into the soul as will terminate in God in Christ. Too many do not believe the best of all good news, "for anguish of heart and for sore bondage." He who lightens that anguish may be their Moses, leading them out of Egypt, and through the wilderness, and within sight of the promised land.—[Exchange.]

The unusually large amount of rain which has fallen in the West and Northwest during the summer months, has caused some fears in regard to the coming crops. The latest accounts, however, seem to indicate that after all more than an average of small grains of fair quality will be produced, while the loss in corn will be but partial. The copious rains had the effect to stimulate a luxuriant growth, and although harvesting has been somewhat interfered with by the wet condition of the ground, the land has at last become sufficiently dry to admit of the usual method of gathering the crops. Although the loss by the unusually heavy rains may have been large, yet this year, it must be remembered, there is no loss to be taken into account from drought, or the ravages of insects, which have frequently been so disturbing an element in past years.—[Bost. Adv.]

GEN. McMAHON AND LOPEZ.—Later advice from the seat of war in Paraguay gives us late and important news from that section. The report is confirmed that Gen. McMahon's remonstrance against retaliation by the execution of prisoners was the means of saving many human lives. Lopez acknowledged the receipt of the General's letter, intimating that the captured prisoners might be considered under the protection of the American flag, and the difficulty was settled. Lopez's letter is highly complimentary to Gen. McMahon, and the allies are likewise loud in the Minister's praise, as they have some reason to be. When the steamer left, the General was busy among the prisoners, entering their names and seeing that they were provided with sufficient food. The United States seems to be fulfilling its civilizing mission among these petty republics. Lopez seems capable of sustaining a prolonged defence where he is, or he may retreat still further into the interior, and fall upon Count D'Eu in the difficult mountain pass. If driven from his present position he has still abundant means of resistance.

Rufus S. Hills of Belfast was riding, Monday, with his wife and child, when some bees stung the horse, causing him to run away, throwing them all out, injuring Mrs. Hills severely and killing the child instantly.

New York runners returning from the West tell doleful stories of trade there. Orders can not be obtained, either in the dry goods line, or in the whiskey line, or in any other line, and even the sharpest and most energetic drummers have been unable to make their expenses in their attempts to secure orders in the West.

Waterville Mail.

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

Published on Friday by
MAXHAM & WING,
Editors and Proprietors.

At Frye's Building, 44 Main St., Waterville.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid,
except at the option of the publishers.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING IN THE MAIL.

For one square, (one inch on the column) 8 weeks,	\$1.50
one square, three months,	1.00
one square, six months,	.75
one square, one year,	.50
For one fourth column, three months,	.25
one fourth column, six months,	.20
one fourth column, one year,	.15
For one half column, three months,	.50
one half column, six months,	.40
one half column, one year,	.30
For one column, three months,	1.00
one column, six months,	.75
one column, one year,	.50
Special notice, 25 per cent. higher; reading matter notices 5 cents a line.	

POST OFFICE NOTICE-WATERVILLE.

DEPARTURE OF MAIL.	
Western Mail, leaves daily at 10 A.M. Closes at 9.45 A.M.	
August 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.	9.45 A.M.
Eastern Mail, leaves daily at 4.30 P.M. Closes at 4.15 P.M.	
August 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.	4.15 P.M.
Northwestern Mail, leaves daily at 4.45 P.M. Closes at 4.30 P.M.	
August 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.	4.30 P.M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

A western paper "busts into song" in the following
atrocious manner:—"I told you a story, about Mr.
Borie, and then my story began. How his beautiful
daughter saved Bories from the water, and now my
story's done, for Bories hasn't any daughter."

Wise in his generation.—The editor of an Illinois
paper gives his reasons for supporting the woman
movement as follows: "The time is coming when woman
shall vote, and we may as well take the advance
singer train as to come in cattle cars on the tail end
of a freight train."

A company is to erect a large and first class hotel at
Boothbay, one of the most beautiful spots on the coast,
to be opened next season.

German sewing machines are run by clock-work,
which runs for three hours after winding up.

George Sand says: "I don't like money, but I do love
to spend it."

Why is a one-dollar greenback better than a silver
dollar? When you fold it you double it.

"Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentle-
man to a college student, who was more addicted to boot-
ing and cricketing than to hard study; "You really
ought to learn to write better." "Ay, ay," returned
the young man; "it is very well for you to tell me that,
but I'll write to you, to write better, people would be finding
out how I spell."

The Albany Journal says: "It is a sorry lot that
curse his own mother. Diable of the World, who hails
from Rhode Island, Express Brooks from Maine, Storey
of the Chicago Times, and Paul of the Milwaukee News,
both from Vermont, rival each other in abuse of New
England."

It is found that the loss of currency by wear and tear
is more than sufficient to pay the expense of printing
and issuing it. The average life of a bank note is three
years, and that of currency a much shorter time.

Nathan Dane, Jr., Esq., of Kennebunk, has recently
imported a herd of Ayrshire cattle, consisting of seven
cows, a bull and two young creatures, which are
pronounced by good judges to be a very superior lot.

The Hindoo extend their hospitality to their enemies,
saying: "The tree does not withdraw its shade even
from the wood-cutter."

The sixteen Governors of Pennsylvania have all been
natives of the commonwealth. The Democrats now
want to try a "Connecticut carpet-bagger."

The Somerset Reporter says that Mr. John Leeman of
Starks met with an accident on the 23d inst., while
using the patent hay fork. He was caught in the coil of
the rope, by the leg, and carried to the roof of the barn,
breaking his leg and otherwise injuring him.

An Austrian officer has been fined five florins for call-
ing Andrew Johnson the most corrupt scoundrel in
America.

The public will be gratified to hear that Mr. Gilmore
will be the recipient of forty thousand dollars from the
Pease Jubilee Association.

A Mississippi boy went out to fly his kite, when the
kite flew him, and he was landed in a tree twenty feet
from the ground.

Many a man who might walk over burning plough-
shares into heaven stumbles from the path, because there
is gravel in his shoes.

Superintendent Clapp, of the Government Printing
Office, has appointed eight apprentices, two of whom
are colored.

Kennebec County Mass Temperance Convention.

The voters of the County of Kennebec, who support
Hon. N. G. Hichborn for Governor and endorse the resolu-
tions adopted by the State Temperance Convention
held in Portland, June 20th, are requested to meet at the
Town Hall in Waterville, on Thursday August 19th,
at eleven o'clock A. M., to nominate three Senators,
one County Commissioner, County Attorney, and County
Treasurer, and to transact any other business that may
come before the Convention.

JOSHUA NYE,
H. K. MOORELL,
J. G. W. QUIMBY,
C. B. CATES,
County
Committee.

Brigham Young's domination over the Mor-
mons is threatened on the spot. Two of the
younger sons of the great founder of the church,
Joseph Smith, have gone to Salt Lake and
called upon President Young. They told him
that they had come to organize a new and non-
polygamous branch of the church. They asked
permission to defend their faith, and by
argument from the original Mormon books to
convince the followers of Mr. Young that they
were wrong. The answer may be guessed.
Brigham Young refused their request flatly,
and moreover warned them that they should be
admitted neither to the tabernacle nor to the
ward meeting houses. The brothers pointed
to the authority of their father, who they said,
on the authority of their mother, never prac-
tised polygamy, to which Brigham made
answer that Mrs. Smith was a liar, and had
been proved to be a thief. The reception of
the young men was very warm indeed. Peculiar
interest attaches to the younger of these
brothers, David Hyrum Smith, as he is a
"child of prophecy." Just before Joseph
Smith died, David Hyrum prophesied that
"the man was not born who was to lead this
people, but of Emma Smith should be born a
son who would succeed in the presidency after
a season of disturbance." Joseph Smith was
killed June 27, 1844. On November 17 of the
same year a son was born to Emma Smith
who was named David Hyrum Smith in ac-
cordance with the direction of his father. This
is the young man who has bearded the lion
Brigham in his den. It is said that many of
the Mormons are secretly weary of the present
tyranny and that they will flock to the standard
of this child of promise. The "Gentiles"
welcome the new comers for the same reason
and moreover because the re-organizers of the
church are loyal and law-abiding citizens of
the United States, and more tolerant than the
present ruler.

Official information from Texas has been re-
ceived, by Gen. O. O. Howard regarding the
condition of affairs in that State, from which it
appears that fifteen thousand freedmen have
been rendered destitute by the recent floods.
A call for aid will be made in their behalf.

The New York Tribune publishes a list of
the "poor rich men" of that city. Hard
swearing in making up their income returns
has become with them a fine art. One dweller
in Fifth avenue pays \$5,000 rent, is worth one
and a quarter million dollars in real estate, re-
ceives \$9,000 rents, pays \$7,000 taxes and
\$5,000 interest on mortgages, expends about
\$30,000 in living, and yet has no "taxable"
income. Two city politicians who are mil-
lionaires, and have each purchased over \$800,-
000 worth of real estate during the past year,
and eight years ago were poor men, have no
income, and have had none since the Income
Tax law was passed. And the half is not told.

The mysterious Paraguayan war receives a
little elucidation from some of the officers of
the U. S. Steamer Guerriere which has lately
returned from the Parana River. According
to their account Lopez still carries on an en-
ergic defensive warfare against vastly superior
numbers, means of warfare, and resources; and
has never shown a sign of surrender. Brazil
has lost tens of thousands of men and involved
herself in a vast debt; her ally, the Argentine
Republic, has withdrawn from the expensive
and apparently endless fight; and although
denounced as a cruel tyrant and monster of
iniquity, Lopez has had at his service, first and
last, the entire resources of his people and no
attempt at revolt from this rule has been made,
and no betrayal has been made of his cause.—
[Portland Daily Adv.]

A correspondent of the New York Evening
Post gives the following method of observing
the eclipse.

"Take a large card with a small round hole
in the center, and hold it against the sun's rays,
so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pav-
ement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface.
In the middle of the shadow there will be a
true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be
studied in its progress without straining the
eyes, and without smutting the face or hands
with smoked glass. This simple process was
suggested by the familiar circumstances that
the light spots in the shadows, during a solar
eclipse, take the shape of the luminous por-
tions of the sun's disk; and the perforated card
has been used with perfect success."

POISON BY DISSEMINATED ANIMALS.—The Bel-
fast Journal, referring to the report of the poi-
soning of John Brown of Dexter, by opening
poisoned sheep, says:—

"The contact with diseased animals or hu-
man flesh should be carefully avoided where
the person handling has a cut or abrasion
through which inoculation may take place. A
few weeks ago we heard from Dr. J. C. Manson
of Pittsfield, an accomplished physician and
surgeon, an account of a poisonous inoculation
which happened to himself, and that came near
proving fatal. He had operated upon a patient
for the removal of a cancerous tumor. On his
way home a severe pain was felt in one of his
fingers, where a hang-nail existed. Although he
immediately cauterized the spot, by the time he
got home the pain and swelling had extended
up the arm. The skillful use of active reme-
dies kept him alive, and transferred the effect
of the poison to the lower extremities, resulting
in paralysis of the limbs and organs below the
waist. Although some months had elapsed
from the date of the poisoning, at the time we
saw Dr. M. he was still suffering from its ef-
fects, but hoped for an entire recovery in time."

Mr. A. D. Hagar, State geologist of Ver-
mont, will soon place several hundred young
salmon in the tributaries of the Winocous River,
near Montpelier, as the beginning of an at-
tempt to restock the river with fish, which were
once plentiful and excellent in its waters.

Two Irishmen stopping at the Island House,
Toledo, lit their gas, and with windows open
sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of
Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove
them desperate. The clerk who was summoned
to devise some defence against them, told them
to close the windows and put out the gas. They
acted on the suggestion and placed themselves
between the sheets. Just as they began to
doze a lightning bug, which had strayed into
the room, caught the eye of one of the trav-
ellers. He roused his companion with a punch.
"Jamie, Jamie, its no use! Here's one of the
craters sarchin' for us wad a lantern!"

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—We have had
our Wheeler & Wilson Machine for ten years;
have made five hundred suits of heavy cloth
upon it, quite a number of tents—which is very
heavy work—a quantity of family sewing from
the finest material to the coarsest, and never
spent a cent for repairs. I have seen a great
many other machines, but would not now ex-
change mine for any other.

Newbern, Va. Miss S. H. ALEXANDER.

The draft of the decree containing the
proposed reforms in the French constitution has
been completed. It gives to the Emperor and
to the Corps Legislatif the initiative in mak-
ing laws. Cabinet members can be members
of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. The sittings
of the Senate are to be public. Each body is
to make its own internal regulations. The
members of both chambers have the right to
address interpellations to the government. No
amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it
has been previously referred to a committee
and examined by them.

The Central Homoeopathic Medical Society
held its annual meeting at Waterville, Wednes-
day, July 21st, at the office of Dr. Pulsifer.
Many interesting and valuable papers on medi-
cal subjects were read and discussed. The
following officers were chosen for the ensuing
year: President—Dr. J. B. Bell, Augusta;
Vice Presidents—Dr. J. W. Savage, Wiscasset,
and F. A. Roberts, North Vassalboro';
Secretary—Dr. R. R. Williams, North Vassal-
boro'; Treasurer—Dr. D. C. Perkins, Clinton.
The semi-annual meeting will be held in Augus-
ta the third Wednesday in January, 1870.—
[Kennebec Journal.]

DEATH ON A TRAIN.—J. P. Waterhouse of
Charleston, Mass., died of heart disease in the
cars between Portland and South Berwick, on
Thursday on the morning train going West.

Marcellus Baker and Charles Belcher, the
parties who indulged in the "prize fight" at
Fushaw last week, were brought before the
Bangor Police Court and ordered to recognize
in the sum of \$200 each for their appearance
at the August term of the Supreme Court, and
also to recognize further in the sum of \$800
each to keep the peace for one year. In de-
fault of bail both were committed.

It was stated in a "spiritual" lecture lately
delivered in Newportville, Pa., that a commu-
nication had recently been received from the
late Mr. N. P. Willis, averring "that every-
thing that ever lived upon, even down to the
canary birds." But why stop at canary birds?
why not include fleas? And speaking of fleas,
why not include the Democratic Party? asks
the Tribune.

ACCIDENT.—There was an explosion in Dr.
Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused
some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills
are manufactured under an enormous pressure,
in cylinders, like cannon, which sometimes pro-
duce too weak for the compressed forces, and burst
with terrific violence. Fortunately the pieces
do not fly far, so that no one has ever been
hurt by them. The action is more like ice than
powder; but it makes Pills which all the world
acknowledges are PILLS.—[Daily Journal, Lo-
well.]

A young man living in St. Joseph, Mo., who
was lately married, was seated in his house
the other day, when a woman with whom he
had been intimate prior to his marriage passed
the threshold, and placed a young babe in his
arms, remarking that he was the father of the
child and would have to support it, as she was
about to start for the West. The visit or then
quietly departed leaving the young husband to
settle matters with the partner of his home.

NO LIQUOR.—Notwithstanding all that is
said about the non-enforcement of the prohibi-
tory law in Massachusetts, State Constable
Jones publishes a letter in which he "respect-
fully invites any candid and fair individual to
point to him an open bar in the State, and he
pledges himself to abate such a nuisance forth-
with." On the other hand the Boston anti-
prohibition papers point to the fact that twenty
persons are brought before the police court in a
single morning for drunkenness.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN PURCHASE
the famous "Chloroform" Venetian Liniment for
the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Cuts, and
Sea Sickness, taken internally—it is perfectly safe,
and accompanying each bottle is externally for
Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns,
Swelling, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs,
Back and Chest. The Venetian Liniment was introduced in
1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many
stating that it was the only remedy that would not be with-
out it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot.
A calling of its wonderful curative properties. Price, Fifty
Cents and One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists and Super-
markets through the United States; Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

Grant & Prosperity.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than
causes have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the
sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.
The chemist has come out in two leading scientific jour-
nals and has declared that the hair dye is the best of its
kind that is in the market, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the hair, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the scalp, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the face, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the body, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the mind, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the soul, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the spirit, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the flesh, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the blood, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the bones, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the muscles, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the nerves, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the organs, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the system, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the whole, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the universe, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the God, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Devil, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Angels, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Devils, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Saints, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Sinners, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Just, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Unjust, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Holy, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Unholy, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Good, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Evil, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Light, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Darkness, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Life, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Death, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Birth, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Burial, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Resurrection, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Ascension, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Descent, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Judgment, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Punishment, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Reward, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Hell, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Heaven, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Earth, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Air, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Water, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Fire, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Wind, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Rain, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Sun, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Moon, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Stars, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Planets, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Comets, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Meteors, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Thunder, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Lightning, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Hail, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Snow, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Frost, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Ice, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Vapor, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Dew, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Mists, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Clouds, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Fog, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Smoke, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Dust, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Ashes, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Bones, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Marrow, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Blood, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Flesh, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Skin, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Hair, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Nails, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Teeth, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Gums, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Lips, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Cheeks, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Ears, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Eyes, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Nose, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Throat, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Lungs, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Stomach, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Liver, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Spleen, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Pancreas, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Gallbladder, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Intestines, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Rectum, and that it is the only one that
is not injurious to the Uterus, and that it is the only one that
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BOOTHBY'S Insurance Agency!

Office at Express Office, Main-St., Waterville.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$3,000,000.
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$1,700,000.
MCNICOL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.
 SPRINGFIELD
IRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$500,000.
 NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.
 Cash Capital and Surplus \$400,000.
 I will write Policies against Accidents of all kinds.
 It is safe to be insured.
 L. T. BOOTHBY, Agent.
 Waterville, June 1, 1869.

BOOTHBY'S SHOE STORE.

Old Stand opposite the P. O.
 I have this day bought the interest of
 F. W. HASKELL
 in the business recently carried on by us, and shall continue
 to manufacture and sell of
 Boots and Shoes,
 the old store directly opposite the Post Office.
 All accounts due the late firm of Haskell & Mayo being in-
 cluded in the above sale, I would request an early pay-
 ment. I shall keep constantly in store a full assortment of goods
 at the lowest prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
 The best manufacture. Particular attention will be paid to
 Custom Work.
 Gentlemen. Repairs of all kinds neatly done.
 O. F. MAYO.
 Waterville, Jan'y 22nd, 1867.

Rubbers, Rubbers.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTH'S
RUBBER BOOTS.
 Women's & Misses'
RUBBER BOOTS.
 Just what every one ought to
 wear in a
 Wet and Stormy Time.
 Also Men's, Women's, and Children's Rubber Overs,
 for Sale at MAXWELL'S,
 as low as can be afforded for cash.

Keep your head cool and your feet warm, and you are
 right. What is the use of going with cold feet, feet
 when you can get such nice Overshoes at MAXWELL'S,
 keep them dry and warm.
 If you don't want Overshoes, just call and see the
 VARIETY OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
 FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
 which you can have at a very small profit for cash, as
 that is what tells in trade.
 Don't mistake the old place—
 At MAXWELL'S.
 N. B.—Those having accounts with W. L. Max-
 well, will oblige him by calling and settling.
 L. P. MAYO,
 Teacher of Piano-forte and Organ.
 Residence on Chapin St., opposite Foundry.

SPRING GOODS

At Reduced Prices for Cash.
 Our stock consists of all the different styles of foreign
 goods, weights and colors.
 TRICOTS, CASTORS, DOESKINS,
 BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,
 Scotch & Fancy CASSIMERES,
 Of all styles, which we are prepared to make up into
 Suits, in the latest and most approved fashions.
 We also have a large Stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
 Which we manufactured, and guarantee to be of the
 very best quality.
 ALSO,
 GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
 All of which we would be pleased to show to persons in
 want.
 HEALD & WEBB.
 Waterville, May 10, 1869.

Agents Wanted for CHAMBERLIN'S

LAW BOOK
 For the People!
 Full Instructions and Practical Forms, adapted to Every
 Kind of Business, and to all the States of the Union.
 BY FRANKLIN CHAMBERLIN,
 Of the United States Bar.
 "There is no book of the kind which will rank with it for
 authority, intelligence, and completeness."—[Springfield
 Republican].
 This is the ONLY NEW BOOK of the kind published for
 many years. It is prepared by an able PRACTICAL LAW-
 YER, of 25 years experience, and is just what everybody
 needs for daily use.
 It is highly recommended by many eminent judges,
 including the Chief Justice and other Judges of Massachusetts,
 and the Chief Justice and other Judges of Connecticut.
 Sold only by Subscription, AGENTS WANTED EVERY-
 WHERE. Send for Circulars.
 O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn., No. 1
 Spruce St., New York, Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.
 CAUTION.
 An old law-book published many years ago, has just been
 reissued as a "new book," without even a suitable
 revision of its obsolete contents. Do not confound it
 with CHAMBERLIN'S LAW-BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.
 NOTICE.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that W. H. Person, a member
 of the firm of W. H. Person & Co., partners in the doing busi-
 ness at Somerset Mills, has sold out all his interest in said
 company to Cyrus A. Lewis, and he will no longer hold him-
 self responsible for contracts of said company.
 W. H. DOW & CO.
 Somerset Mills, July 16, 1869.

THE SALEM PURE WHITE LEAD

WARRANTED as pure and white as any lead in the world
 sold.
 ARNOLD & MEADER.

New Attractions AT APPLETON HALL.

Cabinet Furniture, Crockery and Glass
 Ware, Carpetings, &c.
W. A. CAFFEY,
 (AT THE OLD STAND.)
 Grateful to the Citizens of Waterville and vicinity for a
 liberal patronage of twenty years, respectfully informs
 them that he has just returned from Boston, and
 is now opening, at his old stand, Appleton Hall,
 The Largest & Best
 Stock in the above line ever offered in Waterville. Having
 added to his usual Furniture Establishment
 the several departments of
 Crockery & Glass
 Ware
 AND
 Carpetings,
 In large variety, he is prepared to sell all articles in
 his line at
 Greatly Reduced Prices!
 My Stock has been bought at the low prices of
 the present market, and as it is determined NOT
 to be UNDER SOLD, I shall sell at EXTREMELY
 small profit for Cash. Call and examine my Stock.
 W. A. CAFFEY,
 Appleton Hall Building, Main Street.

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscribers will furnish
 all kinds of short notices.
MARBLE & GRANITE
 MONUMENTS,
 GRAVE STONES, &c.
 Made of the best marble.
 They have on hand large
 assortment of the above arti-
 cles.
 Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and exam-
 ine.
 Waterville, Dec. 1, 1868.
 W. A. F. STEVENS & SON.
 10

ATWOOD CROSBY, M.D.

WITH
 DR. ROUELLE,
 WATERVILLE, ME.
 OFFICE over Thayer & Marston's Store, Bottelle Block.

DR. G. S. PALMER,

DENTAL OFFICE,
 over
 ALDEN'S JEWELRY
 STORE,
 BRIDGE, ME.
 Chloroform, Ether or Ni-
 trogen Oxide Gas administered when desired. 60

DR. E. F. WHITMAN,

OCULIST AND AURIST.
 Artificial Eyes Inserted without Pain.
 Treatment for Catarrh.
 No charge for consultation.
 No. 110 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Foundry Notice.

The subscriber having purchased the whole of the Mill
 Road Foundry, near the Main Central Railroad Depot, and
 fitted up a
MACHINE SHOP
 connected therewith, is prepared to furnish all kinds of
 CASTINGS, and do any kind of JOB WORK that may offer, at
 short notice. Persons in want please give me a call.
 JOS. PERCIVAL.
 June 20, 1869. 12

MISS FISHER

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHOW TO CUSTOMERS
 NEW AND PRETTY STYLES IN
 Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
 At the old stand, corner Main and Silver Sts.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm owned by the late S. B. Jund-
 kins of Sidney, and formerly owned by Con-
 cord T. Morse, is offered for sale.
 It is situated in Sidney, five miles from
 Waterville village, and about four and a half
 miles from West Waterville. It contains about 112 acres of
 good land; out of this, 25 tons of hay; has good proportion of pas-
 ture and woodland; is well watered; has a good orchard,
 about one half graded, which last year bore about 800 bushels
 of apples. There is a good house, with wood shed, tool
 house, granary, and two good barns.
 The whole or a part of said farm for sale. A strip of 25
 rods, adjoining, will be sold with it desired.
 Inquire of or address
 J. B. ROULE,
 Waterville, April 9, 1869. 41

FOUTZ'S

CHELATED
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.
 This preparation, long and favor-
 ably known, will thoroughly re-
 invigorate broken down and low-
 spirited horses, by strengthening
 and cleansing the stomach and in-
 testines.
 It is a sure preventive of all
 diseases incident to and such as LUNG
 FEVER, Glanders, Yellow
 WATER, RHEUMATISM, COUGHS,
 DISTRESS, PNEUMONIA, FOUN-
 DER, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND
 FATAL SICKNESS, &c. It im-
 proves the wind, increases the
 appetite, gives a smooth and
 glossy skin—and transforms the
 miserable skeleton into a fine,
 looking and spirited horse.
 To keepers of Cows this preparation
 is invaluable. It is a sure
 preventive against Rinderpest,
 and is a sure cure for all the
 diseases incident to the cow.
 In fact, it will cure all the
 diseases incident to the cow, and
 make the butter firm and sweet.
 In fact, it will cure all the
 diseases incident to the cow, and
 make the butter firm and sweet.
 DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
 Baltimore, Md.
 For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers through-
 out the United States, Canada and South America.

SOMETHING NEW.

Entirely different from anything else. The Pittman Rod
 works directly through the end of the Driving Wheel. The following
 reasons why it is the best Machine in use.
 1st. It has the largest wheel, and most perfect gear.
 2d. It is better made, being all iron and steel.
 3d. It can be thrown in or out of gear with the foot.
 4th. The above particulars, including many others, make the
 American, the best machine in use.
 There are but four agencies in the state, viz: Portland,
 Bangor, Augusta and Kennebec Mills. Call at
 Kennebec Mills, and see the machine in use.
 GERALD & ALLEN'S,
 new Hardware Store, Main Street, Kennebec Mills, Me., and
 examine their splendid stock of Laying Tools. Also Agents for
 the Buckeye and Kelly Mowers.

American Mower.

Novelty Wingers.
 We have just received six cases of the celebrated NOVELTY
 WINGERS that we can offer at good bargains.
 ARNOLD & MEADER.

Kendall's Mills Column.

J. H. GILBRETH,
 KENDALL'S MILLS,
 Has a splendid assortment of
HARDWARE, BUILDING MATERIAL,
 Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Tin Ware,
 &c. &c.
 All for sale as low as can be bought on the river.
 May, 1867.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. PINKHAM.
SURGEON DENTIST.
 KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.
 Has removed to his new office,
 NO. 17 NEWHALL ST.,
 First door north of Brick Hotel, where he continues to ex-
 ecute all orders for those in need of dental services.

F. KENRICK, JR.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.
 KENDALL'S MILLS, ME. 11

STOVES!

STOVES! STOVES!
 The Model Cook—
 Warranted to do more work with less wood than any
 other Stove ever made in this country.

The White Mountain.

Known in this market for Twenty Years, and recognized
 as one of the best common Cook Stoves ever introduced.
 The Iron Old.
 Best Cook Stove made. Warranted to last
 Twenty years.
 The Farmer's Cook.
 With extra large water for Farmer's use.
 Soap Stone Stoves.
 Both open and close, of elegant style and finish.
 Also a very large assortment of Parlor, Cook, and
 Heating Stoves, and Sheet Iron Air-tights. All on hand
 and for sale at the very lowest prices. Call and see them.
 ARNOLD & MEADER.

NOTICE!

We keep constantly on hand the following articles—
PICKLES, by the Gallon or Jar; Cranberries by
 the qt. or bushel; Fresh Ground Buckwheat;
 Fresh Ground Graham Meal; Rye Meal; Oat
 Meal; Baked Apples; Soda Crackers;
SMOKED SALMON; Pickled Tripe;
SWEET POTATOES,
 Domestic; and
 Pork; Sardines;
 English
 Pickles;
 French Mustard;
 Corn Starch; Green Corn;
 Green Peas, Cocoa; Cocoa Shells;
 Chocolate; Ground Chicory;
 Packaged Lumps; Kerosene;
 Patent Sun-burners for Lamps; Students' Lamp Shades
 Also a good assortment of
 Jellies, Jams, Ketchups, &c.;
 With many other articles too numerous to mention.
 C. A. CHAMBERS & CO.
 Waterville, Nov. 7th, 1867.

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING.

Has taken the Shop at the
 Old Station Stand on Temple Street.
 formerly occupied by Mr. S. D. Savage, I shall be pleased to
 receive orders for House, Sign and Carriage
 PAINTING, GRADING,
 PAPER HANGING,
 GLAZING, &c.
 CARRIAGE REPAIRING
 will also be promptly and faithfully done.
 All work entrusted to me will be warranted to give
 satisfaction, and prices will be reasonable.
 W. D. GRANT.
 Waterville, April 1, 1869. 45

Carriage Repository

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, at his Repository
 Cor. Main & Temple Sts., Waterville,
 A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CARRIAGES,
 OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
 And of all descriptions—Top and Open, one Seat or two.
 Persons in want of a good Carriage, Open or Top
 Buggy, Sun-buggy, Brown or Grey,
 Will find it for their interest to call on him, and know
 personally that
 Extra Good Bargains are given.
 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES for sale, and new
 ones exchanged for Second-hand.
 Orders and inquiries solicited.
 FRANCIS KENRICK.
 Waterville, May, 1869. 46

TO PRINTERS.

OSGOOD'S
ELASTIC COMPOSITION,
 FOR
PRINTER'S INKING ROLLERS,
 IS
 THE STANDARD ARTICLE.
 Uniform and excellent in quality, and very durable.
 It saves time and money, and ensures the production
 of the best work.
 Put up in half and twenty lb. cans at
 25 CENTS PER POUND.
 Rollers for every kind of press cast promptly by
 J. H. OSGOOD,
 55 Congress St., Boston
 CALL and See the new Carriage at
 CAPREY.

VINELAND.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.
 New Settlement of Vineland.
 A Rare Opportunity, in the best Market and most de-
 lightful and healthful climate in the Union. Only 30
 miles South of Philadelphia, on a railroad; being a
 rich soil and very productive wheat land among
 the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.
 It consists of 50 square miles GOOD land, divided into
 farms of different sizes to suit the purchaser—From 20 acres
 AND UPWARDS.
 PRICE AND TERMS.
 The land is sold at the rate of \$25 per acre for the farm
 land, and \$100 per acre for the balance in 5-year
 installments, with legal interest, within the term of four
 years, upon farms of 20 acres and upwards.
 Five-acre lots, at \$1000, and ten-acre lots, at
 \$2000, and 20-acre lots, at \$4000, and 40-acre lots, at
 \$8000, and 80-acre lots, at \$16000, and 160-acre lots, at
 \$32000, and 320-acre lots, at \$64000, and 640-acre lots, at
 \$128000, and 1280-acre lots, at \$256000, and 2560-acre lots, at
 \$512000, and 5120-acre lots, at \$1024000, and 10240-acre lots, at
 \$2048000, and 20480-acre lots, at \$4096000, and 40960-acre lots, at
 \$8192000, and 81920-acre lots, at \$16384000, and 163840-acre lots, at
 \$32768000, and 327680-acre lots, at \$65536000, and 655360-acre lots, at
 \$131072000, and 1310720-acre lots, at \$262144000, and 2621440-acre lots, at
 \$524288000, and 5242880-acre lots, at \$1048576000, and 10485760-acre lots, at
 \$2097152000, and 20971520-acre lots, at \$4194304000, and 41943040-acre lots, at
 \$8388608000, and 83886080-acre lots, at \$16777216000, and 167772160-acre lots, at
 \$33554432000, and 335544320-acre lots, at \$67108864000, and 671088640-acre lots, at
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