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## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 23, No. 40): April 1, 1870

Maxham & Wing

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A CRY.

"Behold I stand at the door and knock; If any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

Sweet Guest, dear Guest, no more  
I lock the low, dim door,  
Where long with patience sweet  
Have strayed, thy weary feet;  
Withdrawing bolt and bar,  
I set it now ajar.

It is a poor, dark place,  
Unworthy of such grace;  
For through its pane, dust-deep,  
Only the shadows creep,  
And thick have spiders spun,  
Nor left space for the sun.

And here no rich banquet  
Baffling These is set;  
Not even bread is mine;  
I have no food, no wine,  
No delectable, no silver cup;  
How, then, with me canst sup?

Oh! that it were but clean!  
For cast thou really mean  
To come, and sit and eat,  
Only food guests have been—  
A dusty dwelling where  
All empty is and bare?

Sweet Guest, dear Guest, if Thou  
In such canst go, come now!  
O come! hungry I wait  
Longing, repenting, late,  
Withdraw each bolt and bar,  
And set my door ajar.

—Congregationalist.

A WINTER VIGIL.

In the winter of 186— it fell to my lot to investigate one of the most touching stories of a white man's endurance and an Indian's vengeance I ever came across in the whole North-west.

Albert Blake was an honest English gentleman, whose adventures in search of fortune led him away from Regent Street to wander in western worlds, and this is the way he "put through" a portion of the winter of that year. He was residing, with a single companion, in a little log cabin at the Indian village of Bella-Coola, on the coast of British Columbia. There was no white man nearer than one hundred miles, but the villages of many Indian tribes were situated in the immediate vicinity. The winter was only half through; few natives came trading about the post, and as time lay heavily on their hands, Blake and his companion resolved to go hunting for a few days. A canoe was accordingly fitted out with a stock of provisions and ammunition, and with an Indian as steersman and pilot, they proceeded to cruise about among the Islands, now and then landing and stalking deer, or shooting the ducks and wild geese which assembled in countless flocks by the mouths of the northwestern rivers in winter. The season was mild, with but a thin coating of snow on the ground, so that each night they encamped in the open air, and slept well wrapped up in their blankets, round the blazing log fire. Few old explorers in these countries ever think of carrying a tent with them, and our hunters were not possessed of one, even had they cared to avail themselves of it. They had been cruising about in this manner for several days, when, as usual, they encamped one night on an island, with the canoe drawn up on the beach. Their provisions they built up around them, to guard them from the attacks of any prowling Indians or other mishaps. Their Indian pilot had informed them that he was just about out of powder and bullets, at the same time begging to be supplied with some, exhibiting his pouch, which contained but two charges. The hunters were too tired to open their packages, and, notwithstanding his solicitations, they put him off until morning. They then, as usual, loaded their rifles, the Indian doing so also; and all three men lay down to sleep, and all slept save one.

How long they slept Blake could not say, but all that he remembered was being awake by the report of a rifle. A low scream, and then a moan by his side, told him that all was over with his companion. The Indian's place was vacant; and before Blake could become fully conscious of his situation, he was fired at from the dark, and a bullet struck his thigh. He attempted to rise, but was unable; his leg was fractured. Instantly he grasped his revolver, and he had scarcely done so before he was conscious of a figure crouching towards him in the darkness.

He immediately fired, but the shot did not take effect, and his would-be murderer retreated behind some rocks. He now stretched the blood flowing from his wound as well as circumstances would permit, tying a handkerchief around it. All doubt was now at an end that the Indian guide, tempted by the property, had murdered his companion, and was only prevented by the want of ammunition from despatching him too. All night long it seemed a year—he kept awake, too excited to sleep, though he was faint from loss of blood. Sometimes he would relapse into an uneasy sleep, from which he would be startled by the barking of his little dog, when he would grasp his revolver, only to see a figure again skulking into the darkness. Daylight at last came, and he had now time to contemplate his situation. Helpless, badly wounded, far from whites or even friendly Indians, he was alone, with an enemy watching every moment to destroy him, as he had done his companion, whose glassy eyes glared up at him. Provisions enough were lying scattered around; but none were accessible as food, save the bag of sugar, and on this his chief chance of subsistence lay. He knew enough of science to know that Magendie's dogs, when fed on sugar soon grew emaciated, but he also knew that it supported life for a time. Before night snow fell, and covered the dead body out of sight. Sometimes he would relapse into a half waking sleep, when again the ever-faithful dog, who seemed almost conscious how matters stood, would warn him of the approach of his enemy. It was in vain that Blake attempted to get a shot at him; and had it not been for the watchfulness of his dog-friend, the wretch must soon have been able to dispatch with his knife the guardian whose revolver intervened between him and the coveted property. And so they kept their dreary vigils, and the snow fell heavily; and though his leg pained him exceedingly, he managed to keep warm in his blanket-lined burrow. The Indian would sometimes disappear for hours, and even a day, apparently looking after food. The poor hunter would then imagine that he had got clear of his blood-thirsty enemy, when again the barking of Flora would warn her master. On one or two occasions the Indian managed to approach within a few feet of his intended victim before his presence was detected; and as both murderer and hunter were equally intent on each other's destruction, escapes were sometimes rather narrow. Several days elapsed in this manner, until at last the Indian seemed to have grown tired, and left the island in the canoe; for they were no longer alarmed. The sugar bag was getting nearly done, and the poor dog was now so weak with hunger, that even when it did not absent itself searching for food on the shore, it was scarcely able to give an alarm. If Blake survived hunger and his wound, which was now getting very painful, the Indian, he knew, would soon return and accomplish his purpose. With such thoughts

his prospects were gloomy enough, and so he dozed away the hours, half frozen and faint. It was the tenth night (he had long lost count of time, but found so afterwards) since the murderous attack when he was awake by a loud talking on the beach.

The moon, sailing over the leaden, snowy sky, enabled him to recognize the figures of several Indians hauling a canoe on to the beach. He grasped his revolver, determined to sell his life dearly, for he was now fully persuaded that it must be his murderer returned with assistance. It was strange, however, it struck him, that they had landed in such an exposed situation. "Who are you?" he inquired, in the Chinook jargon—the trading language of the coast. A low, surprised cry came from them. They were apparently unaware of the presence of any one but themselves. Again he shouted more cheerily, and they approached him, when he was delighted to recognize the familiar faces of several Bella-Coola Indians—old acquaintances of his. He told them his story; and, as they listened, he uncovered the body of his murdered companion, they, every now and again, bursting into a cry of horror. Food was prepared, and every attention was paid to him. The dead body was buried, and Blake conveyed to the Indian village, where he was carefully nursed until news reached the nearest white man's abode. The solitary colonist hurried down, and happening to have been in earlier days an officer in the army, he knew a little about surgery. He dressed Blake's wounds, and conveyed him back to the settlements, where, under proper medical treatment, he slowly recovered. But it was many months before he could walk without crutches, and to the end of his life he will bear the marks of that fearful experience of "putting through the winter" in the dark days of 186—. As we have a good deal (in novels) of the generous savage, I may as well say that my poor friend had to pay, well for all the hospitality he received. The water he drank, the ground he lay on, the wood that warmed him, the food he ate, everything was charged for, but most cheerfully paid.

It is, however, a greater pleasure to relate that, after the bill was paid, the Indian threw in the execution of the murderer into the bargain. The avengers of blood found him in his lodge, comfortably awaiting the death of Blake by starvation or cold, either of which he, no doubt, thought would save him all trouble. He seemed rather to exult when charged with shooting the white man; but the Bella-Coola warriors took a different view of matters, and with a summary justice, which would have done credit to a Californian vigilance committee, they shot him where he sat.

As for poor Blake, I saw him dancing at a Christmas party not very long ago; but a terrible limp, which caused his partner to afterwards style him an "awkward sort of colonial fellow," told me another tale.—[All the Year Round.

A GENIUS FOR AFFECTION.—The other day, speaking superficially and uncharitably, I said of a woman, whom I knew but slightly: "She disappoints me utterly. How could her husband have married her? She is commonplace and stupid." "Yes," said my friend reflectively, "it is strange. She is not a brilliant woman; she is not even an intellectual one; but there is such a thing as a genius for affection, and she has it. It has been good for her husband that he married her." The souls who have what my friend meant by a "genius for affection" are in another atmosphere than that which common men breathe. Their "upper air" is clearer, more rarified than any to which mere intellectual genius can soar. Because, to this last, always remain higher heights which it cannot grasp, see, nor comprehend. To them the world is as it were not. Work, and pain, and loss, are as if they were not. These are they to whom it is easy to die any death, if good can come that way to one they love. These are they who die daily unnoted on our right hand and on our left—fathers and mothers for children, husbands and wives for each other. These are they, also, who live—which is often far harder, than to die—lone lives, into whose plans never enters one thought of self from the rising to the going down of the sun. Year builds on year with unvarying steadfastness the divine temple of their beauty and their sacrifices. They create, like God. The universe, which science sees, studies and explains, is small, is petty, beside the one which grows under their spiritual touch; for love begets love. The waves of eternity itself ripple out in immortal circles under the ceaseless dropping of their crystal deeds. Angels desire to look, but cannot, into the mystery of holiness and beauty which such human lives reveal. Only God can see them clearly. God is their nearest kin; for he is love.—[Independent.

The Philadelphia Sun has printed a hitherto unpublished letter of General Anthony Wayne, dated at "Haverstraw, near Stony Point, Oct. 1, 1780," in which he thus refers to Benedict Arnold and his treachery:—"I can't say that I was much shocked on the occasion. I had long known the man; as early as 1776 he produced a conviction to me that honor and true virtue were strangers to his soul—and, however contradictory it may appear, he did not possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward, and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication; consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge."

Wonderful children they have in Brunswick. The Telegraph tells of two who used to attend church quite regularly but never could sit still. When very restless, some one, if the parents were not present, would give them a bit of candy to keep quiet. On one Sunday, various attempts had been made to secure the candy; not succeeding, the sister said to her little brother—"Let's us wiggle, and then she will give us some candy." The wiggle was a perfect success.

The following receipt for making raised bread was read before the Corinth Farmers' Club. Put six ounces of butter and two tea-spoonsful of salt in a tin pail. Turn in one pint of boiling water and three pints of new milk, then stir in flour to make a thick batter. Set the pail in a kettle of warm water, keep this at a boil heat or a temperature of 100°. In about six hours, or with when it has risen to 5 qts, knead in flour,

one teaspoonful dry soda, and make into loaves. Then set in a yeast place and leave again to rise. When risen one quarter, bake in a hot oven.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—From a list of the acts passed at the late session, which we find in the Kennebec Daily Journal, we copy the following as of local or general interest:—

To authorize the County Commissioners of Kennebec county to lay out a highway across Kennebec river between the towns of Waterville and Winslow, and apportion the expense of erecting a bridge across said river upon said towns, in proportion to their respective state valuation.

To authorize the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company to lease their roads, and for other purposes.

Additional to an act to incorporate the Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Baptist Meeting House Society in Belgrade.

To repeal chapter 213 of the private and special laws of 1869, entitled "an act to protect Smelts in the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers."

To amend section 24 of chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, relating to trespassers on adjoining land.

To establish the school week and month.

To continue in force the provisions of chapter 170 of laws of 1868, authorizing pensions to disabled soldiers and seamen.

To amend an act to incorporate the Maine General Hospital.

To change the name of the Gardiner District Camp Meeting Association.

To authorize the sale of the Christian Meeting House in Albion.

To provide for the formation of Manufacturing and other corporations.

For the incorporation of public cemeteries.

To amend section 3 chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, relating to jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

To incorporate the Hartland Savings Bank.

To amend, section 10 and 12 of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, relating to choice of Highway Surveyors.

To promote the improvement of navigation of the Kennebec river.

In relation to the Supreme Judicial Court, and to pay certain expenses of the Justices thereof.

To amend section 8 of chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to supervision of schools.

To amend chapter 224 of the law of 1856, relating to the charter of the State Agricultural Society.

To incorporate the North Anson Savings Bank.

To regulate the taking of pickerel from Pattee's Pond in the town of Winslow.

To change the name of the Skowhegan and Bloomfield village corporation.

To legalize the acts of Thomas W. Herrick as a Justice of the Peace and Quorum in and for Kennebec county.

Concerning the rate of Interest.

Additional to chapter 33 of the public laws of 1858, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To amend section 17 of chapter 65 of the revised statutes relating to the distribution of personal estate.

To amend chapter 24 of the revised statutes relating to paupers.

To amend chapter 230 of the public laws of 1864 relating to evidence.

To amend section 1 of chapter 34 of the revised statutes relating to banks.

Additional to chapter 126 of the revised statutes concerning frauds.

To amend section 11, chapter 139 of the revised statutes relating to the fees of Coroners.

To amend the 22d section of the 11th chapter of the revised statutes relating to powers and obligations of school districts.

Additional to "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Concerning Insurance and Insurance Companies.

To amend an act entitled "an act to regulate the River and Interior Fisheries," approved March 12, 1869.

To amend chapter 11 of the revised statutes relating to the employment of teachers.

Amendatory of "an act to amend chapter 224 of the laws of 1856 relating to the charter of the State Agricultural Society," approved March 1, 1870.

Additional to an act respecting actions against Executors and Administrators," approved Feb. 8, 1869.

For the preservation of certain birds.

To authorize towns to provide books for the use of pupils in the public schools.

To authorize the town of Norridgewock to take stock in the Norridgewock bridge.

and deserving our esteem whatever their circumstances in life, who best perform the duties which their situation requires. We believe that at the present time the instances are more common than at any time since the early settlement of our country where ladies in the higher classes of society consider it no disparagement to be familiarly acquainted with all the internal concerns of their families. Yet to the shame of many mothers be it said, that they suffer their daughters to grow up without any practical knowledge of housekeeping, and utterly unprepared to fill any situation in life with usefulness and dignity. They are all instructed in music and drawing; and all the ornamental, but not in the useful arts of life; and the result will continue to be as ever it has been in such cases where there is no security for the possession of wealth, that many a woman reared in luxury will by some reverse of fortune be compelled to exchange her home of ease and luxury for one of privation and care, and compelled to perform the lowest drudgery in order to obtain a small pittance with which to eke out a miserable existence.

THE CERTAIN CURE OF NEURALGIA is found in judicious eating and exercise; and not only so, a permanent cure cannot be effected in any other way, while these are always efficient.

In neuralgia the blood is always too thick, impure, and in excess; and as diet and exercise combine to remedy these conditions, some rules in relation to these are desirable. These will be adapted to sedentary persons; to those who live in-doors generally, as women, students, book-keepers, and the like.

It is rather better to eat thrice a day, morning, noon, and night; that is, as soon after sunrise as practicable, for breakfast; dinner about 1 o'clock; supper before sundown.

Do nothing whatever between meals.

Breakfast, a single cup of coffee or tea, some cold bread and butter, with a dish of berries or stewed fruit in summer time, and nothing else; in winter, meat, fish, or poultry, or, in their stead a couple of soft-boiled eggs.

Supper should be made of cold bread and butter, and a cup of warm drink of some kind, and nothing else.

Dinner the same as breakfast, adding one vegetable, and some fruit, raw or stewed, as a dessert, and nothing else. A different kind of vegetable may be taken every day, for variety; the kind of meat may be changed at each meal.

The object in the specification above made is to discourage variety at meals, because it is this which tempts all to eat too much. Persons at times have felt at the table that they had eaten enough; but on seeing a very inviting dish unexpectedly brought in, a good meal has been eaten of this last variety. The general and hurtful error is that too great a variety is spread on our tables, not only occasioning trouble of preparation and great loss, but also a positive injury in the temptation of the appetite. The reader may try it upon himself on any two days. A dinner of one vegetable, one kind of meat and bread; at dinner the next day, let a great variety be presented; he will eat double the amount at this repast, with this remarkable difference: an hour after the first meal, he will be entirely comfortable, will feel as if he had eaten quite enough; an hour after the latter, there will be decided discomfort, a fullness, a feeling as if some kind of relief were desirable, and in too many cases a resort to the decanter, with the vain hope of a riddance in some way. It cannot be denied that the first steps towards intemperance habits have been taken in using liquors to remove the unpleasant consequences of over-eating. A very great aid towards overcoming a habit of too hearty eating will be found in sitting down to a table with only three varieties of food.—[From Dr. "Hall's Health by Good Living," published by HURD AND HOUGHTON.

REASONS FOR DRESSING PLAIN ON THE LORD'S DAY.—1. It would lessen the burden of many who find it hard to maintain their place in society.

2. It would lessen the force of the temptations which would often lead men to barter honesty for display.

3. If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.

4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.

5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.

6. It would lessen, on the part of the rich, the temptation to vanity.

7. It would lessen on the part of the poor, the temptation to be envious and malicious.

8. It would save valuable time on the Sabbath.

9. It would relieve our means of a serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

An American engineer who has lately passed through the Suez Canal writes as follows concerning it:

I cannot say the canal commercially is a success. Financially, so far as the present stockholders are concerned, it cannot be. It has cost in cash eighty million dollars, which, for one hundred miles of canal, is too large a sum to pay dividends upon. If the Company charge a very high rate for vessels passing through, it would deter many from coming this way. Only light freights could afford it, and that would furnish but small tonnage. Cotton from India is the great bulk of the return traffic, which would continue to go round the Cape of Good Hope. I thought the drifting sand would continue to fill up the canal. This is not the case. The entire canal, or very nearly so, is excavated below the level of the country on either side, hence the embankments are very wide and high, and serve as a protection against the drifting sand, as well as a bulwark strong enough to prevent breaches in the embankments. The harbors at either end are admirably constructed for the accommodation of the immense business the canal is destined to do. The water is at present twenty-two feet throughout, and will soon be twenty-five, with a width of 1,500 feet, and more in many places.

An Indiana lawyer recently charged a client \$10 for collecting \$5, but said he would not press him to pay the other dollar for a few days, if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

OUR TABLE.

A BATTLE OF THE BOOKS, recorded by an Unknown Writer, for the use of Authors and Publishers; to the first for doctrine, to the second for reproof, to both for correction, and for instruction in righteousness. Edited and Published by Gail Hamilton. Printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and for sale by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

"This story of a quarrel between an author and her publishers should never have been printed," some have dogmatically said; but the author and her advisers think differently, claiming that it will advance the public good and prove beneficial alike to publisher and author; that it would be, in fact, a piece of moral cowardice to refrain from the exposure of the wrong of which the author complains, something like compounding a felony in law.

Waiving this question, which each may decide for himself, there is no doubt about the enjoyability of the book which shows Gail to be as cool, keen, clear, and "level-headed" in business management as she is in writing her witty and breezy articles which are so popular.

Having once got a clear conception of her rights and of the injustice which she thinks was done her, she clings to it with wonderful tenacity, and will not be coerced, flattered, bluffed or driven to lose her hold. With clear vision, she sees through pages of "honey-fugle" and blinding diplomatic talk, and persistently presents her idea of the question in clear and unmistakable terms.

Why not select her to deal with the courtly diplomatic dodgers of Great Britain, in the settlement of our Alabama claims?

As we have already said, the enjoyability of the book is beyond dispute, for it is full of the sharpest thrusts, the keenest wit, and the most delightful gossip. The Boston Post says it is a compound of chain-lightning and lunar music. Everybody will want it, for everybody likes such reading, and every body is interested in Gail Hamilton.

For sale by C. K. Mathews, Waterville.

HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING. BY W. W. Hall, editor of "Hall's Journal of Health," and author of "Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases," "Sleep," "Health and Disease," "Consumption," etc., etc. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

The author of this book is well known to newspaper readers, even to those who have never read one of his books,—by the liberal extracts from his popular monthly which have been very extensively copied. His teachings, thoroughly scientific, are marked by plain, practical common sense. He has no wonder-working panacea to recommend, which shall restore a diseased man while violating the laws of health; but he displays the virtues of those cheap remedial agents within the reach of all,—air, exercise, and a plain diet.

The design of the present volume, readily guessed from the title, is, in the language of the editor's brief preface, "to show how high health may be maintained, and common diseases cured by 'good living,' which means eating with a relish the best food prepared in the best manner. The best food includes meats, fish, poultry, wild game, fruits, and the grains which make bread. The best cookery preserves the natural taste and juices. As there can be no 'good living' without a good appetite, how to get this great blessing without money and without price necessarily, is pointed out, and it is hoped, in very plain and clear terms."

We most confidently commend this book for general circulation.

For sale by C. K. Mathews, Waterville.

CONCRETS AND CAPRICES. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

This is a dainty little pocket volume of wit and wisdom, mainly from the French, we judge. A few "specimen bricks" will give a better idea of it than any opinion of ours:—

"Eternity of the heart banishes faith; for if faith is hope for the good, for the wicked it is fear."

"The poor man to whom 'good' give a little, regrets no more sincerely than the rich heir to whom we leave all."

"He who loves his flatterers, follows, without knowing it, the divine precept: 'Love your enemies.'"

"He who does not see God everywhere will find him nowhere."

"To bring forward the bad actions of others to excuse our own, is like washing ourselves in mud."

"The poor man who shows more plainly in an elegant toilet, like bad spelling in fine handwriting."

"Loud indignation against vice often stands for virtue with bigots."

"Conscience whispers, but interest screams aloud."

For sale at C. K. Mathews's in Waterville.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A new novel by James De Mille, author of "The Dodge Club Abroad," "Cord and Cross," etc., with the title of "The Lady of the Ice," is commenced in number fifty-three of Appleton's Journal. The opening chapters have all the vivacity and flash that made the author's former novels so distinguished. Number fifty-three of Appleton's Journal is the beginning of its second year, and during its brief existence it has attained a great reputation.

In the abundance and worth of its literature, and in the beauty of its illustrations, it may claim a first place among American periodicals. It has presented to its patrons, during its first year, thirteen beautiful Steel Engravings, twenty Cartoons, or large wood engravings, of very superior character, printed on fine tinted paper, and ten Art Supplements—all of which, being given in addition to the regular sheet, have been so many gratulities to the subscribers. A new novel by Anthony Trollope is appearing monthly, in gratuitous supplements; and Mr. Dickens's new novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," will shortly be commenced.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, at \$4 a year.

HOURS AT HOME for April has the following list of contents:

The "Frisian Vow," by N. S. Dodge, Merle, The Counselor, by Dr. J. G. Holland; Reminiscences of Mrs. Melville, by Mrs. E. E. Evans; Books and Reading, (concluded), by Noah Porter; How I became a Scout, by George F. Williams; Hero, (continued), by Georgiana M. Crink; Strange Wanderers, (continued), by Scholastic De Vere; Spring, from the Chinese, by H. H. Stoddard; Mr. Lowell's Cathedral, by W. C. Wilkinson; The Great Pyramid and What it Means, by B. F. De Costa; Church Building, by A. D. Gridley; Is the Mystery Solved? by James F. Melville; The Literature of our Sunday Schools, (continued), by Rev. George B. Bacon; Robie Burns, by J. E. Rankin; Leisure Moments; Books and Authors Abroad; Literature of the Day.

Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York, at \$3 a year.

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S MONTHLY consolidated! See the April number of our old favorite for reading the most instructive and agreeable to mind young and old. From its rich contents we select the following: Thomas H. Selby, Mayor of San Francisco, with Portrait; Mental Requisites of the Artist; Philosophy of Faith; Henry Bergh, the philanthropist, with portrait; The Double Adoption—a domestic sketch; Life in China, with illustrations; The Dust in the Air; Phreno-Magnetism; The Art of Engraving; Nathan O. Ely, Pres. Farmer's Club, with portrait; Capital vs. Labor; S. S. Packard, with portrait; The Governor of New York; What Makes a Good Writer; The Modesty of Genius; The Swordfish, illustrated; Prayer and Phrenology, etc. Price 20 cts., or \$2 a year. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 388 Broadway, New York.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for March contains the following articles:—

John, part 8; Miss Austin and Miss Mitford; The Antagonism of Race and Colour, or White, Red, Black, and Yellow in America; Earl's Den, part 5; The Opening of the Suez Canal, part 8, in February; Cornelius O'Dowd; The Passion Play in the Highlands of Bavaria.

For terms of this magazine and the British Reviews see advertisement on our fourth page.

North Kennebec Farmers' Clubs.

CLINTON, March 23d, 1870.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The meeting was called to order by President Rove. The subject of Grasses was discussed. What is the best grass, and what grass makes the best hay? The prevailing idea in the club was, herds grass, red top and clover; the northern New York clover the best to raise; it grows finer and makes better feed, will not run out so quick as Northern clover, and is more sure of a good catch. Red top makes very fine hay; mixed with herds grass and clover increases the value very much; besides it keeps the roots of the herds grass and clover from being so much exposed to the frost, therefore it holds out longer with it than without it; and after the herds grass and clover is gone the red top will hold good for a number of years. In regard to sowing, would have eight quarts herds grass seed, four of red top and twenty lbs clover to the acre. After the grain is well harvested in, sow your grass seed and roll it well and you are sure of a good catch. The great trouble is we cover our grass seed too deep.

Resolved, that hay is the best crop the farmer can raise.

Voted, that each member shall sow a piece of grass with plaster, as small or as large as he pleases, one two or three bushels to the acre, and shall give a true record of the time of sowing; that there shall be a committee of three appointed to see the effects, whether it pays or not, and report at the next meeting in the fall.

Appointed as the committee, G. W. Farnham, O. Parkman, H. C. Colcord.

Voted to adjourn until the 21st of Sept. 1870.

S. E. PETERSON, Sec.

The Watchman & Reflector speaks a word for our dumb animals: and says:

"There is no more depraving reaction on the whole moral nature of man than what comes from cruelty to animals over whom God has given him away. Who doubts that there is the most intimate connection between the Spanish auto da fe and the Spanish bull-fight? We cannot needlessly trample on a worm without lowering our manhood. A general disregard of the claims of the brute creation must, sooner or later result in a letting down of the moral tone of society; while a proper theoretical consideration for them must tend to mutual justice and kindness among all classes. Hence our treatment of them is a question of morals; and we have always admired the manner in which Dr. Wayland introduces the subject in his 'Moral science.' 'I should be guilty,' says he, 'of injustice to one class of my fellow creatures, if I should close this treatise upon human duty, without a single remark upon our obligations to brutes.' It is therefore, one of the signs which show that Christianity is the grand antagonist of all wrong, that societies, strong in material sinews, are being extensively formed in this country and in Europe, for the prevention of cruelty to animals."



## Waterville Mail.

B. MAXIM, DANIEL WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... APR. 1, 1870.



## AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. W. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York; R. K. Nye, Advertising Agent, No. 100 Broadway, New York; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York; and T. C. Evans, Advertising Agent, 122 Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to "MAXIM & WING, or WATERVILLE MAIL OFFICE."

The Portland Advertiser, having in view doubtless, the approaching senatorial election, takes the liberty to write down our congressman Blaine in plain English. At first we had a mind to protest the Advertiser's right to take the initiative in throwing a ray of day-light among the heretofore hidden machinery of this contest. What right has he, we said, to go abroad to grind his axes? Is he willing to meet a similar investigation of Mr. Morrill or Gov. Chamberlain? But we thought better of it. Possibly the Advertiser goes in for a new state of things. It thinks political intrigue has worked under ground long enough, and is willing to take hold and help break up the two or three corrupt rings that have so long held the political wires of the party. It believes, perhaps, that the best way to do this is to pass these men over to the public,—to hold them up in broad day light before the voters of the State, and see if they will not take the work into their own hands, where it belongs. All right. Mr. Blaine may possibly stand the light as well as some others. Mr. Morrill's turn may come next—or Gov. Chamberlain's—aye, even Mr. Hamlin's sometime. Let the work go on. Here is the Advertiser's sketch of Mr. Blaine, as a politician and senatorial candidate:—

Mr. Blaine is now about forty years old, and his life has been singularly and uniformly prosperous. "He who is not handsome at twenty, is strong at thirty, rich at forty, and wise at fifty," says a Spanish proverb, "will never be handsome, strong, rich or wise." Mr. Blaine has passed the first three tests successfully. Whether he will be wise ten years hence remains to be seen; but hitherto that quality has not been ascribed to him. People call him adroit, skillful, able, prudent, cautious, or timid, but nobody yet, so far as we have observed, calls him wise. His intellect is acute and rapid, his ends are immediate and practical, and his choice of means is prompt and sagacious but not fastidious. For general rules of conduct, based upon broad inductions and looking to remote as well as immediate results, Mr. Blaine has, one would say, a kind of contempt, comparing them to the shrewd devices which he finds so serviceable. It is nevertheless upon these generalizations that mankind have agreed to concur the name of wisdom.

In certain pursuits, men get along very well without wisdom. The world is governed with a proverbially small allowance of that quality. When Mr. Blaine came to this State, he came with the distinct purpose of devoting himself to the practical work of government. He became a professional politician at the very time when that profession was at its lowest, when the two great parties had both agreed to compromise with Slavery, and the game of politics had become as disreputable as faro, deriving its sole interest from the magnitude of the stakes, and its sole dignity from the unwilling participation in public affairs of a few men who were chosen by, not foisted upon, their fellow citizens. Mr. Blaine accepted the profession as he found it, and made his way by the usual methods, taking up his residence at the State capital, editing the party paper, making stump speeches, repeating the party shibboleth with a loud and distinct voice on all suitable occasions, serving on the party committees, managing the party caucuses, and finally making his way into the legislature in 1859. To that arena he came fully equipped with all necessary knowledge, and he carried no dead weight. With all the intricacies of parliamentary practice he was perfectly familiar. If a bill was to be swiftly put through or adroitly blocked, no man in the house knew better how to do it. He knew the history and measure of every man upon the floor—how to approach him for conciliation, where he was most vulnerable for attack. He had no notions—no obstinate opinions—and has none now. The road to the Speaker's chair was for him short and easy; his first marked triumph was won apparently without effort.

The power which a man gains by concentrating his whole force upon his chosen pursuit, has never been more clearly shown than in Mr. Blaine's career. He has never been out of training, never wasted any time or study on even collateral pursuits. After four years in the legislature, he was elected to the Thirty Eighth Congress, and came to his seat in that body, thoroughly master of himself and all his powers. On the day when he entered that chamber he was probably the best parliamentarian there, unless we except Speaker Colfax. He was an adroit and ready debater. An ordinary politician would have plunged at once into the current discussion and kept cartloads of speeches home to his constituents. Mr. Blaine did nothing of the kind. For a year he sat silent in his seat, carefully studying the new ground. He found Thaddeus Stevens holding a kind of leadership among the Republicans, and for a time sought the old man's favor. But the impracticable nature of the cynical Pennsylvania was an offset to the fact of his temporary leadership, and Mr. Blaine presently thought it best, all things considered, to hold a little aloof.

When he was quite ready to move, the debate on reconstruction had fairly opened. The great sluggish public was at last fully aroused, and for a wonder was faithfully reading the Washington dispatches every morning. Then came that adroit proposition, "the Blaine amendment," which put his name at once in everybody's mouth. From that time to this, there has been no great debate of which Mr. Blaine has failed to take advantage. He waits until the long speeches are all made, the lines are drawn, and the attention of the country is fairly arrested. Then he takes the argument on his own side, which has always been the popular side, and skillfully condenses it in a telling speech of a quarter of a column in the Globe, which is copied into every Republican newspaper in the land.

It is impossible to withhold the meed of admiration due to these splendid tactics. Mr. Blaine plays politics as powerfully as Morphy plays chess, and with the same extraordinary capacity for playing three or four games at once blindfold. The only drawback is the reflection that the game of politics is only profitable to the successful player and his backers. Mr. Blaine has now been for seven years in Congress. He has been during that time chairman of the Republican State Committee at home. He has managed the mechanical part of the State campaigns, and has distributed his share of the offices discreetly and properly enough, as things go, to his personal friends and supporters. He has got to be Speaker of the House, and is a very capable Speaker too. But what meanwhile has he done for the State or country? What influence has he had upon the course of legislation? What are his triumphs, or what would be his failures, to those of us who have no stake in the political game, but simply want good government and the privilege of attending to our own affairs in peace and quietude? Nothing whatever. Mr. Blaine is simply a politician of extraordinary talent, and for that very reason can never be a safe political leader, since leadership requires a degree of faith and courage utterly incompatible with the balancing and forecasting of the professional politician. We are approaching new questions and untold issues, which will have to be met in a spirit Mr. Blaine has never shown. If the newspaper phenomena we have noticed are warnings that he is at this time paving the way for an election to the Senate, it is just to him and necessary for us to recognize this early his disqualifications for that post. His private successes, so far as they are honestly earned, nobody need envy or decry; but they must not be pushed to the public detriment. The qualities which will be wanted in the United States Senate, within seven years, Mr. Blaine does not possess, and his election to that body would be a serious misfortune.

IS IT STRANGE?—The Boston Post publishes the details of what it calls "one of the most cruel and heartless cases of seduction, abortion and abandonment that has transpired in that State in the last twenty-five years." The Post proceeds to give the name of the wronged and ruined girl, and of the "female doctress" employed, with the residence of both, but hides the most wicked of the three parties behind the screen of "a well known business man!" No other clue is given by which the "hoary-headed sinner," as he is justly called, can be traced. The disclosures of the girl, who narrowly escaped death between her betrayer and the doctress, were such that both parties were arrested. Even here at the hands of the law, the "well known business man" was allowed to go on bail, while the "doctress" who had pocketed a hundred dollars of his money for trying to save him and his victim from open shame, was committed to prison because "her offence was not bailable." Possibly the Post may see from this version, that while we give it credit for some degree of virtuous courage in publishing this cruel case, we do not fully acquit it from wrong in concealing the name of the leading offender. Nor do we think that "twenty-five years" record of crime in Boston would fail to furnish not only one, but one thousand parallels for this harrowing story of ruin.

"Somebody's child is lost to-night!" HIGH LIVING.—Messrs. J. F. Dealy & Co., at Kendall's Mills, who recently cut up the big ox they bought of Mr. Burleigh, seem to have found it profitable to feed their customers on such beef. They have just bought of him a pair of the same class of oxen—live weight about 4600 lbs.—which they propose to serve out, one at a time, to such of the roast-beef aristocrats of their village and vicinity as had rather eat good beef than poor, even when it costs a trifle more. Their enterprise will not doubt be appreciated and encouraged. It is bad economy to eat poor meat—and they seem to know it at Kendall's Mills.

The Portland Argus, in announcing the death of Col. John Goddard, one of the most extensive and successful business men in Maine in the lumber line, says that if he had devoted himself to one of the liberal professions he would have made his mark in society. What kind of marks does the Argus think are most needed in society?

A public debate on Spiritualism, has just closed at Philadelphia, between evangelical and spiritual preachers, both basing their arguments upon the New Testament. If each would live their belief instead of arguing it, they would much sooner come to an agreement. But there was great interest in this discussion—the substance of which is to be published in a volume.

At a special meeting of the officers and trustees of the New England Agricultural Society, held Tuesday evening in Boston, it was voted to hold the next annual fair at Manchester, N. H., providing the necessary funds were guaranteed. The location is easy of access from all parts of New England, and the grounds are well fitted up. They had the grace to adopt an amendment to the rules discouraging betting on horse trotting and prohibiting the sale of pools on trotting at the fair grounds.

LAWRENCE DOYLE, in prison under sentence of death for murdering the Libby girl in the town of Strong, died on Friday last at the age of 37 years, as we learn from the Bath Times.

The adjourned session of the County Commissioners, in reference to a free bridge, began on Tuesday morning and continued till about ten o'clock Wednesday forenoon. The several objections of our western neighbors were urged by counsel—Mr. Heath of Waterville and Mr. Steward of St. Albans; the latter arguing mainly the unconstitutionality of the act under which the bridge was called for. To this point he gave the entire evening Tuesday. Mr. Libby of Augusta responded on the following morning. The Commissioners reserved their decision for future announcement.

LECTURES.—Though late in the season, our citizens are offered a choice course of four lectures—from Hon. Wm. Parsons, Col. Higginson, Rev. J. O. Peck, Judge Russell—and a concert by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club. Tickets \$1.25 for the course. Young gentlemen interested in the success of the enterprise are canvassing for the sale of tickets. We commend this effort to the favor of our citizens. The selection of lecturers is a choice one, and the terms moderate.

Whoever wants to buy a house in Waterville village, can read the advertisement of Mr. J. P. Hill, in another column.

The Lewiston Journal says a correspondent mentions late cut hay as a cause of cattle gnawing old boards. Fudge!—rotten wood is not a whit better than late cut hay, and cattle ought to know it, if their owners don't.

It is said that Gov. Chamberlain will put a Democrat into that Paper Fraud Committee, just to put an edge on it. Not a bad idea.

"THE ENTERPRISE," the elegant new pictorial, for sale at Henrickson's. Buy it.

Four persons, having in their possession large sums of money, have mysteriously disappeared from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., within a little time.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN in the household generally opens with a wholesale renovation, and this includes new paper on the walls. In anticipation of this condition of things, Mr. C. A. Henrickson has got in an extra large stock of room papers, various styles and prices, including a great variety of elegant patterns in gilt. Step into his store, one door north of the Post Office, and look at his stock, which he assures us will be sold at low figures.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Selectmen have made the following appointments: MEASURES OF WOOD AND BARK.—Calvin Crowell, Alfred Winslow, Greenleaf Shaw, Brice Shephard, E. M. Bates, E. A. Bailey, Henry A. Bachelder, Charles F. Stevens, H. B. White, E. H. Piper, Jas. S. Craig, E. A. Hilton, Nath. Meader, E. C. Low, W. M. Buck.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.—Calvin Crowell, Greenleaf Shaw, Bryce Shephard, E. W. Bates, E. A. Bailey, H. A. Bachelder, N. H. Wilbur, J. S. Craig, E. H. Piper, James Drummond, Rufus Nason, Samuel Scammon.

AUCTIONEER.—Chas. R. McFadden. These, with all other Town officers not yet sworn, are required by law to appear before the Town Clerk, or a Justice of the Peace who will make his return to the Clerk, and take the oath of office prescribed by law.

THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE (third party) names Hon. Sidney Perham and Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton as suitable gubernatorial candidates for the republican party, but objects to pledging its own support for either of them. The Gardiner Journal, another third party, paper, scouts the idea of voting for Knowlton whose letter in regard to Hickborn, last year, it cannot overlook or forgive.

The Peabody tomb was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and the silver plate and handles stolen from the coffin; but the thieves were arrested and the plunder found next day.

FAST DAY.—Gov. Chamberlain has designated Thursday, April 14th, as Fast Day.

MAJ. GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS, a prominent officer the late war, died at San Francisco on the 28th ult.

MR. J. W. PHILBRICK, Master Machinist of the Maine Central Railroad, who has been absent in Kansas for a month or two, returned about a fortnight ago, much improved in health. On his return to the duties of his station here, which he fills so admirably, he was surprised by the presentation of a beautiful cane, a gift from the employees of his department. The cane is of ebony, with an elegantly chased gold head, and has considerable value in itself; but it is especially prized by Mr. P. as an evidence of the esteem and good will of the employees under his direction.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—School Meeting next Monday evening. Let the voters of the District be there to decide whether they will raise a little more money and have a little more schooling. Don't forget.

ATTRACTION.—There is to be a pleasant time at the Brewster Hotel, Skowhegan, on Wednesday evening, April 6. Mrs. and Miss Sewall, so favorably known to musical and social life there, are to give a Sociable,—on which occasion a choice supper, with other pleasant attractions, promise a rare entertainment to their many friends and patrons.

Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted on the charge of murder, the verdict creating quite a sensation throughout the country. He was however held on a claim for damages in the sum of 100,000 francs.

CATTLE MARKETS.—A good supply of cattle at market this week, and yet prices of beef and mutton had an upward tendency.

## OUR TABLE.

WONDER STORIES TOLD FOR CHILDREN. With numerous illustrations. By Hans Christian Andersen. New York: Hurd & Houghton. No stories are more popular with children than those written by Hans Christian Andersen, and the publishers will gratify a strong demand by this and another volume which is to succeed it—the one before us containing those stories in which the marvelous and fanciful predominate, such as "The Ugly Duckling," "The Shoes of Fortune," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Dried," etc.; while the other will be filled with those based more in fact. A few of these stories have been copied into some of the magazines of our country, but this is the only complete edition ever issued here. The translation has been faithfully done, and in all its appointments the volume is very attractive. For sale at C. K. Mathews's, Waterville.

BRACE-UP; or the Young Peace Makers. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Oliver Optic is so well known as a writer of juvenile books, that it is simply necessary to say of this book that it is the fifth volume in the "Lake Shore Series," and is issued in uniform style with the preceding volumes. These stories, each connected with the others but complete in itself, have been eagerly sought for while running through "Oliver Optic's Boys and Girls," and will now be introduced to a large company of new readers. For sale at C. K. Mathews's, Waterville.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES FOR CHILDREN, or Songs for the Nursery, with Notes, Music, and an Account of the Goose or Vergoose Family, and with Illustrations by Henry L. Stephens and Gaston Fay. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Now isn't here a dainty dish to set before a king? or a king's son, or the children of the sovereign people of America, even? It is a very full and complete collection of those rhymes for children, which have been popular in the nursery time out of mind, with a number of full page illustrations which are none the less beautiful or valuable for having formerly appeared in that elegant juvenile, the Riverside Magazine. The elaborate introductory history, too, and erudite notes bristling with black letter references, are valuable features of this unique edition of a juvenile classic; and as if all this was not enough, several of the metrical pieces are set to music, and the whole is presented in handsome "Riverside" print and in elegant binding. If any young critic dares to hint at a shadow of a defect, let him be banished from the nursery and sent to live with the pigs. For sale at C. K. Mathews's.

DIALOGUES FROM DICKENS, for Home and School Amusement. Arranged by W. Elliot Fette, A. M. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Readers of Dickens know that his works abound in amusing dialogues; and forty-five of them, brimful of fun, are here selected and arranged for school exhibitions and home use. The little volume—which is presented in very handsome shape, and illustrated with several of the admirable illustrations of the Diamond Edition of this author's work—will be eagerly sought for by those who admire this style of entertainment. For sale at C. K. Mathews's.

THE TONE MASTERS, Vol. 1. Mozart and Mendelssohn. By Jane Kingsford. Boston: Lee & Shepard. This is the first of a series of three volumes, designed in the most entertaining and ingenious manner, to interest the young in the study of music, and it is prepared under the direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee, Principal of the New England Conservatory of music. The first volume, in a pleasant and well written story, presents the leading and most interesting incidents in the lives of Mozart and Mendelssohn; and the other two will do a similar service for Handel and Haydn, and Beethoven and Bach. The volumes, which are handsomely illustrated, are sold for \$1.25 each. To be found at C. K. Mathews's, Waterville.

THE ALPINE PRESS.—This is the name of a typographic art journal, published monthly by Sutton, Browne & Co., 28 Liberty St., New York. It is a large eight-page sheet, printed on tinted paper in the best style of the art, and profusely illustrated with wood cuts of unrivaled excellence, and it is the only paper that has the great Dore cuts. And while no pains or expense are spared in perfecting the mechanical and artistic portions of the work, the literary matter, both original and selected, is of the highest order; so that it cannot fail to commend itself to persons of the highest culture and refinement. It has been warmly commended, at home and abroad, during the past year. The illustrations in the March number are—Solid Silver Punch Bowl, The Dead Sea, Samson's Strength and Weakness, The Crown of New England, Chactas and Atala, High Pine Peak, and Innocent on that Head. The price is \$2.00 a year, and for an addition of 50 cts., the numbers will be rolled, to guard against injury in their passage by mail.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE AND FLORAL MAGAZINE for March has articles upon Kansas Florists; Is there more than one variety of Asparagus? The Solanum as a Decorative Plant; Rododendrons; Mr. Byington's Method of Pruning Grape Vines; Broeze's No. 7 Potato; How to Protect Shrubs; Peach Rot; Fitting up a Fruit Room; New Strawberries; Reminiscences of Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and about thirty pages of short and interesting Notes and Gleanings from Foreign Exchanges. This magazine is a model of elegance, and is handsomely illustrated. Published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, at \$3 a year.

THE SCHOOLMATE for April comes punctually with a feast of good things. Mr. Alger's admirable story, "Rufus and Rose," increases in interest as it proceeds. The declamation and dialogue are both spirited. The publisher proposes to send the first four numbers of the present year as specimens, on receipt of thirty cents. A liberal offer, and we are sure that he will receive large orders for this popular work. J. H. Allen, publisher, Boston. Price \$1.50 a year.

"PUNCHINELLO" is the name of a new comic paper which has just spread its sails to catch the popular breeze. It is a sixteen page quarto, printed on tinted paper and embellished with numerous engravings. The following is one of its jokes:—"What is dishonor?" Eyre.—Everybody. Published by the Punchinello Publishing Co., 83 Nassau St., New York. Sold by all periodical dealers.

SPRING is a leaving time, not only for trees but for people and folks also, and one of the indispensable of a journey, long or short, is a travelling bag. Henrickson has them in great variety, all sizes and prices. You cannot fail to be suited, however nice or whimsical in your tastes.

UNIVERSALIST LEVEE.—Wednesday and Thursday evenings, next week, are assigned to an unusually good programme, under the direction of the ladies of the Universalist Society. The operetta of "Laila," a very fine thing in its class, is to have two of our charming lady singers—Miss Addie Smith and Miss Stella Sawyer—(either of whom could draw a fair concert audience from our own citizens);—and with other musical and dramatic attractions, they need not fear the lack of a crowded house.

Writes have been served upon the towns of Unity and Brooks by the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad Company, for the amount of their subscription.

Pierre Soule died in New Orleans a few days ago, at the age of 67 years.

## FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870. To the Senate and House of Representatives: It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message, of the promulgation by proclamation, and the Secretary of State of the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

In view, however, of the vast importance of the 15th amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. The measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, which asserts, that at the time of the Declaration of Independence was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race; and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry.

I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving, in every honorable manner, to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To a race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say without legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a Republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education was generally diffused among the people. The Father of his Country in his Farewell Address, uses the following language:—"Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual address to Congress, the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message.

I repeat that the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important are they now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire that knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT. The Fifteenth Amendment is as follows: Article 15th, Sec. 1st.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And the Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fish, gives notice that this has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of N. Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Texas and Georgia, 30 States in all; and he makes mention that New York has since claimed to withdraw its assent to the ratification. There are enough without the consent of New York, so that that great State has been rolled in the dirt for nothing by those who dominate in her councils.

Oh, the dense ignorance of some city folks A Hartford Company, that insures accidents, learns that a man in New Brunswick was recently injured by being thrown from his wagon which collided with a *stove*; and not knowing that that is the local name of a certain kind of cart here in New England, and finding no relief either in "Webster" or "Worcester," its organ inquires in alarm "what kind of a critter run agin' him?"

TIGONIC WATER POWER COMPANY will hold its annual meeting at Town Hall next Monday evening, for the choice of officers, etc. See notice in our advertising columns. We regret to learn that Mr. Phillips, who has had so much to do with the formation of the company and the management of the enterprise to the present time, positively declines to serve as Agent any longer. This he does, not from any lack of interest or faith in the enterprise, or from a want of harmony between himself and the trustees and stockholders; but simply because he has other plans in view.

Some of the students of Colby University, like good liege subjects, celebrated the advent of All Fool's Day by performing Hari-Kari, not by ripping themselves up, Japanese fashion, but by blowing their brains through tin horns, after their own fashion.

Officer Edwards, of this village has raised a breed of hens that lay two eggs a day. (?)

A CONTRAST.—The people of Hallowell, on Wednesday voted, 226 yeas to 22 nays, to give to any company, who shall build a steam-mill, costing not less than \$35,000 in a certain location in their city, the sum of \$5000, and also to exempt the mill, logs and lumber from taxation for ten years.

Who is it that is going to run a steamboat from Waterville to Bath?—Bath Times. Well, we don't know his name, but we do not see why he might not make a good thing of it.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The closing exercises were of unusual interest. Mr. Adams of Biddeford offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to the Speaker which he prefaced by a few pertinent remarks. Mr. Adams was followed by Messrs. Cousins of Kennebunk, Bliss of Washington, Farwell of Augusta, Hume of Cherryfield, Kegan of Madawaska and Stover of Harpswell. The Speaker responded as follows:—

If in after years I be permitted to scan life's dim past, the period of the present session will be one of its most attractive features. Entire harmony, as I believe, has existed between you and me, and I thank you and feel grateful for the constant courtesy and kindness which you all, irrespective of party, have seemed to vie with each other in affording me. Your compliments, I am proud of. I have tried to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, impartially and efficiently, and if success has resulted your hearty co-operation has contributed its full share. The business in amount and importance has been extraordinary, exceeding that of any year for the last decade at least, and I congratulate you upon having been able to meet the emergency. You have been liberal in sentiment, but towards truth and humanity—liberal in appropriation in aid of schools and benevolent institutions. The session, in view of the labor performed, including that of revision of statutes and State valuation, has been short and without precedent in the State's history. It now closes; the parting hour of friends not to meet again is sad, but least sad, really, let me remember, when best prepared to part. May you have a pleasant return home to loved ones yearning for your presence.

In the Senate Mr. Lindsey presented a resolution of thanks to the President and offered some remarks followed by Mr. Lang.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Maine will commence its twelfth annual session at Lisbon Hall in Lewiston, on Wednesday, April 13th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CURTAINS, both cloth and paper, with fixtures to match, will be found at Henrickson's, and the prices are as low as you can in reason expect even with gold almost down to par.

SABBATH SCHOOLS desiring to replenish their libraries can do so at Henrickson's, where books will be furnished at the lowest wholesale prices of the publishers.

FULL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION—like its predecessors—is the number of the "American Agriculturist" for April 1st, an advance copy of which is at hand. The great amount of varied information, useful and original, could only be collected by a large force of intelligent, experienced men, such as this Journal employs. A column or more would be required to give a fair idea of the beautiful and instructive illustrations, the useful chapters on the work of the Farm, Garden, and Household, including for the children, a capital description of Tea Culture in China, by "Carleton," who has "been there." So we advise our readers to get the paper and read it for themselves. It costs 15 cents a number, or \$1.50 for a year, or four copies for \$5. Spring Work is beginning, and the hints and suggestions, and plan of work given in the *American Agriculturist*, will be of great utility, not only to farmers, but to villagers and city dwellers who have their garden plots, and to all housekeepers. Orange Judd & Co., Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

Those papers which are talking about the execution of Lawrence, the Bangor murderer, as an event which will take place next month, must be ignorant of the law which provides that execution shall be delayed a year after sentence. The murder was committed the day after New Year's and the trial took place last month.

LIFE has few Charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protosole of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

"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 1:10.4, quarter 31.2 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 its former size, so that now it is one of the largest and most convenient in the State for the business; and a having 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 of my goods, and to the fact that I have secured the very best and most reliable of the trade.

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. I take much pleasure in showing it to all interested, and ask an examination of 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 amongst stoves as the Clipper amongst steamships.

Barstow Cook Stove. A very good stove with Hot Closet underneath.

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, FARMER'S COOK, WHITE MOUNTAIN, AND OTHERS.

Open Soapstone Stove, And SOAPSTONE DOUBLE BASE PARLOR STOVES, the very best heating stove yet put in the market for wood.

PERFECTION RANGE, a self feeding coal stove, perfectly beautiful. PARLOR RANGE, with a nice oven. These stoves have more superior qualities than any other. Parlor Coal Stove invented. PRIMO RANGE, very similar to the Peerless Parlor, and a new price.

Og Wheel Wringing Machine. Ladies wishing to examine our new style of BRITANIA WASH, or beautiful Tub is Cutlery, something new, hot water proof and really beautiful, please call, and while here don't fail to examine Pratt's Admiral.

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

The Best the Cheapest. J. H. GILBERT. Kendall's Mills, Jan. 1870—25







MISCELLANY.

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. H. SPOONER, AUTHOR OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

Beautiful child by thy mother's knee,  
In the mystic future what wilt thou be?  
A demon of sin, or an angel sublime—  
A poison Ups, or innocent Thyme—  
A spirit of evil, flashing down  
With the lurid light of a fiery crown—  
Or gliding up with a shining sword,  
Like the morning star that never looks back.  
Daintiest dreamer that ever smiled,  
Which wilt thou be, my beautiful child?

Beautiful child in my garden bowers,  
Friend of the butterflies, birds, and flowers,  
Pure as the sparkling, crystalline stream,  
Jewels of truth in thy hair and gleam,  
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine,  
Worshiped by Love in a mortal shrine?  
My heart thou hast gladdened for two sweet years  
With rainbows of hope through mists of tears—  
Mists beyond which thy sunny smile  
With its halo of glory beams all the while.

Beautiful child, to thy lock is given  
A gleam serene, not of earth, but of heaven.  
With thy tell-tale eyes and prattling tongue,  
Wouldst thou couldst ever thus be young.  
Like the little strain of the mocking-bird,  
From afar to the garden voice is heard.  
And off in the hall thy voice is found  
With flowers thy brain grows and winds—  
And kneeling beside me with figure so quaint,  
Oh! who would not dot on my infant saint?

Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be  
Perchance is wisely hidden from me.  
A fallen star thou mayest leave my side,  
And of sorrow and shame become the bride—  
Shivering, quivering through the cold street;  
With a curse behind and before thy feet—  
Ashamed to live, and afraid to die;  
No home, no friend, and a pitiless sky.  
Merciful Father, my brain grows wild,  
Oh, keep from evil my beautiful child!

Beautiful child, mayest thou soar above,  
A warbling cherub of joy and love,  
A drop on Eternity's mighty sea,  
A blossom on Life's immortal tree—  
Floating, floating evermore  
In the blessed light of the golden shore;  
And as I gaze on thy sinless bloom  
And thy radiant face, they dispel my gloom—  
I feel I will be happy as thou art,  
And His love protect my beautiful child.  
—From Harper's Magazine for April.

The offices of the houses have been satisfactorily filled, and especially can the friends of Mr. Speaker Foster congratulate themselves upon his success in the chair. His rulings have been ready and just, and his bearing pleasant and dignified. The good opinions of those who know him best have been abundantly justified by his decided success.

The Riverside Echo confidently predicts that Hon. Sidney Perham will be the winning candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. J. H. Orne, head of the order of Good Templars in the United States, will spend a week in Maine in lecturing upon the subject of Temperance, immediately following the session of the Grand Lodge. He is an able and eloquent speaker. He will probably speak at Portland, Bangor, Bath, Lewiston, Augusta, and at one or two other points.

A wounded soldier passed through Portland on Friday last, on his way from the military asylum at Togus to New York, where he is to take possession of a property valued at \$32,000, which has fallen to him.

The Methodist is guilty of the barbarous taste of turning all its column rules and blackening its pages, hideously, in memory of Dr. McCintock! Strange way of recognizing the fact that a Christian has gone from a happy life into a happier one.

Mark Twain narrates an instance of outrageous meanness; a man who, being employed in blasting, was accidentally blown up, and only gone fifteen minutes; he was docked on pay-day for the lost time!

Bailey, the defaulting Collector of Internal Revenue in New York, left a letter saying that he was "going into a foreign country" to try to get an honest living. If that had been his "lay" he would have found this country a good field, and not too much competition to distress him.—[Bangor Whig.]

A. T. Stewart has not only made a raid upon the dry goods market but has reduced his rents from 10 to 30 per cent, and his example is being followed by real estate owners generally in New York. He means to find the "hard pan" at once if possible.

A woman's rights advocate insists that divorced women have a right to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment, which provides that the right of suffrage shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or "previous condition of servitude."

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.



GARDNER & WATSON, SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECER."

OPPOSITE THE P. O., WATERVILLE, ME.

Are Agents for the

World Renowned Singer Sewing Machines.

THE NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of TIME, LABOR OR EXPENSE, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The Machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is QUIET, LIGHT RUNNING, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A LARGE AND VARIETY OF WORK, and is before attempted upon a single machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and Sewing with equal facility the VERY FINEST and coarsest materials in anything between the two extremes, in its most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for BEHEADING, COORDING, TUCKING, COLLARING, COLLARING, TRIMMING, BINDING, etc., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been improved and adjusted especially for this machine.

THIRD GAIL AND HER THEM.

COAL YARD.

THE subscriber has established a Coal Yard at the Upper Depot and is prepared to furnish Furnace and House Coal of the best quality, in quantities to suit. Customers Coal for Blacksmiths use on hand. E. C. LOWE

Waterbury, Feb. 5, 1870 22 ft

RELIABLE INSURANCE

A. BOOTHBY'S Agency

DRY GOODS!

A NICE ASSORTMENT,

AT

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 Cassi

meres, &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

THE

Lazarus & Morris'

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES

AND

EYE GLASSES.

The large and increasing sales of these

PERFECTED GLASSES

is sure proof of their superiority. We were satisfied that they would be appreciated here as elsewhere, and that the result of the advantage offered to wearers of our beautiful Lenses, by the ease and comfort, the assured and ascertained improvement of the sight, and

The Brilliant Assistance they Give in all Cases!

With a full knowledge of the value of the assortment,

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 deficiency.

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 all, coming into general use in all our large cities.

ALSO COMBINATION MATTRESS.

Made of Excelsior and Sponge, sponge on top, a vegetable mattress. These Combination Mattresses give excellent support, and are the most superior cheap Mattress 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.

Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FEATHERS, & CROCKERY always on hand at the old stand of W. A. Coffey, C. H. REDINGTON.

NOTICE.

The office of the Selectmen of the town of Waterville, Me. is located for the present at the office of Benjamin and Allen, in West Waterville.

The Selectmen will be in session at the old office in Waterville village, on Monday next week.

A. P. BENJAMIN, Chairman.

NOTICE.

TOWN WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above Company will be held at the Town Hall in Waterville, on the first Monday of April next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to hear the report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

Art. 1. To hear the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

Art. 2. To choose a Board of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk.

Art. 3. To see if the Company will change the By-Laws that the Treasurer and Clerk shall be elected by the Board of Directors; also to change the time of the Annual meeting.

Waterbury, March 16, 1870.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The notes and accounts due said firm have been placed in the hands of J. S. BANGS, who is authorized to settle the same.

E. C. LOWE. GEO. MILLIKEN.

Waterbury, March 24, 1870 8-29

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Waterville, and to Other Persons liable to be assessed therein:

YOU are hereby notified that the Subscribers will be in session at their Office, in the Office of Benjamin & Allen, in West Waterville, on Friday the first day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving true and perfect lists of the polls and their estates, real and personal, and of making a return of the same to the Assessors of said town of Waterville, or elsewhere, on the said first day of April; which lists you are to bring in.

A. P. BENJAMIN, Assessors.

J. M. LIBBY, Assessors.

Waterbury, March 21, 1870.

FARMERS' ATTENTION!

THE subscriber is manufacturing, and has for sale, at the Foundry, near the Maine Central Railroad station, in Waterville, the celebrated

PATENT COUNTER HARROW, the best implement ever presented to the farmer for pulverizing the soil, fitting it for the reception of seed of all kinds and covering it. No farmer having used one of them will have any other.

April, 1869. 40

JOS. PERCIVAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of HANNAH PROCTOR, late of said town of Waterville, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by filing bond as the law directs; all persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 24, 1870—55

SAMUEL DOOLITTLE.

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,

Chairs, Mirrors, Featherbeds, &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 full assortment of CHAMBER SETS, Walnut, Chestnut, Ash and Pine. The Pine sets I have made up as good a workman as can be found on the river. And they are worth very more than those thrown together, and most of them are

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

MIRROR PLATES fitted to Frames of all sizes.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING Furniture done at all times.

Call on or call at the Store. The Store is in Waterville village or 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, so 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 sells in trade.

Don't mistake the old place—

AT MAXWELL'S.

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

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

RE-PUBLISHED 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. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by the Edinburgh, Jeffrey, Smith, and Lord Alton, its original founders and first contributors.

2. London Quarterly Review,

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It steadily maintained its position in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

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has just closed its 12th volume. In its literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. The North British Review,

now in its 11th volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Possessing the narrow formalities 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 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterly in its literary and scientific department, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

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For any one of the Reviews \$4.00 per annum

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Single Numbers of a Review, 25 cts. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cts.

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The POSTAGE on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is Two Cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870 will be entitled to receive one of the FOUR Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood, or two of the Reviews for 1869.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premium can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company,

140 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY also publish THE FARMERS' GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. Price, \$1. By mail, post-paid, 85 cts.

PURCHASERS OF MUSIC

Will consult their own interests by subscribing to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is issued on the first of each month and gives all the latest and best Music, by such authors as Haydn, Kitzel, Thomas, Bishop, Bells, Beethoven, Meyer, Keller, Wyman, etc. Every number contains at least Twelve Pieces of new and good Music, printed on fine white paper, and bound in a neat and durable style.

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For any one of the Reviews \$4.00 per annum

Kendall's Mills Column.

"Goods Well Bought ARE HALF SOLD."

An old saying, and as true as it is old, and never more true than when applied to the large stock of

FLOUR.

offered by LAWRENCE & BLACKWELL, at the

Grist Mill, Kendall's Mills,

This is no "advertising gas;" we are actually selling splendid bargains, as our already large and rapidly increasing trade fully shows. Our stock is fresh, shipped direct to us from Chicago, and is complete in all grades required in a first class retail business.

Consumers will do much to their advantage to examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

LAWRENCE & BLACKWELL.

Kendall's Mills, Nov. 12, 1869.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. PINKHAM.

SURGEON DENTIST,

KENDALL'S MILLS, ME.

Has removed to his new office,