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The Waterville Mail (Vol. 23, No. 38): March 18, 1870

Maxham & Wing

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WORKERS.

"Where hast, thou gleaned to-day? and where wroughtest thou?"
 "The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust."—Ruth ii.
 Every night when the shadows creep
 Over the hills to the glowing west,
 And the weary eyelids long for sleep,
 And the weary spirit faint for rest,
 A little whisper is felt and heard
 As the servants of God go up to pray;
 And this is the softly spoken word—
 Where hast thou wrought for the Lord to-day?

Some have wrought among the fruitful vines
 Where the clusters are ripe for the Master's hand;
 Some are at work when the day declines
 Preparing the hard and unbroken land;
 Some have been only sowing the seed
 And some are reaping the ready grains;
 And some are where barren fig-trees need
 Patient labor and loving pains.

With work-wrung fingers and weary feet,
 They pass to their homes at the close of day;
 But their hearts are glad as their Lord they meet
 And hear His voice in the shadowed way.
 Sweetly He speaks to them, tenderly
 He throws around them the life-giving light;
 And dark though the evening shadows be,
 His servants live in the blessed light.
 Oh, happy workers of Christ the Lord!
 To you shall a full reward be given.
 Labor on at the Master's word
 Until He call you to rest in heaven.
 Blessed are ye, and ye shall be blest;
 He calls you friends, and His love is strong,
 And soon in that land of eternal rest
 His workers shall sing the Conqueror's song.
 —Marianne Farnham.

THE COSMIC EGG.

Now and then one meets an incomparably absurd genius. The most sadly entertaining person of the kind that I ever met with was known as Crazy Crom—a gray headed old vagabond of indefinite age. His name was Oliver Richard Cromwell. He claimed to be a lineal descendant of the Lord Protector of England, and had vague notions that the people of Great Britain were waiting for him to resume the sceptre which was sometime since wrested from the hands of his renowned ancestor's incompetent son.

But Crazy Crom cared not for governmental honors. In his own opinion he had won a higher distinction than governments could bestow. He claimed that he was the first man that ever wrote "the Unknown" with a capital U. "That," he said, "opened the door of literature for a new age to come in." He soon afterward wrote the Future with a big F, then he wrote the Past with a big P. After that he became reckless, quit the University of Oxford, and struck out on initial capitals without regard to consequences. The result was the rise of "The Mystic School of Philosophy," founded on the art of saying handsome things, seemingly as clear as crystal, but which nobody on earth was ever yet able to understand.

"That school," said Crazy Crom, "of which I claim to be the founder, could never have made any headway without the free use of the capitals. When you write 'future' with a small f, you make no impression; but when you write about the Future with a big F, the mind is struck with awe. So it is with the Past—with everything, in fact. Who cares a fig for the past, with a little p? or the bad with a little b? or the good with a little g? or the truth with a little t? But when you come to write about the Past, with a big P; and the Bad, with a big B; and the Good, with a big G; and the Truth, with a big T, you evoke an interest which writers may conjure for with little initial letters in vain.

"I tell you, it makes all the difference between Something and nothing—between Somebody and nobody. Fancy Alexander, Caesar, Washington, written alexander, cesar, washington! Who'd be so poor as to do them reverence then? I tell you there's a deep psychological principle involved here. How else could I have founded my School—my School with a big S, mind you; or how else could my Poem—with a big P, mind—on 'The Cosmic Egg,' have been such a success? You never saw that Poem—I see it by your looks. You can't deceive Me—not Me, with a big M, though me, with a little m, you might deceive. Well, you shall hear the Poem; and what's more, you shall see it; and here it is; and Crazy Crom unfolded a tawny paper, that he drew from the breast pocket of his coat, and held it before me so I could see the 'initial capitals,' as he read: 'Here is the Poem' he repeated; and what I wish to say, is, that this Poem is the Germ from which all Mystic Philosophy has sprung."

Crazy Crom then read his Poem, which we give below, with all its capital letters and capital points:

THE COSMIC EGG.

A POEM WITH A BIG P.

Upon the Rock yet uncreated,
 Amid a Chaos indistinct,
 An uncreated Being said:
 Beneath Him Rock,
 Above Him Cloud,
 And the Cloud was Rock,
 And the Rock was Cloud.

The Rock soon growing moist and warm,
 The Cloud began to take a form,
 As though a Something would be Born—
 A Form chaotic, vast and vague,
 Which issued in The Cosmic Egg.

Then the Being uncreated
 Upon the Egg did incubate;
 And thus became the Incubator;
 And of the Egg did Alligate,
 And thus became the Alligator;
 And the Incubator was Destroyed,
 But the Alligator was Potentate.

"I anticipate your objection to the Poem," said Crom, as he folded the paper and returned it to his pocket. "You think I am too hard on the human race, to leave them no choice between the Alligating Incubator, and the Incubating Alligator, but what else could a man of Insight do?—what more in fact would you have him do? The result meets all demands. If the Productive be demanded, you take the Incubator; and if the Destructive be required you take the Alligator. And are not all things included in the Productive and the Destructive?"

"That's all very deep, I suppose," said a tiger-jawed ruffian, standing near, "but what I want to know is, what became of that egg?"

"What became of the Egg?" exclaimed Crazy Crom, with amazement. "Why, you molusk, you must not ask what became of the Egg! No System of Cosmogony could stand such a question as that!"

Mr. Alcott says "that Emerson makes his books in this way:—Every metaphor that occurs to the Concord Sage is put into his commonplace book. Once in a while it occurs to him that he must have material for a winter lecture. Then he looks over his commonplace book and finds, perhaps, twenty pages, here and there, on separate sheets, on 'Beauty.' After having collected these pages together, he reads them before a lyceum, and those passages which are applauded he forms into an essay, which he sends to his publishers."

Waterville Mail.

VOL. XXIII.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

NO. 38.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

A Yokohama letter of Feb. 1st, says the loss of life by the Oneida disaster was the result of inhuman cowardice. The steamer Yangtze, owned by Walsh, Hall & Co., Americans, was most promptly put in trim and in forty minutes had their fires up and got ready to steam down the harbor to, endeavor to save the survivors. The letter states that in the meantime the captain of the steamship Idaho and the Captain of the Russian Corvette who had been rowing wildly about the harbor in the hopes to aid any of the survivors, were taken on board the Yangtze, three boats filled with gallant Russian and American sailors to search the beach were taken in tow and at seven o'clock we steamed down the bay followed by the English sloop of war Sylvia, while the French Steam launch and an English tug boat were skirting the shores seeking for survivors. When the Yangtze arrived within two or three miles of the place of the collision we met the Bombay returning. She was slackened and signal made for her to stop which she partly complied with, answering our hail with the reply that she had 39 more survivors aboard and that no more were to be found anywhere in the bay near the scene of the disaster. We then lowered our boats and started to bring them off to the Yangtze but the captain of the Bombay put on steam and with our boats bearing the American colors at the bow enroute to his ship to rescue the men, he left and started for Yokohama. The Bombay was ordered by Captain Stanhope, senior officer of the English fleet, to return and search for the men the captain had left to drown and after the order had been twice repeated, the last time with a threat that Capt. Eyre should return or he would make him, that ship had gone ahead. This was very insulting, for every American and Russian on the Yangtze felt that to our ship belonged the rescue of the men. Minister DeLong immediately gave orders to the captain of the Yangtze to put on every pound of steam and overhaul the insolent and defiant Bombay. The order was promptly obeyed and the captain of the mail steamer seeing that we meant mischief, concluded to take a prudent course and to lie to until Capt. Millen of the Idaho went alongside and there found the captain's clerk, Wm. H. Crowninshield, and 15 men of the Oneida who, with 23 more who had gone to Yokohama overland, had been saved in a boat launched just before the Oneida went down. Those men were transferred to the deck of the Yangtze. After a further search that resulted only in disappointment, the prow of the Yangtze was turned toward Yokohama and we reluctantly left the spot where we knew were sleeping 106 good loyal Americans, the seamen from whom we parted but a few brief hours before. All the survivors were sent on board the Idaho.

The Clerk, Crowninshield, says: About ten minutes after the collision the officer of the deck announced that the ship was going down fast and ordered the men to take to the rigging. Looking down I saw the water pouring down the latches about the main mast. I then took off my coat and in a few seconds the ship gave a lurch and went down stern first. I was taken under I should think about 15 or 20 feet and on coming up found myself near a boat for which I struck out and when nearly exhausted was drawn on board by Master Yates. I saw many heads dotting the water but the sea soon swept us away and they were lost to view. The Bombay did not stop or send us boats. Had she done so nearly every man aboard would have been saved.

Master Yates states that when the Bombay struck the Oneida she carried away our gig, binnacle, wheel and rudder instantly killing two men at the wheel. It was evident to us all that the ship was a total wreck and that she would go down in a few minutes. As the Bombay hauled away from the collision Lieut. Commander Stewart shouted "Ship ahoy, ship ahoy." This was repeated three times but she paid no heed. Our whistle was blown and three guns were fired. The officer was given to lower away the boats but the life boat was only available as the cutter was shipped in the cradle on board. The life boat was manned and pushed away. As the ship sunk the cutter was got afloat and myself and 38 others were saved in her. As the ship was fast sinking Capt. Williams who was on the bridge was asked to get on board but he refused, saying "No, I shall stay in my ship if she goes down." Lieut. Commander Muldane walked up and touching his hat, said, "Sir, the ship is going down." "I know it," said the captain, "but what can I do? I have repeatedly asked for more boats but could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the smoke stack came over and forced the cutter from the ship's side and she went down stern first. I hauled the captain's clerk on board and made a great effort to save Lieut. Commander Stewart but he sunk just before I reached him, saying as he went down, "For God's sake save me." He was quite ill at the time.

The letter further states that the steward of the Bombay on arrival at Yokohama went to the International Hotel and there asserted that the Oneida had been run into and a hole cut in her to the water's edge so that he could see the men carrying some person on deck and that she must soon have gone down.

Active measures have been taken by Minister DeLong, Consul Shepard, Capt. Mullin and other officials to recover the bodies of the drowned and give them proper burial and to secure such effects of the wreck as may be found. The American steamer Aroostook has been placed at their disposal.

In the Court of inquiry on the afternoon of Feb. 1st the following testimony was given:—Lieut. Clemens of Her British Majesty's ship Ocean having been sworn said: Upon the arrival of the Bombay I went on board for our looked mail and in conversation with Capt. Arthur Wellesley Eyre, he (Eyre) said, "I have to night out the whole quarter off a d— Yankee frigate and I served her bloody well right, for I met her as I came up running out with her helm a starboard." Either the surgeon in the presence of the captain, or Capt. Eyre in the presence of the surgeon said her sides were so badly stove that she drifted past us we could see into the officers' cabin.

The newspapers published in Yokohama are controlled by Englishmen, and they timidly endeavor to whitewash the conduct of Captain Eyre.

Ensign Adams was crushed to death while endeavoring to fire the fourth gun as a signal

of distress. The ship, giving a lurch, the gun slipped down the hatchway, carrying the brave ensign with it and crushing him as the vessel went under water. Ensign Copp, after having carried all the sick on deck, returned below to his post. He was called by a shipmate to come on deck as the ship was sinking. He responded, "No, I am stationed here, and I cannot come until relieved." The ship went under a moment after.

Efforts are being made to save the fine machinery and battery of the Oneida.

MR. LANG'S SPEECH.

On his amendment to the Liquor Law we were compelled to divide. A portion of it appeared in our last and the remainder will be found below.

It may be proper to mention that a modification of section 14 of chapter 33 of the Act of 1855, was attempted last session. This modification consisted in allowing one person to complain, instead of three, as the law now stands. And you will see by the journals of the Senate and house of 1869, that it passed to be enacted but did not become a law. We do not wish to be understood that public sentiment did not sustain the principles embodied in the enactment of 1858, (that of strict prohibition) but that they did not sustain an act creating a constabulary force, which aiming at a public evil, was still open to the objection of despotic influence, which is attached always to centralization of power, and this despotic influence, without guard or check, become in some localities very obnoxious. This fear of centralization is clearly demonstrated in depriving the Governor of the power to appoint the sheriffs, although this appointment was done by advice of a council and the sheriff under heavy bonds for the proper exercise of his authority. Is it strange then, that the police bill of 1869 was defeated, which provided that a "Chief of Police" should be appointed to hold office for two years who should appoint his own deputies, who, without bonds for proper performance of duty, should have power to command the sheriff and his deputies, who were under heavy bonds, thus creating a new executive power in some respects greater than that of the Governor's and much more open to the objections which caused the removal of the appointment of sheriffs from the executive head of the State? The committee need not call the attention of the legislature to the dangerous tendency of such power.

The Governor must answer to the people each year for his acts, but the police chief, or his deputies, could not be reached by the people. The committee have no reason to believe that this power was sought for any purpose other than the enforcement of existing laws against evil, but submit that they might be readily made available to forward the selfish plans of unscrupulous men.

If it is unsafe to trust the choice of executive officers of well-established civil and criminal laws, in the hands of a Governor, is it not equally unsafe to trust the choice of executive officers of a law not so well established, but which requires such extraordinary power to execute in the hands of a Chief of Police? And these deputies, the subjects of his choice, may ride rough-shod over the rights of society in search of the evils which lie underneath, and society have no redress upon the deputy or his chief.

In presenting the bill now under consideration your committee have not attempted to represent the average of public opinion, but have desired to be found leaning towards the moral demands of society, and in urging the measures reported fully realize the conflict between this selfish demoralizing tendency of society, (the direct road to all that is evil), and a healthier moral sentiment which pauses not at imaginary, ethical difficulties in accomplishing a great good.

Inasmuch then as all men, who by unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors do it in defiance of public opinion and the law which is the exponent of public opinion, but do it through the promptings of their own selfish purposes, they should be held strictly responsible for the course which it inflicts up a society.

At the same time the executor of such laws should be held equally responsible for avoiding the application of that law which emboldens the violator to a continuance of his evil practice. The safety of society demands one as much as the other.

In this view the committee advised that the officer who neglects to institute proceedings upon the demands of one or more citizens shall be subject to a fine. Also that a warrant shall be issued upon the oath or motion of one individual instead of three as now provided.

That liquors which may be seized by a warrant may be seized without a warrant, and that liquors forfeited under the law shall be publicly destroyed in all cases.

The subject which was submitted to the committee was openly discussed, and all who desired had the privilege of offering their views and suggesting measures to meet the difficulty, from which has been selected the bill presented.

In submitting their report the committee beg leave to express the convictions which these hearings renewedly force upon us, and we ask you seriously to consider this question in its true light.

The ruinous consequences of this evil are rapidly spreading. It is not uncertain or undefined evil. It is commended to your notice and action by no less a peril than that of the demoralization and ruin of nearly half of the young men now entering upon society. It is no longer necessary to go into the large cities or towns to see hourly evidences of its baneful influences, but in the country towns and many a home, everywhere in Maine, unrestricted license seems to have its victim.

Let the parent and guardian consider his responsibility while this question is before him. Let the statesman consider the consequences of such a state of public morals in a people who govern themselves, where the strength of the nation is in the individual purity of its citizens. Let no rash or uncertain measures be adopted. Nothing is gained by ill-timed or boisterous denunciations, or experiments of doubtful expediency, but having become grounded in the principles of Prohibition, maintain it in good faith, leaving no loop-hole for escape of willful offenders against the law. Such a course faithfully and consistently persevered in, will commend itself to the people and will be supported, while the undue excitement of ultra

measures will have their day and then sink below a common level.

HINTS AS TO THRIVING.

WORK.—Hard work is the grand secret of success. Nothing but rags and poverty can come of idleness. Elbow grease is the only stuff to make gold with. No sweat, no sweet. He who would have the crow's eggs must climb the tree. Every man must build up his own fortune nowadays. Shirt-sleeves rolled up lead on to best broadcloth; and he who is not ashamed of the apron will soon be able to do without it.

DON'T HURRY.—Believe in traveling on step by step; don't expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flashy. Perseverance, by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little flashes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, before we run, and run before we glide. In getting rich the more haste the worst speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times, he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Remember many men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a large fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large lures may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much succeeds but little. Two shops are like two stools; a man comes to the ground between them. You may burst a bag by trying to fill it too full, and ruin yourself by grasping at too much.

BE SENSIBLE.—Do not be above your business. He who turns up his nose at his work quarrels with his bread and butter. He is a poor smith who is afraid of his own sparks; there's some discomfort in all trades except chimney-sweeping. If sailors gave up going to sea, because of the wet; if bakers left off baking because it is hot work; if ploughmen would not plough because of the cold, and tailors would not make our clothes for fear of pricking their fingers, what a pass we should come to! Nonsense, my fine fellow, there is no shame about any honest calling; don't be afraid of soiling your hands, there's plenty of soap to be had. All trades are good to good traders. Lucifer matches py well if you sell enough of them. You cannot get honey if you are frightened at bees, nor sow corn if you are afraid of getting mud on your boots. When bars of iron melt under the south wind, when you can dig the fields with toothpicks, blow ships along with fans, manure the crops with lavender water, and grow plumcakes in flower-pots, then will be a fine time for dandies; but until the Millennium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with, and better bear our present burdens than run helter-skelter where we shall find matters a deal worse. Eld is the word. Every one must row with such oars as he has, and as he can't choose the wind, he must sail by such as God sends him. Patience and attention will get on in the long run. If the cat sits long enough at the hole she will catch the mouse. Always at it grows good cabbage and lettuce where others grow thistles. I know as a ploughman that it is up and down the fields that ploughs the acres; there's no getting over the ground by a mile at a time. He who plods on, the clouds on, rods on rods will turn of the sods while laziness nods.

BE SQUARELY HONEST.—Never try dirty dodges to make money. It will never pay you to lick honey off of thorns. An honest man will never make a dog of himself for the sake of getting a bone. He needs have a long spoon who would eat out of the same dish with Satan. Never ruin your soul for the sake of pelf; it is like drowning yourself in a well to get a drink of water. Take nothing in hand that may bring you repentance.

SPEND WISELY.—Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald. Straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; there are many thieves' down the red lane. The alejug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. Never stretch your legs further than the blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you have a chance to rest when you are old.—John Ploughman's Talk.

THE SAFE WAY.—The only safe way for those who handle the money of other people, either in large sums or in small, is, never to forget that these moneys are not in their own. Trust funds should never be appropriated, borrowed, or diverted from their true destination. Whoever confuses his own accounts with the accounts of other persons, for whom he is acting as agent, has already paved the way for misfortune and crime. Money collected, or held in trust, should always be ready to be delivered when called for; and the sooner the trustee pays it over, the easier is his rest. Much of what develops into dishonesty is in the beginning a simple disregard of this principle, that money held in trust for others should never be used by the trustee or agent, for his own or any other person's except to those to whom the money belongs.

THE ASSOCIATION OF HARTFORD LADIES who support missions in Mexico report that they have now fifteen laborers under their direction and eight churches. There are about 800 Mexican converts in these churches.

OUR TABLE.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—The March number presents a very agreeable variety of new music to its patrons. There are pieces of sacred music, a Sunday School song; sentimental songs, Waltzes, Schottisches, Howard Paul's great Frog Song, etc. Good music is furnished at a very low price in this work, and we confidently commend it for general circulation. We shall be pleased to forward subscriptions for it.

Published by J. L. Peters, New York, at \$3 a year. See advertisement on our fourth page.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY is the name of a live, vigorous magazine, devoted to literature, biography, and the interests of the West, which, though it has been in existence only a little more than a year, has already attained to a respectable rank among the magazines of the country. Mechanically it is almost a facsimile of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and is therefore marked by good taste, and each number is ornamented by a handsome steel portrait of some prominent man of the West. "The Rolling Stone," by George Sand, is running through it as a serial, and its pages are full of contributions from many vigorous and brilliant writers. Prof. Wm. Matthews, of Chicago University, contributes a lively and characteristic paper on "Epigrams," to the February number.

Published by The Western Monthly Company, Chicago, at \$3 a year.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for February has an article entitled "Democracy Beyond the Seas," which is full of old Tory hatred of republican institutions, but contains no little wholesome truth and abet it may be somewhat unpalatable, it is well worth reading. Charles Lever's and Mrs. Oliphant's novels are continued, as are also the graphic account of "The Opening of the Suez Canal," and the garrulous gossip of "Cornelius O'Dowd." Articles on "University Tests," "The Coming Session," and "The Employment of Rhymed Verse in English Comedy," and a "Postscript to Lord Byron and his Calumniators," complete the number.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for January

has the following table of contents:—Babylonian and Assyrian Libraries; Swift: The Origin of American State Rights; Autobiographies; Decentralization in France and Prussia; History of Irish Land Tenures; The Rejuvenation of the Tory Party; Contemporary Literature.

For terms of British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine see advertisement on our fourth page.

North Kennebec Farmers' Clubs.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

CLINTON, March 2d.—The meeting was called to order by Vice President Joy. Subject for the evening's discussion.—In what manner can a man dispose of his produce in order to receive the most profit? The subject was ably discussed by some of the best farmers in the country, making the meeting very interesting.

O. Parkman thinks we can dispose of our produce best at home; if we sell our grain we shall be poor; can keep one-third more stock with grain than without it; if we starve our farm, the farm will starve us; had rather sell for \$10 a ton and have it eaten on the place, than for \$15 and have it hauled away; if we spend our produce on the farm we can feed more straw, can keep more cattle, and get more net income on our farms.

Mr. Farnham thinks if a man is able he can dispose of his produce best on his own place; but if he is not, he will have to sell, for the very reason he cannot get along without the money; still he would advise to consume on the place and feed to good stock.

Mr. E. Parkman thinks if beef is high and produce low, make it into beef; but if produce is high and beef low, sell it. Can make more money with horses than cattle. Others followed with ideas differing but slightly from those given. Resolved to use their produce on the farm.

MARCH 9th.—The President being absent, the meeting was called to order by John Tottman, Esq. Subject for the evening's discussion.—What is the best method of making compost manure, over and above what our stock makes? This was discussed by Messrs. J. Tottman, O. Parkman, G. W. Farnham, A. Merrill, H. C. Colcord, H. Chaney, J. W. Joy, and others.

The principal method was using muck and lime; to haul out the muck when it is dry and let it lie no matter if two or three years; it increases the value by freezing; then haul into the cattle yard, and by so doing it will absorb the liquid and increase the value of the manure, besides making more in quantity. Five cart loads of muck, mixed with one cask of lime, makes good dressing for corn.

Our next meeting will be at the river School House, where the subject,—What are the best horses to raise? will be discussed.

S. E. PETTEGROW, Sec'y.

TO SOFTEN PUTTY AND REMOVE PAINT.

To destroy paint on old doors, etc., and to soften putty in window frames, so that the glass may be taken out without breakage or cutting, take 1 lb. of American pearlsh, 3 lbs. of quick stone lime, slack the lime in water, then add the pearlsh, and make the whole about the consistency of paint. Apply it to both sides of the glass, and let it remain for twelve hours when the putty will be so softened that the glass may be taken out of the frame without being cut, and with the greatest facility. To destroy paint lay the above over the whole body of the work which is required to be cleaned with an old brush (as it will spoil a new one), let it remain twelve or fourteen hours, when the paint can be easily scraped off. This recipe has been used by a tradesman, a painter and glazier by trade, for years.

The reason a room takes so long to be warmed after a fire has been kindled is that the air goes up in a steady column from the mouth of a register, sides of the stove, or front of the grate, to the ceiling of the room, and from thence begins to distribute itself downward which of course is a slow process. To expedite this, take a palm-leaf fan, a shawl, a large towel, or something similar, fan violently or swing the shawl vigorously, thus compelling the upper and lower strata of air to unite; the hot upper to mix with the cold lower. In this way the upper portion where the thermometer would indicate eighty, and the lower, where it would stand at forty, will be compelled to mix, and one would be surprised to witness how much sooner the apartment becomes comfortable.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.—A letter from Fort Garry, of Feb. 21st, says that "the Canadians threaten to burn down the town of Winnipeg and drive all the Americans out of the country, and ray they will hang all the

principal actors in or leaders of the rebellion.

The Winnipeggers have held a court martial on Capt. Boulton, the Canadian leader of the last expedition, and he is to be shot to day. They shot another Canadian spy a few days ago and threaten several more, before they get through, as they captured forty-eight on Thursday last, as well as arms and ammunition. The French are growing stronger every day. The Kanucks' party are really too cowardly to fight. The rebellion is beginning to assume a serious attitude on account of the preponderance of the Canadians. We may expect a fight at any time."

A daring attempt was made to rob the National Bank at South Berwick, during the night of the 8th inst.; between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock the watchman in the bank was awakened by some one endeavoring to force an entrance. He at once gave the alarm, and pursuit was made for the robbers, but without success. Upon examination both the outer and inner doors of the banking room were found to have been forced open by means of jimmies. The noise made in springing the lock of the inner door awakened the watchman, who gave the alarm as above stated. Officers are on the track of the burglars.

WAR—ITS DELUSIONS AND HORRORS.—War is surrounded by a deceitful lustre. The monster, unveiled in all his deformity, is seen stepped from head to foot in human gore, gorging his insatiable maw with the yet quivering limbs of mangled victims, and feasting his eyes with the wailings of disconsolate widows and helpless orphans, while the flash of cannon, the glare of bombs and the red blaze of cities writhing in conflagration furnish the only light which illuminates his horrid banquet. Such is the idol whom the votaries of war adore; such the Moloch on whose altars men have exultingly sacrificed, not hecatombs of beasts, but millions of their fellow creatures; on whose blood-thirsty worshippers' beauty has lavished her smiles, and genius its eclogues; whose horrid triumphs, fit only to be celebrated in the infernal world, painters and sculptors, poets and historians have combined to surround with a blaze of immortal glory.

But let the monster's hideous form be exposed in its true colors, and it will be an honor to Christianity, a powerful argument in its favor, to be known as his most decided and successful foe. To accomplish this work, to place before men in naked deformity the idol they have so long ignorantly worshipped in disguise, and thus turn against him the powerful current of public opinion, is the great object of the friends of peace.

Nor is it easy to conceive how any one who believes in the Scriptures, and profess to be a disciple of the Prince of Peace, or even a friend to the human race, can justify himself in withholding his aid from a cause so evidently, the cause of God. Who would not wish to share this honor? After the glorious victory shall have been won, after wars shall have been made to cease under the whole heaven, who will not then wish to have been among the few that first unfurled the consecrated banner of Peace?—[Dr. Payson.]

A PLAUSIBLE CONJECTURE.—The New York Sun says it is barely possible that the missing City of Boston has been run down by some British mail steamer, whose captain forgot to mention it on his arrival in port.

The Treasurer of the Maine Central railroad informs the Lewiston Journal that the statement copied from the Portland Advertiser, to the effect that Hon. John Ware of Athens has demanded coin for the interest on his Maine Central bonds, due in April, is incorrect. Mr. Ware has made no such demand.

The Pope has issued an indulgence that whoever, while confessing and receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall repeat the Ave Maria fifty times and the Lord's Prayer five times a day for a week, in hope of the Council being brought to a successful issue, is to receive full absolution for his own sins, or those of any dead persons whom he may wish to benefit.

A young lady, noticing a young man in the seat behind her in an Indianapolis church, thought she would faint away and let him catch her. She did so and was carried out into the entry, when she opened her eyes to thank the young man, but she found that the sexton and an old colored man had carried her out.

Rev. Dr. R. E. Pattison, formerly President of Waterville College, has resigned the position of Professor of Theology in Shurtleff College, Illinois, which he has lately been occupying.

A contract was made last week with English capitalists to construct a central underground railroad from the City Hall to 42d St. within two years, for ten millions dollars. Security has been given and the work will begin in June.

A small Italian boy who for the past year or two traveled about the country on the cars and other conveyances playing a violin in company with his brother with a harp, was recently killed in Worcester on Thursday by being run over by a train of cars.

Governor Chamberlain, when at Washington a few days since succeeded in procuring from the general government two batteries of light artillery for the use of the State, with a lot of smaller guns, ammunition, &c., one battery of rifled guns, to be placed in the Arsenal at Portland.

How is this for high? "Life is the garnered condensation of objective impressions; and, as the objective is the remote father of the subjective, so must individuality, which is but focused subjectivity, suffer and fade when the sensation lenses, by which the rays of impression are condensed, become destroyed."

A young man who had been narrating some of his own wonderful exploits to a crowd of loungers one day, was thus rebuked by an old codger among the listeners: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars on the ground?"

A justice in Kent, R. I., recently dismissed three liquor cases in which the criminal acts were clearly proved, on representation of the counsel for the defendants that the law in question was troublesome, and that the court should set it aside.

SAKE'S HUMORS.—Saxe broke his arm the other day. Too bad! We hope it hasn't permanently injured his humor.—Lowell Courier.

Thanks for your kind condolence; I would write a merry rhyme, in answer, if I might. But then—confound the fall—the very verse That broke my armers hurt my funny-bones! J. G. S.

The Greenacres, Ohio, Banner reports this dialogue: "Look here, Captain," said Sol Gargoyl, addressing a colored brother the other day, "I know you are a 'bein'-ocrat.' 'Golly! no, mister, this day's you are read!'"

Waterville Mail.

BPH MAXIAM, DAN'L R. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... MAR. 18, 1870.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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Advertisements are referred to the names named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS

should be addressed to the business or editorial department of the paper, and should be addressed to "MAXIAM & WING," or "WATERTOWN MAIL," as the case may be.

TOWN MEETING.

Our annual town meeting on Monday was one of the largest and most exciting ever held—the East village, except a handful of malcontents, rallying for a free bridge, and the West village, with a large share of the "rural districts," unanimously in opposition. The caucus at the East village had put in nomination for Selectmen—J. Nye, J. M. Libby, and F. P. Haviland, and the West village had nominated—A. P. Benjamin, J. M. Libby, and George Rice. The contest was lively on the vote for first Selectman about 800 ballots being thrown, and the anti-bridge party carrying it by a majority of six or eight votes. The following is a list of the officers chosen and the votes passed:

Moderator—S. Heath.
Town Clerk—E. R. Drummond.
Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of Poor, and Highway Surveyors—A. P. Benjamin, J. M. Libby, and George Rice.
S. S. Com.—M. Lyford.
Treasurer and Collector—Wm. McCartney.
Town Agent—John Ayer.
Auditor—S. Heath.
Inspector of Police—L. S. Bangs.
Tuant Officers—Joseph Percival, A. P. Benjamin, and C. R. McFadden.
Constables—H. B. White, N. P. Downer, A. T. Webb, E. W. Dyer, G. H. Esty, W. W. Edwards, Geo. Ayer, G. P. Proctor, C. A. Dow, Benj. F. Wilbur, Amos Tozier, F. S. Chase, G. H. Boardman, C. R. McFadden, C. E. Joy and J. Nye.
Pound Keeper—Moses E. Penney.
Cullers of Hoops, &c.—G. H. Boardman.
Fire Wards—E. L. Getchell, B. C. Benson, J. Cornforth, E. H. Piper, H. B. White, Wm. Getchell, Jr., N. H. Wilbur, J. M. Libby, R. Cornforth, C. R. McFadden, H. W. Getchell, C. Crowell, and J. B. Bradbury.
Fence Viewers—H. B. White, James Stackpole, Cyrus Wheeler, L. A. Dow, Abram Morrill.
Sextons—W. L. Maxwell and N. H. Wilbur.

Pine Grove Cem. Com.—E. G. Meader, L. E. Crommett and W. L. Maxwell.
Health Com.—Jos. Percival, Atwood Crosby, M. H. Holmes, and A. P. Benjamin.
Town Hall Keeper—M. N. Soule.

The town voted to raise the following sums of money:—For Schools, \$4500; for the support of the Poor, \$3500; for Roads, Bridges and Sidewalks, \$3000 in money and \$3000 in labor—the price of labor to be fixed by the Selectmen, and they also to fix limits of districts and appoint Deputy Surveyors; for current expenses, \$1800; to apply to the town debt, \$3000.

Voted to authorize school districts to choose their agents, and to print three hundred copies of the report of the Superintendent School Committee.

Voted to authorize the Selectmen to appoint measurers of wood and bark and surveyors of lumber.

Voted to accept the road as located and built by the Selectmen, from Ticonic River, past the Continental House, to Water Street, and to discontinue a portion of the former laying.

The town refused to accept a road through the Geo. Gilman property to the Messalonskee, although the owner claimed no land damages; and accepted the Lewis Wilson road, so called, provided no damages were claimed, the persons living on the line of the road asking only that they be allowed to work out their own taxes on it.

The town voted to tax dogs; to hold the next meeting at West Waterville; to set off James Tibbets and Albert Sinclair from School District No. 4 to District No. 5.

The town voted to instruct the Selectmen and Town Agent to meet the County Commissioners, with the best counsel that can be obtained, and show cause why the building of a free bridge across the Kennebec near Ticonic Falls is not a public necessity, and if the prayer of the petitioners is granted and the bridge ordered to be built at the expense of the towns of Waterville and Winslow, the agents of the town were instructed to carry the matter before the S. J. Court.

The town refused to fix the compensation of the Selectmen, which is already fixed by law; refused to fund its debt; refused to refund any portion of the commutation money paid by drafted men during the late war; and refused to petition the Legislature for any modification of the act by which the towns of Waterville and Winslow are required to build a free bridge across the Kennebec if the County Commissioners shall so decide.

The town voted to accept the following list of Jurors:—Arthur J. Alden, Alfred Burleigh, Elbridge Axtell, Silas W. Berry, Kenelm M. Blackwell, Rodney Crowell, Frederick S. Clay, Geo. B. Dinsion, Hosea Blaisdell, L. E. Crommett, Joseph Blaisdell, Joshua I. Clifford, Reuben L. Cook, Wm. Balentine, Elisham W. Cook, Robert Cornforth, Geo. H. Boardman, Frank B. Chandler, John B. Bradbury, Lemuel Dun-

bar, Wm. P. Blake, Judson A. Bates, William Dyer, Joseph Davis, L. Dow Davis, Henry Hatch, Joseph A. Dingley, Samuel Hitchings, Levi A. Dow, John W. Herson, Sam'l R. Hussey, Luther D. Emerson, Isaiah Holmes, Frank W. Knight, Horace W. Getchell, Reuben M. Gage, Benj. Glendon, Andrew J. Libby, Geo. W. Goulding, Wm. M. Lincoln, John Garlen, Jr., David P. Morrison, Geo. W. Hubbard, Winthrop Morrill, Henry J. Morrill, Moses E. Penney, E. H. Piper, Chas. K. Mathews, Chas. H. Redington, John Mathews, Alfred G. Ricker, George Rice, Josiah Melcher, Wyman Richardson, Wm. McCartney, Joseph Simonds, Josiah Nelson, Benj. H. Stevens, Chas. K. Sawtelle, Benj. G. Mitchell, John B. Mitchell, Rufus Nason, Amasa E. Shores, Nathan Perry, L. E. Thayer, Nathaniel B. Page, Horace G. Tozier, Stephen Thomas, Hiram C. Winslow, Chas. W. Trafton, Samuel S. Tiffney, Chas. E. Tobey, Percival L. Wheeler, Joseph O. Wheeler, Orlando S. Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Morton Westcott, Wm. L. Ward, and Stephen C. Watson.

The Treasurer was authorized to use the two thousand dollars raised for the Soldiers' Monument Associations, until such time as these Associations can legally call for the money, allowing them interest for the same.

The town voted to instruct the Selectmen and Road Commissioners to open the roads and streets in the town to their full width, and to remove therefrom all fences, buildings or other obstructions.

SELLING APPOINTMENTS.—A great outcry is made, and justly too, because some of our members of Congress have been detected in selling the appointment of cadets, which the government entrusts to them, for a certain amount of money. Now what is the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee? Is it not well known that our members of Congress hold the disposal, as a complete sinecure, of nearly all the national offices in their several districts? Who thinks of going to the postmaster-general for the appointment of postmaster or mail agent? So in all the other departments. How do Senators Hamlin and Morrill bring their thousands of earnest friends into hard work and large expenditures to help their elections, except by direct or implied promises of such appointments as they are known to hold for this purpose? The former has won laurels, if not elections, by being known as "good pay" in all such dickering. Possibly the difference between the two may be, that the former makes his contracts more tangible—Morrill's being, therefore, the more easily dodged. But this personality is only to illustrate. There has generally been great show of fairness in appointing cadets, because the law gives the appointment directly to the members of Congress in each district; so that, while with much parade they pass the duty to wiser men, the public eye is turned from the dickering and pettifoggery that attends the distribution of other appointments. The rank and file of the people know but little of this; and when an offensive "carpet-bagger" wiggles his way into congress, he is made a sacrifice for righteousness, sake because he has been caught in converting a well known system of dicker into a cash business. The example is well enough, aside from the motive—especially as the victim was a clergyman and should therefore have kept within the circle of honest men. Those who "go out for wool" among goats instead of sheep, should not bleat if they "come home shorn." Some time, if ever, when the people comprehend this whole matter, they will apply the stopper to a large amount of rottenness in Denmark.

INTEREST.—After years of effort, against objections we could never fully understand, the legislature of Maine has made it lawful for parties to contract for such rates of interest as may be agreed. Six per cent. remains lawful interest when no other rate is specified. The want of such a law has driven a great deal of capital from Maine—even when our banks were getting, directly or indirectly, from 7 to 10 per cent. No longer will the honest Christian man under the mistaken idea that the "usury" forbidden in his bible means the taking of more than six per cent., decline to take the market value of his money from the speculator, at the same time that he sells potatoes to the poor for a dollar a bushel, on a "starvation rise." The small money lender, the banker and the speculator can now meet on equal terms, to bargain for money as they bargain for beef, according to the condition of the market.

RIGHT.—As early Thursday morning as the condition of the severe snow storm then raging could be comprehended, a telegram was received here from our new board of selectmen by Mr. Boothby, requesting him to cause the streets and sidewalks to be promptly cleared, in his usual way. We presume they fully understand that his manner of doing this has been eminently satisfactory to our citizens; who, if they do not learn to miss him from the board in this respect will always be pleased to hear that the west village fares equally as well.

ASHES, and how to make 'em.—A sarcastic correspondent of the Portland Press announces the following discovery:—

Ashes are valuable—worth 15 cents per bushel and may be propagated as follows. Fill a barrel (a dry one is preferable), with ashes taken from a stove or fireplace in daily use and let it stand in a windy day, near the outside of a building, as illustrated in the case of the new and valuable shingle mill of O. P. Witham & Co., of Abbott on the 18th instant. The mill was reduced to beautiful ashes, but, unfortunately for Witham & Co., they lost their barrel.

THE AUGUSTA DAM according to the Journal, is but slightly injured—only about seven feet of the upper portion, for two hundred feet in length, being carried away. The foundation is undisturbed. The job of repairing will of course be a trifling matter comparatively; and while they are about it we hope they will build that fishway.

The steamer City of Boston has not yet been heard of. The story of her arrival at Queens-town was a cruel hoax.

KENDALL'S MILLS ITEMS.

Mr. J. C. Gage has just completed a new house on Maple Street; Mr. Amos F. Gerald, of the firm of Gerald & Allen, is about to erect a new dwelling on Western Avenue, and Mr. Charles W. Ames has just purchased one of those beautiful lots on High Street and will commence the building of a nice two storied dwelling house on it as soon as the season will permit. So the people keep crowding in. It is not a bad idea to get into a town that is out of debt, with cash in the Treasury sufficient for the interest to pay the State tax. With abundant water power to be improved, and a smart mercantile business; we say to business men, "Come, one and all."

A detachment of Indians from the Penobscot River is encamped near the old Camp Meeting ground, and they are busily engaged in the manufacture of baskets, brush brooms, etc. The representative of the tribe to the State Legislature is among the number. They are often visited by our village people and seem to be well pleased to receive their visits.

Since the waters from the great freshet have fallen it is found that the dam across the river at this place received some damage, and preparations are being made for its early repair.

Droves of cattle are driven in here every Sunday to be put on the cars for Brighton. It is a work of necessity.

WINSLOW.—Moderator, I. W. Britton; Clerk, J. W. Bassett; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, J. C. Hutchinson, G. W. Files, L. Hodges; Agent, C. C. Cornish; Treasurer and Collector, Reuben Moore; S. S. Com., C. H. Keith, G. W. Cushman, G. W. Files. Raised for schools \$1700; for Town expenses, including the poor, the town officers, etc., \$1550; roads and bridges \$2000. The town has paid its war debt, and is now nearly three thousand in pocket. Voted to put a stone pier under the middle of the Eaton bridge, and appointed W. Jones, C. C. Cornish and James Wall a committee for this purpose. Appointed the Selectmen and four others a committee to attend to the interests of the town before the Co. Commissioners in relation to a free bridge across the Kennebec.

CONSOLING.—However much our town meeting may have exalted some and brought down others, it is consoling to believe that one good board of officers has given place to another that promises to be equally as good. This is no faint praise. To carry our present large debt—borrowing at short notice and in a fluctuating money market, and doing all with the best economy—is no trifling labor. It was stated before the County Commissioners on Tuesday that the war cost the town of Waterville between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars. To incur this debt was easy enough; but to control and reduce it to thirty thousand, in spite of reluctant tax payers, whose annual vote was averse to its payment—staggering between high interest and bad economy on the one hand, and a sharp suggestion of duty on the other—demanded not only great labor, but more financial skill than falls to the lot of every honest mechanic. Noah Boothby and his associates on the board of Selectmen, for five years past, have done this work in a manner that demands the commendation of their townsmen. They ought to hear, if they do not, in emphatic terms, "Well done, good and faithful servants!" We utter this opinion only for ourselves, and after having voted for a change of the board; knowing, too, that some expressions have been carelessly and sharply made to the contrary. It is due to honest and well meaning men, when dismissed from arduous and unrequiting service, that they should have the praise they faithfully earn; and we believe it is the hearty sentiment of their townsmen that they have earned thus much. If their successors desire to earn more, we trust they will have all possible aid in doing so.

GENERAL SAMUEL F. HERSEY has been nominated as the next republican candidate for governor by the Bangor, Whig, and the Bath Times "seconds the motion." Though a totolar of many years standing, General Hersey has never been numbered among the extreme temperance men; but we learn that he is a strong friend of the cause and that his nomination would be satisfactory to temperance men generally. Some of the other gentlemen named for the place are Sidney Perham, Ebenezer Knowlton, A. P. Morrill, Governor Chamberlain, and Frederick A. Pike.

Augusta calls loudly for the removal of the obstructions in the river below that place—booms, etc.—which are thought to have contributed to produce the late disastrous flood.

Our ox happens to be gored this time. The obstruction Augusta has, thrown across the river has prevented the ascent of the fish for many years, but they have winked at the injustice of that all the while, though it has been in defiance of a law of the State.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Judge Titcomb, was re-elected Mayor of Augusta, on Monday; Hox. Axel Hayford, Republican, Mayor of Belfast; Henry E. Prentiss, Republican, Mayor of Bangor; in Lewiston there was again no choice.

The Directors of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad have decided to rebuild the bridge at Augusta of iron. A Pennsylvania contractor will furnish a substantial Truss Bridge for about \$30,000, and the repairing of the piers and completing the approaches will be about \$20,000 more.

PERSONAL.—The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig says that Speaker Foster has fully met the expectation of his friends, and filled the chair very acceptably.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The town of Clinton, at their annual meeting on Monday last, voted to exempt any person or corporation from taxation for the term of ten years, who shall invest the sum of ten thousand dollars and upwards for manufacturing purposes or the improvement of its water power; and also voted to loan its credit for ten thousand dollars to any person or manufacturing company for ten years who shall invest twenty thousand dollars within the limits of the town for manufacturing.

So much for Clinton, and the record of many other towns, large and small, is like unto it; but how does Waterville stand? Well, though it pains us to do it, we will tell you. Three years ago, some of the more enterprising of our citizens, anxious to turn our magnificent water power to account and thereby rescue the business of the place from stagnation and our good name from reproach, originated a movement which resulted in forming a company, mainly of our own citizens, which has brought the control of all the water power on the Kennebec, within our limits, under one interest, with sufficient territory on both sides of the river for its full development. In furtherance of this plan, the company has built a substantial dam at an expense of about thirty-five thousand dollars, which will afford opportunity for the employment of a large amount of capital and a great increase of our valuation. Owing to the peculiar condition of the country, however, and the unsettled state of business, very little of this water power has yet been marketed, and the large investment of the company brings little or no income. In view of all these circumstances, what has the town, in its corporate capacity, done for the company? It has changed the location of Water Street at some expense, but the new road better accommodates the public travel, and the change is one that was advocated thirty or forty years ago, and should have been made then, outside of any thought of the interests of the Water Power Company. The town has taxed the landed estate of the Company, at its full valuation, and no one complains of this, though Winslow was more considerate and many other towns display a different policy; but not content with this, an assessment was last year put upon the dam, as yet unoccupied, of ten thousand dollars. It is hardly necessary to say that Winslow did not tax that portion of the dam within its limits. And now the town is opposing the project of a free bridge at this point—an adjunct of this same enterprise for the development of the water power almost as indispensable as the dam itself, while the spunky little town of Winslow goes in with all its might in favor of it.

Do our old citizens remember how we formerly rated Waterville and Clinton, comparatively—when Clinton was under democratic rule? If they will now make the comparison they must conclude either that "Tin Pot" was that the derisive name?—has improved rapidly or that Waterville has retrograded alarmingly.

THE ORGAN CONCERT at the Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening, was a rich, entertainment, and apparently eminently satisfactory to the large audience. The organ, though a good one and well played, did not figure so conspicuously in the concert as one would have supposed from the title, but the piano playing of Mr. I. P. Ryder, and the charming singing of Mrs. J. M. Osgood, Miss Beulah Hill, and Messrs. J. M. Robinson and J. C. Collins, made ample amends, and no doubt made the entertainment all the more satisfactory to the majority of those present. The audience testified their delight by frequent encores, and were much pleased to hear that the concert would be repeated with variations on the succeeding evening. It was repeated, the second performance being even better than before, but owing to the violent storm the audience was small.

We hope these talented artists will find it both pleasant and profitable to visit us again.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A double sleigh, containing three men, was struck by a locomotive on the P. S. & P. Railroad, at Biddeford, on Saturday afternoon; the sleigh was demolished; one of the men, Oliver Tracy, was instantly killed; John Sawyer, another, was so badly injured that he died soon after; and the other man, Mr. H. Partridge, though apparently unhurt, has also since died.

The Shakers at Alfred think of removing to Virginia, and are negotiating with parties in Portland for the sale of their property in this State.

THE POOR WHITES of the South get the following recommendation from a correspondent of the Portland Press, who dates at Fortress Monroe, Va.:—

I approach a cart to buy a cabbage. Noticing that the young man's right arm was disabled, I asked him how it happened. He replied "I minnie ball did that, sir." I inquired "where were you when you were shot?" "In Petersburg," was the reply. I suggested that the war was an unfortunate affair for Virginia, and in a brief conversation discovered that he knew just about as much in regard to the principles settled by the war as did the cabbage he was selling me. Lowell truly defined Southern Democracy when he said, "One half of it is ignorance, and t'other half is rum." How these poor whites suffer from the effects of slavery without knowing it!

The Military Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives have voted to censure Butler of Tennessee for peddling cadetships.

DR. HENRY W. SAWTELLE, formerly of Waterville, has been chosen Secretary of the National Medical Society at Washington, D. C.

William G. Kingsbury is on trial at Augusta for inciting one James Kitchen to burn a meeting house in China, Oct. 2, 1869.

THE BRIDGE.—The hearing before the Co. Commissioners, on Monday, attracted a large audience at town hall. The Commissioners had examined the various localities proposed for the bridge, and devoted the afternoon to an examination of testimony in relation to public necessity for its erection. The Town appeared by attorney, in accordance with their vote on the previous day, to present and urge their protest against the whole matter. Winslow was largely represented by her best men, to testify to the public necessity for a bridge, and to say that she was ready to do her part in building it. There was no "uncertain sound" from Winslow. Mr. Phillips, who led the applicants for the bridge, was willing to trust the question where the law put it—the point of being a "public necessity." S. Heath, Esq., managed the objective. Mr. Ayer, the Town Agent, presented the action of the town against the bridge; and after the examination of such other testimony as was offered, the attorney asked for an adjournment of two weeks to give the town time to prepare testimony and urge its protest by proper legal counsel.

The occasion was made pleasant by good nature on both sides, and a sharp exchange of wit and repartee kept the scales so well balanced that both parties doubtless retired well pleased with the encounter and its prospective results.

THE STORM.—The severe north-east snow storm which so reluctantly subsided on Friday forenoon, first struck Waterville on Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock. We hear of it by a Thursday telegram as having commenced at Omaha, Nebraska, on Monday, "the heaviest since the opening of the Pacific railroad," and still rushing eastward. On Tuesday it was spreading itself over Arkansas. Whether the Monday storm in Boston was a branch or the main trunk from Omaha, we have not found out, though we are convinced that the Waterville storm was no fractional affair. Friday afternoon the sun is shining warmly upon the high but yielding snow drifts, and if the lamb should be characterized as prominently in the remainder of the month as the lion has been thus far, All-fools-day will see the joke of sleigh-riding on bare ground.

At last accounts from Lewiston two men were playing a game of draughts there, about which the Journal says there was considerable interest. It was thought by the friends of one of the players that the other would be beaten, in which case the former would be victorious and the latter wouldn't—not much. The Journal of to-day will tell us whether this has been the result or not.

Joseph O. Richardson, (second son of Rev. O. Richardson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Buxton Centre, and brother of Lieut. J. K. Richardson who graduated at Colby last Commencement) was drowned at Buenos Ayres, while bathing recently. He was acting second mate of the brig Amy A. Lane. His age was 21 years.

THE LIQUOR LAW which has passed the legislature with such extraordinary unanimity consists of six sections. The first allows a warrant for search and seizure to issue on complaint of one person instead of three, as before. The second authorizes the seizure of liquors without a warrant. The third provides that condemned liquors shall be destroyed. The fourth makes neglect of any municipal officer to prosecute a complaint made in writing by two persons, an offence punishable by fine of \$20 to \$50. The fifth forbids town agents from purchasing liquors except of the State agent, and from selling forfeited liquors or adulterated liquors. The sixth requires sentences to follow convictions the same term or at any rate the next.

In signing it, the governor says in a communication to the Legislature—"Some of its provisions appear to be of so extraordinary a character as to suggest grave doubts of their propriety or good effects, but considering the remarkable circumstance that the bill has passed both houses without opposition, I have given it my official signature."

"SABBATH AT HOME."—The March number of this excellent monthly, published by the American Tract Society, of Boston, has for its opening article, "Memorials of Prague and John Huss," by Rev. Henry S. Burrage, pastor of the Baptist Church in our village. The article has three good illustrations.

HAVE WE BURGLARS AMONG US?—Three burglar alarms have been raised in our village within a few weeks, in two of which it is certain that outsiders had effected an entrance into houses in the night, with what intent is not positively known, as the inmates were aroused before the burglars had time to do any mischief. Look carefully to your fastenings.

DEDICATION.—The Methodist Church in this village will be dedicated on Wednesday, Mar. 23, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, of Boston. Evening services at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. C. F. Allen, of Bangor.

The country was visited by a heavy snow storm on Sunday last. In Boston it was the severest of the season, and accompanied by a high wind, and travel was seriously impeded. The freight house of the Fall River Steamboat Company, at Providence, R. I., was crushed by the weight of snow. At the northwest it was equally severe, and in Chicago the roof of the east wing of the Court house was crushed by the weight of snow.

The Secretary of the Senate announces that twenty-seven States have officially notified him of the ratification of the 15th amendment.

"THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMEN."—Mr. H. B. Lovejoy, who is not a stranger to our people, is canvassing this town and vicinity for a book with the above title, which is full of important information and valuable advice to the maiden, wife, and mother. In some portions of the work peculiar topics are brought under treatment, and the delicacy with which they are handled and the importance of the recommendations, will commend the book to all. It is endorsed by some of the best men and best publications in the land, and it ought to be put into the hands of every woman in the country. It is a handsome volume of over 300 pages, and is sold only by subscription; price, \$2.00.

The Sons of Maine in Lowell, Mass., celebrated the fiftieth birthday of their native State by a Festival on Tuesday evening. An oration was delivered by E. P. Elwell, of the Portland Transcript, and a poem by Mrs. A. B. Gardner of Lowell, was read.

Sudden changes in the temperature are no confined to down east. In Memphis, Tenn., the mercury dropped 30 degrees in eight hours, Tuesday morning.

Trouble is brewing in Ireland, and the garisons are to be strengthened.

A double-action safety valve for steam boilers, invented by a Mr. Boden, of Louisville, has been tested at the Washington Navy Yard, with eminently satisfactory results.

The Senate committee, by a decisive vote, have rejected the San Domingo treaty.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A daughter of Mr. Henry Eames, of our village—a very lovely little girl, about three and a half years old—was so badly scalded in Winslow, last Saturday afternoon, that she died on Sunday morning. While at play with her little brother, she upset a kettle of hot water, which had been left for a moment, upon the hearth, which poured over her as she lay where she had fallen.

YERGER, the Mississippi murderer, escaped from jail on Sunday morning.

GET OUT!—The town voted to tax dogs on Monday, with great unanimity; and now see how many men will be found mean enough to desert and disown their old friends, when the assessors come around.

A woodshed at Eina, owned by the Maine Central Railroad Company, and nearly new, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. It contained two hundred cords of wood, which was burned. Insured.

It is now generally believed that the iron clad Atlanta, which was bought by the Haytian Government, has gone down, with all on board. Nothing has been heard from her since the 1st of December, when she left the Delaware Capes for Port au Prince. She was offered by young men nearly all of whom had belonged to the U. S. Navy. She had two Haytian senators on board.

Again it is reported the war in Paraguay is practically over, but the report must be received with caution in view of the fact that Lopez has not been captured. The revolutionary movement in Venezuela has assumed formidable proportions.

A memorial signed by thirty-three corporations and twelve individuals, comprising nearly all the woolen manufacturers of the country, and representing over \$45,000,000 capital, has been presented to the committees on ways and means and finance, strongly endorsing the Wells report, and praying for a reduction in the tariff on fine wools to the rate on carpet grades.

"The Best the Cheapest."



2.28 1 2—2.26 3 4—2.29 1 2

GILBERT KNOX

Has a record at Narragansett Park, Providence, of 1 half mile in a race 1:10 1/4, quarter 31 1/2 seconds.

TO MY PATRONS.

The constantly increasing business at my Hardware Store at Kendall's Mills, the past fourteen years, has induced me to enlarge my store to more than double the former size, so that now it is one of the first and most convenient in the state for the business; and I am giving a complete stock of first class Hardware, Iron, Steel, Stoves, Tin-Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

I invite particular attention to the quality and prices in comparison with other retail concerns that we experienced OVER TWENTY YEARS.

In the Tin, Stove and Hardware business will insure an advantage to my customer, more favorable than at any other place on the river.

The Peerless Cook Stove, which took the First Prize at the Paris Exposition and is claimed as the leading stove in the world for wood and coal. It has received a large number of other First Prizes.

PRATT'S ADMIRAL.

This stove is my choice of all others yet put in the market. I take much pleasure in showing it to all interested, and ask an examination by those wishing to purchase a first class Cook Stove, for wood or coal. Customers in the neighboring towns will find it to their interest to buy one. It stands among stoves as the Clipper among ships.

It was awarded the first prize at the Mechanics Fair at Boston 1869. Lorenzo Dow, Fairfield House, Bangor, Wm. Woodard, Kendall's Mills, and D. A. Bissett, at Clinton place them in the

Barstow Cook Stove.

A very good stove with Hot Water and Steam.

Richmond Range.

A very nice looking stove for wood or coal, now the leading stove in Augusta.

I have the

WATERTOWN COOK MONITOR, TROPIC, BANGOR COOK, BARSTOW COOK, WHITE

Open Soapstone Stove.

And SOAPSTONE DOUBLE BASE PARLOR STOVES, the very best heating stoves yet put in the market for wood.

FRANKLIN BARBICURS, a self feeding coal stove, perfectly beautiful. FRANKLIN PARLOR, with a nice oven. These stoves have more superior qualities than any other Parlor Coal Stove invented. FRANKLIN PARLOR, very similar to the Parlor Parlor, and at a low price. Have an oven.

Cog Wheel Wringing Machine.

also THE BARSTOW WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES. I am selling the best wringer and I think the very best wringer. Every family should have one for economy for any thing of the kind. A boy ten years old can do the washing and wringing and with no need of a dolly. I buy the best of the kind and sell them cheap.

Ladies wishing to examine our new style of BRITANNIA WARE, or beautiful Table Cutlery, consisting of a new, beautiful proof and really beautiful, please call, and while here don't fail to examine Pratt's Admirals.

I employ the best of men and buy the best stock.

The Best the Cheapest.

Kendall's Mills, Jan. 1870—28 J. H. GILBERT.

MISCELLANY.

PRAYER AND POTATOES.

A SERMON BY REV. J. T. P.

If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful for the body; what doth it profit?—James 2: 15, 16.

An old lady sat in her old arm chair, With wrinkled visage and disheveled hair, And hunger-worn features; For days and for weeks her only fare, As she sat there in her old arm chair, Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good Not one was left for the old lady's food Of those potatoes; And she sighed, "What shall I do? Where shall I find, and to whom shall I go For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way, The deacon so ready to worship and pray, Whose cellar was full of potatoes, And she said, "I will send for the deacon to come; He'll not mind much to give me some Of those store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he could, Thinking to do the old lady some good, But never, for once, of potatoes; He asked her at once what was her chief want, And she, simple and trusting, said, "Give me some Immediately answered 'Potatoes'."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way; He was more accustomed to preach and to pray, Than to give of his hoarded potatoes; So, not hearing, of course, what the old lady said, He rose to pray, with uncovered head, But she only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience, and wisdom, and grace, But when he prayed, "Lord give her peace, She surely sighs—'Give potatoes!'" And at the end of each prayer which he said, He heard, or thought he heard in its stead, That same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled; knew not what to do; 'Twas very embarrassing to have her so About "those carrots potatoes;" So, ending his prayer, he started for home; But as the door closed behind him, he heard a deep groan, "O, give to the hungry potatoes!"

And that groan followed him all the way home; In the midst of the night it haunted his room—"O, give to the hungry potatoes!" He could hear it no longer; arose and dressed; From his well-filled cellar taking in haste A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut; Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut; But there she sat in that old arm chair, With the same worn features, the same old air, And, entering, he poured on the floor A bushel or more from his goodly store, Of his choicest potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy, Her face was haggard and worn no more. "Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?" "Yes," said the widow, "pray you may." And he knelt down on the sandaled floor, Where he had poured his goodly store, And such a prayer the deacon prayed, As never before his lips conveyed. No longer embarrassed, but free and full, He poured out the voice of a liberal soul, And the widow responded aloud "amen!" But said no more of potatoes.

And would you, who hear this simple tale, Pray for the poor, and praying, "precious!" Then preface your prayers with aims and good deeds, Search out the poor, their wants and their needs, Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual food, For wisdom, and guidance, for all these are good, But don't forget the potatoes.

THE PILGRIMS NOT PURITANS.—There is another iconoclast at work, seriously damaging another "historical fact," apparently as well settled as the story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas, which have been already overthrown. Benjamin Smith, F. R. A. S., has delivered a lecture before Friends Institute, London, in which he says: "I have shown, as well as I knew how, and so far as time has permitted, that the Pilgrim Fathers and their precursors in England, Holland, and at Plymouth, were Separatists, and had no connection with the Puritans, who subsequently settled in New England, at Salem and Boston, in Massachusetts; and the principles and practices of the two parties, confounded by some careless writers, differed essentially; the Separatists ever contending for freedom of conscience and separation from the powers of the State, while the Puritans remained in connection and communion with the State Church, and held both in England and New England that the State should be authoritative in matters of religion. Hence the anti-Christian and intolerant acts of the Puritan colony to the Separatists, Ralph Smyth, Roger Williams, Isaac Robinson, John Cudworth, and Timothy Hatherly. Hence, also, on the arrival of the Friends, the cruel laws for whipping, banishing, and executing for matters of religious faith and practice. I have shown that the Separatist colony of Plymouth had no share in this intolerant conduct during the lives of the Pilgrim Fathers, and moreover, that they acted kindly, and received into their church both Smyth and Roger Williams when forbidden to worship freely elsewhere; and that after the death of the Pilgrim Fathers, some of their sons and successors, acting up to their principles, shielded the Friends, and refused to be parties to the persecuting laws then enacted."

PEACE.—The American Peace Society is now extending its operations into all parts of the country and meeting with general favor wherever it becomes known. Its object is to prevent war by diffusing information with regard to its evils and remedies and intensifying the prevalent feeling in favor of peace. Among other methods of promoting the cause it is (in conjunction with the Friends' Peace Association) sending a "Plea for Peace," and some other documents to every minister in the United States, so far as the means can be secured for the purpose. It will also send packages of peace tracts free to any one who wishes to do good by distributing them who is not disposed to pay for them at the rate of \$1.00 for 1000 pages.

The Society wishes to employ agents and coadjutors—traveling and local—male and female in every State, County and neighborhood in the country. Persons wishing to labor as such or to procure the tracts or other publications of the Society or to contribute for the promotion of its objects can address the Secretaries—Rev. Geo. C. Beckwith, D. D., No. 40 Winter Street, Boston, Mass., and Rev. Amasa Lord, No. 45 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

The following paragraph from the Eastport Sentinel is to the point:

"The good order prevailing upon our streets both day and night, and the freedom the town has experienced the present winter from store breaking and many evil results of rowdiness and rascality, is a matter worthy of comment. Our Police Officer has little duty to perform, and the night watchmen walk their silent beat undisturbed. Eastport is one of the towns in which the citizens have caused the liquor law to be as rigorously enforced as possible."

The London Times discourages the project of building a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. But it "discourages" the Suez canal until Losers built it. Meanwhile Capt. Selfridge of the Nile has begun the survey under pleasant auspices.

DRY GOODS!

A NICE ASSORTMENT,

C. R. McFadden's,

At the old stand of Meader & Phillips, Waterville, Maine.

DRESS GOODS.

Silks and Light Cloths for Ladies' Outside Garments and Shawls.

A nice line of White Goods,

consisting of

Piques, Cambrics in plain, check and stripe Plain Linen Table Damask, Napkins and Towels, Plain Muslins, and White Flannels.

A Good Assortment of Cloths

For Men and Boys' Wear.

Broadcloths, Tricots, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, &c.

A Good Line of Hosiery & Gloves,— A Very Nice Assortment of Kids.

ONE OF THE BEST

Stocks of Domestic

IN TOWN.

Good style Prints for 10 cts.

Sheetings for 10 cts and upwards.

Variety of Hoop Skirts, from 50 cts. up.

All will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH.

C. R. McFADDEN.

Waterville, May 22, 1869.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS

CELEBRATED

Lazarus & Morris'

PERFECTED SPECTACLES

AND

EYE GLASSES.

The large and increasing sales of these

PERFECTED GLASSES

is a proof of their superiority. We were satisfied that they would be appreciated and that the real advantages offered to wearers of our beautiful Lenses, viz. the most accurate, the assured and ascertained improvement of the sight, and

The Brilliant Assistance they Give in all Cases!

we are themselves so apparent on trial, that the result could not be otherwise than in the almost GENERAL ADOPTION of our CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES by the residents of this locality.

With a full knowledge of the value of the assertion,

We claim they are the most Perfect Optical Aids ever Manufactured.

To those seeking Spectacles, we afford at all times an opportunity of procuring the BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE.

E. H. EVANS,

DRUGGIST,

KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

Has always on hand a full assortment, suitable for every difficult case.

We take occasion to notify the Public that we employ no pedlars, and to caution them against those pretending to have our goods for sale.

THE BEST THING OUT!

JUST RECEIVED AT

REDINGTON'S.

THE SPONGE MATTRESS.

Acknowledged to be far superior to Hair, coming into general use in all our large families.

ALSO COMBINATION MATTRESS.

Made of Excelsior and Sponge, sponge on top, a very superior Mattress. These Combination Mattresses give excellent satisfaction to the most superior class of Mattresses ever made. Also

Tucker's, Imperial, American & Putnam's

SPRING BEDS.

You want the best Mattress in market, please call at Redington's and see for yourself.

A large stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FRATERS, & CROCKERY always on hand at the old stand of W. A. Coffey.

C. R. McFADDEN.

L. P. MAYO,

Teacher of Piano-forte and Organ.

Residence on Chaplin St., opposite Foundry.

RAGS! RAGS!

CASH and the highest price paid for any thing with paper can be made at

MAIL OFFICE

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN WEST WATERTOWN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his homestead in West Waterville, consisting of a story and a half HOUSE, with stable and a quarter acre of land. House in good repair and well supplied with water. Price \$1500.

March 4, 1870. W. A. WOODMAN.

Novelty Wringers.

We have just received six cases of the celebrated NOVELTY WRINGERS that we can offer at good bargain.

ARNOLD & MEADER.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

For Man and Beast.

It will Cure Rheumatism.

The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection.

ON MAN it has never failed to cure PAINFUL RHEUMATISM, CONTRACTING MUSCLES, STIFFNESS AND PAIN IN THE JOINTS, STITCHES IN THE SIDE OR BACK, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, CORNS AND FROSTED FEET. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism can be effectively and permanently cured by using this wonderful preparation. It penetrates to the nerve and bone immediately on being applied.

ON HORSES it will cure SCRATCHES, SWEENEY, POLL-EVIL, FISTULA, OLD RUN, SINGING, RABBIT, COLIC, GALLS, SPRAINED JOINTS, STIFFNESS OF THE STIFLES, &c. It will prevent HOLLOW HORSE and WEAK BACK IN MILCH COWS.

I have met with great success in bringing my Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am daily receiving orders from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its curative powers.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Sole Proprietor.

BALTIMORE, Md.

PREPARED BY J. L. S. OYSTERS, TOMATOES, &c. C. A. CHAMBERLAIN

THE OLD STAND

RE-OPENED.

Having bought the Stock in trade of the late W. A. Coffey, I propose to continue the business at the old stand. I shall have at all times a full assortment of

FURNITURE,

Consoles, Mirrors, Seaters, &c.

And all goods usually kept in this line of business.

In addition to the above goods, I have the largest and best Stock of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

Ever opened in Waterville. Also

Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, Hemp, Straw, and Oil Cloth Carpetings.

Burial Caskets and Coffins always on hand, at satisfactory prices.

I shall keep a large variety of LAMPS, BRACKETS, GLOBES, &c. &c.

MIRROR PLATES set to Frames of all sizes.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING Furniture done at all times.

All of the above goods I sell as low as any in Waterville will sell on cash. All I ask is for customers to price them, and judge for themselves before purchasing.

C. H. REDINGTON.

Rubbers, Rubbers!

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS'

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 all right. What is the use of going with cold damp feet, when you can get such nice Overshoes at MAXWELL'S, to keep them dry and warm.

If you don't want Overshoes, just call and see the

VARIETY OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG,

high 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.

W. N. B.—Those having accounts with W. L. Maxwell, will oblige him by calling and settling.

STANDARD PERIODICALS for 1870.

RENEWED BY

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

NEW YORK.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. The Edinburgh Review.

This is the oldest of the series. It is the main feature of the list, and is the most valuable of the series. It is the most valuable of the series. It is the most valuable of the series.

2. London Quarterly Review.

which commences its 12th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It is regularly maintained in opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. The Westminster Review

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious reform, and first contributor.

4. The North British Review.

now in its 11th volume occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

was commenced 22 years ago. Equalling the Quarterly in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

For any one of the Reviews \$4.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews 7.00 " For any three of the Reviews 10.00 " For all four of the Reviews 13.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine from January 1869, to December, 1869, at current subscription price.

No other premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arranged under new management, which, we hope, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company,

140 Fulton St., New York.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY also publish THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Wallace, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. Price, \$7. By mail, post-paid, \$8.

PURCHASERS OF MUSIC

Will consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' MUSIC MONTHLY. It is the best of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Haydn, Krieger, Thomas, Bishop, Danks, Becht, Frey, Keller, Wagner, &c. Every number contains at least 10 pages of new and good music, printed on fine white paper.

PETERS' MUSIC MONTHLY is a new and valuable piece of music is afterward printed in sheet form, from the same plates, and sold at from 20 to 50 cents each, and all we ask for this valuable magazine is 30 cents a copy, \$3 a year, \$10 for six months, and we guarantee to every yearly subscriber at least 42 pages of choice new music, printed by the best authors.

We pay \$1.00 per month to pay as a Magazine, because we give too much music for the money. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers receive and play the music we give them. It is the best of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Haydn, Krieger, Thomas, Bishop, Danks, Becht, Frey, Keller, Wagner, &c. Every number contains at least 10 pages of new and good music, printed on fine white paper.

Music, printed on fine white paper. It is issued simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our subscribers receive and play the music we give them. It is the best of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Haydn, Krieger, Thomas, Bishop, Danks, Becht, Frey, Keller, Wagner, &c. Every number contains at least 10 pages of new and good music, printed on fine white paper.

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