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Maxham & Wing

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[From Harper's Magazine.]

THE ROCK OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

By Berthold Auerbach, Author of "On the Heights," etc.

CHAPTER XIII.
LOVE WITH RUFFLES.

LOUISE's misfortune produced an excitement throughout the house. They were very glad that there was a physician among themselves, and the young man who had been hitherto so silent and reserved, even overlooked by the rest, now became a centre of interest. He found, on examination of the foot, that the ankle was severely strained.

Caspar, the factotum, had remedies at hand for all such accidents, and came with a pot of liniment, which he extolled as having been highly useful for cases of that kind during his service in the papal army. He was not a little elated when the physician made a provisional application of the salve.

After her foot had been swathed, Louise begged to be left alone. She puzzled herself with conjectures in regard to the emotion which the mention of Marie's betrothal had caused in Herr Edgar, and she could find no satisfactory solution of the riddle. Then she tried to imagine what the inmates of the house would have to say about the occurrence, but she succeeded no better in this, and sleep at last happily delivered her from all thoughts and speculations.

When she awoke it was still bright daylight, and to her great delight she saw before her the painting on an easel. She had her father and Herr Edgar called, and calmly stated to them that she could of course have had not the most remote suspicion of any relations existing between Herr Edgar and Marie von Kornek. And now she heard for the first time that the cavalry captain had only assumed the part of Marie's betrothed for that special occasion, so that she might become more intimately acquainted with him. She concealed her face with a pocket-handkerchief, and the painter said: "This is one of her wild pranks, but she is too free. No girl ought to do such a thing as that, and, least of all, a girl who is bound by a promise to another."

Louise was sufficiently composed and collected to defend Marie, and she could not help making mention of her grandmother's standing remark, that Marie was specially fitted for being an actress.

The painter looked earnestly at Louise, and begged that he might be permitted to relate how he had become acquainted with Marie, and what was the nature of their connection. Louise, drawing a long breath, sat upright. Her father placed his hand on her brow, and requested the painter to defer it until the next day. Louise did not venture to oppose, and the painter withdrew, leaving Louise and her father alone. She asked him then whether it was really the fact that the captain had only pretended to be engaged when at their country house. Herr Merz had to confirm his statement.

Evening came on, Louise grew feverish, and the physician gave her a composing draught. No sound was heard about the house, and Caspar even stopped the fountain, that its constant plashing might not be heard.

The next morning Louise awoke greatly refreshed. Herr Edgar sent to ask whether he might see her, and was answered in the affirmative. In presence of Louise and her father he related as follows:

"Yesterday evening, Herr Merz, you stated to me how lively an interest you had taken in all the affairs of our father-land; and I can but agree with you, that the way in which the whole of the present generation of young men is made to serve in the army has something barbarous in it. Most certainly this waste of strength and wealth is in complete contradiction with the humane character of our age; but probably you have been less called upon to observe how many finely tricked out and seemingly excellent persons, but with no real, sound basis of character or preparation for life, are the result of this state of things. I know it to be a fact. I am the son of a soldier, and was early left fatherless. I wore a uniform from my seventh year. My mother was poor, and she was obliged to earn her living. For fourteen years she was housekeeper in the country, not very far from where you lived. I cursed her great grief, because, instead of becoming an officer, I was so apparently ungrateful as to leave the military life and follow my inclination for art. You can imagine the distress of my good mother; and in her complainings that I should be a vagabond it sounded very strangely to hear her often regretting that I should never wear, as my father did, a decoration on my breast. You see that it is not out of vanity, but from compliance with this strange wish of my mother that I wear a badge. But, pardon me, I am digressing. I have endured many kinds of want, but it is a happy circumstance that we are so constituted that we forget the pain and suffering of the past. It seems to me now as if some one else, and not I myself, had undergone this experience. It is now four years since a great piece of good fortune happened to me. A German merchant, who had acquired a large property in Scotland, and built a handsome villa near Biberich, wished to adorn his large drawing-room with pictures of Scotch scenery. He had seen a landscape of mine for sale at a picture-dealer's, and I received from him, unexpectedly, the commission to ornament the drawing-room. Money was furnished me to travel the whole summer in Scotland. I came back and began to work with lively pleasure. An older sister of the rich merchant's wife, a very noble and highly cultivated lady, took me under her special protection, and I can say that, next to my mother, no other human being has been so much to me as Frau Agatha. What could have been more favorable? I had kind, appreciative, and helpful friends. I was enabled to induce my mother to give up her situation, and to live with a sister married to a forger at N—, and besides, I had large wall spaces and the best light for my pictures."

"There was within me a perpetual rejoicing. At midsummer a friend of my patroness came to live at Biberich, and with her Marie von Kornek. They frequently visited the house where I was; the old lady had no taste for paintings, and was proud and honest enough not to pretend to have any. Marie, on the other hand, took a great interest in my work. One day I was sitting at twilight in the garden, dreaming of the future and looking out into the wide-spreading beautiful landscape, when I heard my patroness say to her sister, as they were strolling together in the walks, 'Yes, if I wanted a wife for Edgar, Marie von Kornek would be the one.' It thrilled me. I had derived sincere satisfaction from Marie's always fresh and genial spirit, but to win her to call her my own, had never come into my thought. I openly confess that I have a strong dread of poverty; I have experienced it in its most bitter forms. I often said to myself in my quiet, thoughtful hours, 'you must never establish a household on any uncertain prospects. I rejected every appeal of my own nature, and

was now thirty years old and more and more resolved to renounce domestic happiness, if I could not have something certain to rely upon. Perhaps this may be considered timidly—cowardice—Philistinism."

Herr Merz shook his head in denial, and Edgar went on: "I often used these and stronger expressions in my self-reproaches, but my renunciation of domestic joys and of love was based upon the well-matured consideration that I was outside of the ordinary arrangements of social and civil life, outside of those employments based merely upon getting a support—I had followed my inclination in the choice of a calling, and was resolved to repress in its behalf every inclination for domestic establishment. I said to myself that I ought to make the sacrifice, and I saw very many of my fellow artists come to naught, because they were not able to follow out the tendencies of their genius, being obliged to produce good salable works in order to support wife and child. I had a friend who introduced into every picture two girls, one a blonde and the other a brunette, whether they fitted in or not; one was painted in a velvet dress, and the other usually in silk—the pictures sold for a good price, but they are a travesty of true art. And so I was determined to maintain myself free in my art as far as possible, having only myself and my mother to provide for. I did not consider myself justified in drawing a family into such an uncertain struggle."

"All at once it seemed different, and something within me said that I ought not to make this renunciation. I ridiculed my fear of poverty, calling it poltroonery, representing to myself that one ought to win for himself a position in life, and to be successful in a variety of relations. I became more and more intimate with Marie, and her cheerful gladness temperament infused into me a fresh inspiration. The fear would often insinuate itself that it was too great a risk to undertake to support another, without having any certain dependence of my own; but whenever I saw Marie and heard her voice, all these reflections vanished. We were both the children of soldiers, we had both experienced the bitterness of that sham external well-being of which I have before spoken. I could consider myself fortunate in comparison with Marie, for she must be dependent on a life of service, subject her youthful inclinations to the humors of a not low-minded, but particular and fussy old lady, and I could not but admire that elasticity of temperament which enabled her to preserve the genial freedom of her nature. But with all this—I will not make myself out better than I am—I did not have the courage to confess my love, and used often to say to myself that, if Frau Agatha had not dropped the words I had heard, I should never have specially thought of Marie as one whom I desired for a wife."

"Then autumn came, and there was an indefinite and not plainly outspoken relation between Marie and myself."

"The time for setting out upon their journey came, and I accompanied Frau Agatha to Biberich in order to bid good-by to our friends. Their trunks were packed; Marie looked excited; we stood at a window and looked out over the river. I said: 'It is a good thing for you to travel, grievous as it may be to me. It was plain to me that I involuntarily revealed the conflicting emotions within, and I only said: 'Give me your hand and let me say farewell here; I should rather not do it at the steamboat landing; and let me say that we should be rejoiced and consider it as a possession for life that we have met each other, and can preserve indelible pictures of memory in our souls. If on either of us good fortune smiles, we know that the other afar off will be refreshed by it. I have long thought about giving you some external token of remembrance, but I can not determine upon any, and it is better so. You have only the recollection of a meeting in the journey.'"

Edgar stopped. After rather a long pause he went on:

"Pardon me for detailing all this so minutely; I do not know how I came to do it; I will hereafter be more concise."

"The boat is in sight!" was suddenly called out. Trunks and boxes were carried to the boat, intending to accompany them a part of the way on the river; I bade them farewell at the house, and Marie, and I said nothing more. I saw tears in her eyes, and through my own tears I saw that she trembled."

"The trunks were taken away, and all was desolate. I went through the rooms, which seemed to have been pillaged, and, suppressing my suffering, said to myself that it was well that it was over, that I had no right to bind another's lot to my own."

"Then I saw on Marie's sewing table a pair of lace ruffles that had been forgotten. I can not say how it happened; I took up the ruffles, hastened down the steps, and succeeded in reaching the landing just as the boat was moving off. I tried to hand the ruffles to Marie; but the captain, thinking that I wanted to go on board, and we were off."

"The old lady looked at me in surprise, but Frau Agatha extended to me her hand, and I saw that Marie trembled. We sat on in silence for a while, and then I said: 'We have only a few moments more, for we must disembark at Walluf.'"

"It is kind in you to come," said Marie. There was something so touching in her tone that all my prudent reflections vanished, and every drop of blood in me was stirred. Marie said to her: 'Only a few moments remain, now hear what I have to say. I have no right to bind your fate for life to mine, and so I am resolved that I will not be an obstacle in the way of your happiness; if such a path should open—Give me three years—that is to say, I leave you free if I do not write to you for three years. I will strive to earn a competency for our support, and if I do not succeed you are free. I beseech you not to engage your life indissolubly to me. Will you promise me that?' She assented."

"I have nothing more to tell. I forgot to say that we had confessed our love."

"The bell rang for landing, and, in presence of my patroness and the old lady, we kissed each other for the first time."

Edgar paused. He did not venture to look at Louise, but cast his eyes down to the floor, although he would have liked to know how Louise now regarded him. At last he continued:

"I was in a strange mood, full of conflicting feelings; sometimes I considered myself as betrothed, sometimes as perfectly free. Nothing has been settled, there is nothing binding. My work in the house of my patron was finished. I had earned enough to make my mother independent for many years, and now I went out fresh and free into the world. I was in Italy, and, strange to say, at the same time Marie was, but I did not know it, until after she had returned to Germany. I came hither. I painted the picture like the one you have seen. I received in Paris the highest mark of distinction—I may be allowed to say that the external badge was prized by me only on my mother's account, and, in fact, her letter, in answer to mine informing her of the betrothal of the badge of the Legion of Honor, was a very happy one. I have a good reputation, and commissions for several years in advance. Now could I offer to Marie a competent support. I wrote to her. I have again journeyed hither in order to execute a commission for a picture like the other, but similar; I am expecting news of Marie; perhaps she may come herself."

Edgar paused, and then said, in conclusion: "You know now what is and what has been."

The three sat speechless for a while, and then Louise said:

"I thank you, Herr Edgar."

Edgar rose and left the room. Herr Merz remained with his daughter, but soon after he went to Edgar, and he had nothing else to say to him except to ask, "Will you smoke a cigar with me?"

They sat and smoked in silence, until Herr Merz again went to Louise's room.

CHAPTER XIV.

ON THE LAKE AND IN THE HOUSE.

DAYS passed away; Louise could be carried into the open air, where she reclined upon a lounge in the garden. The children engaged in their play around her; the ladies sat with her, and also the physician, who seemed to have been loosed from a spell, as he found that Edgar was a German and inclined to be on friendly terms with him, as well as was the father of Louise. He proved himself to be a genuinely worthy and highly cultivated man. Yes, even the hypocochondria, whom he attended professionally, quitted his solitary chamber and came to Louise. He was the first to express the opinion to her that she ought to marry Edgar; they would make a handsome couple."

Louise trembled, and all the by-standers looked at each other, in wonderment, and then cast down their eyes to the ground. The invalid, who seemed to be recovering, had expressed the thought of all the rest."

They were expecting letters, and whenever Caspar, the man-of-all-work brought the letter-bag Louise was much excited. What news would come from Marie? And suppose she herself should come, instead of writing? She begged her father to take their departure from the place, but the physician would not give his consent, and so she remained. By daily intercourse with Herr Edgar she became better and better acquainted with his genuine, fresh nature and his open, free soul; but there was a veil between their mutual relations that they did not venture to remove."

Finally, on the second Sunday, a letter came to Edgar in Marie's handwriting. Louise saw Caspar deliver the letter; she saw that Edgar grew pale as he read the superscription. He held the letter in his hand without opening it. The rest of the company had received letters, and went away to read by themselves. In order to read them, Herr Merz had received both letters and newspapers, and, having excused himself to his daughter, went into the house."

Edgar still remained standing motionless in the same spot with the unopened letter in his hand, and at length, stepping up to Louise, said: "Frau von Kornek whatever may be the contents of this letter, I must say to you before-hand what decision I have come to. I can never call Marie mine, for my heart belongs to another. I think that it is not so bad to untrue once, as to be false to one's inner self for a whole lifetime. As I am now, and as I shall continue to be, I can not make Marie happy. I have asked myself whether it would not be the best thing to throw the letter, unopened into the lake. Your look tells me that I ought not to do so. Well, then, will you open the letter?"

"I?"

"Yes, you. Nothing which concerns me, and which has to do with my life, is to be kept a secret from you."

Louise hastily opened the letter. She was struck at finding no writing inside, but only a printed sheet. On yellow parchment-like paper were the printed words:

"MARIE VON KORNECK,
ALBRIGHT VON HIRKENSTOCK,
Late Captain of Cavalry, Knighthood of the
Royal Domain of—
Biberich."

Edgar took the printed sheet and opened it, thinking that there must be some line from Marie, but there was not a word. He seized Louise's hand, saying, "Now I am permitted to say it. May I say it? I am true. Will you share my humble lot with me?"

"Not now, not now, not here," cried Louise; she was aware that persons were looking at them from the windows and the balcony. "I will go into the house."

Caspar was quickly on hand; but no other man was to be found, and Caspar and Edgar bore Louise to the sedan chair back to the house; They came across her father, deeply engaged in reading his paper, and he exclaimed:

"Louise, they have proposed me again as a candidate. We shall pass next winter at the capital."

Louise shook her head.

"Don't you believe I shall be chosen?"

"That is not the reason; but I am chosen! And I choose—here. Now, I beseech you, speak yourself," said she, turning to Edgar.

He could hardly utter a word. Louise's father embraced him and embraced his child. They sat together in cheerful mood, and Edgar assured Herr Merz that he could offer a modest but competent support to Louise."

that the ankle should be swathed with a single bandage, after which it would be well."

The old representative of the confederation had for years strictly kept to holding no sort of relation with the strangers at the inn, as he wanted to be undisturbed, and as he himself and his wife were perfectly satisfied with the peacefulness of their house and the inspiring influence of the natural beauties which surrounded them. But he had now entered into such friendly intercourse with Herr Merz that he suspended his long-standing regulation. The host and hostess greeted him with great respect, for which he thanked them in genuine, rustic heartiness, paid them some compliments, and also had a good word for Caspar. He went to the rooms of Herr Merz, and, after a hearty congratulation, said:

"You are such a genuine family man that it is not fitting for you and your child to celebrate a betrothal here in this inn, half on the highway, as it were. My wife also desires me to say that she wishes you would do it at our house."

The invitation was gladly accepted. The betrothal was celebrated in the house of the ex-representative, under the sympathizing eyes of his wife, and the hearty words of the old gentleman himself."

Louise wore the betrothal ring, and the first thing she did with the hand on which it was was to write a letter to Edgar's mother. Then she took his arm, and they strolled through the village back to the inn."

Louise's betrothal put the whole company into a fresh excitement, and the melancholy invalid was the first to present the congratulations."

His mental oppression seemed to be disappearing gradually in the society of cheerful people."

Then came the children with flowers, the painters' wives, the men—all were in jubilant spirits."

Caspar dragged a small cannon up the mountain overlooking the Rock of the Legion of Honor; he directed the hostess to tell them not to be frightened, if they should hear firing; and now crack went the cannon from the rocks, and the echo came from over the lake and the distant mountains."

Louise and her betrothed went into the garden; they recalled all the time since their first meeting until the present moment. In the evening, when the moon shone brightly, they took a boat and rowed far out on the lake; the e they jockeyed into the soft air of night, and moved the hearts of all who heard the joyous notes. How happy they must be out there all alone!"

At the station of a mountain district in Central Germany a vehicle was again driven up, but now it was a close carriage. The leaves from the beech-trees whirled through the air, and cold, wet gusts seemed to be making sport, now rushing off toward the range of hills, and now unexpectedly sweeping back with a sudden turn."

No one was on the platform; and when the whistle sounded the coachman came out from the carriage, holding on his cockade hat with both hands, and still chewing the last mouthful he had taken."

The train rolled into the station, the superintendent bowed himself to the first-class car, opened it, bade Herr Merz a hearty welcome, and congratulated him on his re-election. He quickly added, however: "Excuse me for not having yet congratulated you on the marriage of Fraulein Louise. Allow me to ask whether she will come back here with her husband?"

"Certainly she will! By spring. They are now in Paris."

Herr Merz felt chilled, and drew his cloak close around him as he stood at the station. The beginning of the northern winter seemed to him, who had come from the south, so much the sharper and more inclement. The luggage was taken out, the train rolled on; Herr Merz wanted to look after his own effects, but the station-master tried to dissuade him from doing so on account of the bleak wind, and the servant said that he would see to every thing. Herr Merz persisted in looking after it himself, saying that there was one box which must be handled with special care."

"You have not been playing a practical joke like that of your daughter's friend, Fraulein von Kornek, who took with her in the cars a dog bundled up like a baby?"

"No, nothing of that sort. It is a picture painted by my son-in-law. Come and see me, and I will show it to you."

"What does it represent? Mount Rosa, or the Right, or the Jungfrau?"

"Neither of them. A cliff on the Lake of the Four Cantons, which is known to no one else but ourselves; it used to be called the Rock of the Legion of Honor, and now it is called 'the Rock of Love.'"

THE MONK IN SOLITUDE.—I recollect a pleasant story, told by a pious minister, about a monk of former days. He resolved to leave his monastery on the ground that he there too frequently met with causes of provocation, and was betrayed into anger and other sins. Accordingly he retired into the desert, in the hope that solitude would enable him to serve God with an easier mind. One day his pitcher happened to upset, and when lifted up, fell a second time, which kindled his anger to such a pitch that he dashed it to the ground and broke it into a thousand pieces. When he came to himself, he said, I now see that I cannot be at peace even in solitude, and that the fault lies not in others, but in myself. He then returned to the monastery, and after many strenuous efforts succeeded in subduing his passions not by flight but by self-denial.—[Christian Service.]

A new road is projected to connect the Maine Central at or near Danville Junction, through the towns of Gray and Windham to Gorham, and unite with the Portland & Rochester, thereby saving some fifteen miles of travel between Bangor and Boston."

We find in the Skowhegan Reporter that John Nevins of Hartland, committed suicide, Friday, Nov. 26th. Pecuniary embarrassment is supposed to be the cause. His age was 47."

The Duke of Aosta has officially notified the deputation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptance of the Spanish Crown. He will probably accompany the deputation to Madrid."

A LIQUOR dealer of Stonington, Connecticut, has come to grief, having been convicted of selling adulterated liquors, and sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs. It was shown upon the trial that the article sold by defendant, as port wine contained forty-five grains to the gallon of oxide of lead, and that the whiskey kept by him for sale contained fifty-seven grains of lead to the gallon. The court, in pronouncing sentence, gave notice that should other cases of like nature come before it, the punishment imposed would be much more severe."

THE BUNKER ON GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

"I could get along well enough with turkey shootin' if he hadn't gone down to the store and bragged on't," said Seth Twigg, rapping the ashes out of his third pipe as he stood by my garden fence. "his third pipe as he stood by my garden fence."

"You don't say that Jake Frink killed your turkeys, dew ye?" inquired Tucker.

"Yes, he did, and bragged on't, too. You see I kept turkeys, and Jake also, and sometimes Jake's got into my garden and sometimes mine into Jake's field. Sometimes he'd bring a bill for damaged corn, which I alters paid like a Christian man. Sometimes I druv his turkeys home and asked him to take care on 'em. But I never thought of killin' on 'em more'n I wad one of Jake's sheep. And now the critter's killed five of my young turkeys, and had'n't the face to come and tell me on't like a man, but went down to the store and bragged on't as ef he had done suthin kind o' grand."

"He is as me as a diet to destroy property in that way," said Tucker.

"I shouldn't a thought so much of it," said Seth puffing away at his pipe, "ef they had been in the habit of getting into his corn. But I don't 'spose they'd been there more than once afore this wulp summer. I had alters started 'em off into the big field in the mornin', so as to keep 'em on my own land."

"Better shoot some of 'im," said Tucker, "the next time they come up this way."

"No I shan't," said Seth, "that would make it fool's instead of one, and one is plenty enough in this neighborhood."

"Soe him then, I guess?" inquired Tucker.

"No I shan't, while my pipe and tobacco lasts," said Seth. "The last care for any evil is a law-suit. It don't help good neighbor-hood."

"Well, what does?" asked Tucker.

"Doing about as you'd be done by," said Seth. "You see, Jake Frink and I have been neighbors ever since we were boys and are like to be till we go into the grave. I paid his bill for corn damaged by turkeys last year, and it's fair that he should pay my bill for turkeys killed this year."

"And 'spose he don't do it?" inquired Uncle Jotham Sparrowgrass, who came up hobbling with his cane as we were talking.

"Don't do it?" exclaimed Seth with a big puff of smoke. "I should like to know how he is gwine to git rid on't. Its plainer than a pike staff. If I pay him for damaged property, he ought to pay me, and make me see it. If he don't pay for them turkeys, why I've got Jake's conscience on my side, and he'll be hearing them turkeys gobble in his dreams, till he does the right thing."

"You'll get his acquaintance, then I guess?" said Uncle Jotham.

"No I shan't," said Seth. "I shall be a little more attentive to Jake than ever, alters inquire after his health, and watch for opportunities to do him a kindness. I shall pile the coals of fire right on to his head, and make him sweat. If his cattle git into the mire I shall help 'em out. If his turkeys come over to my place, I shall drive 'em home carefully. If he wants my sled in foggy time he can have it, if he's sick, I'll visit him and watch with him. I'll make him ashamed of his unneighborly conduct, and wish that every shot he put into my turkeys was in his own skin. You see if I got cross and quarrelsome, I'll lose my hold on Jake's conscience, and make him think that I deserved to have my birds killed. If I am neighborly, I make him ashamed of his conduct, and every one of them turkeys hadn't him till he does right. And 'spose he he'n't got any conscience?" inquired Tucker doubtfully.

"All I have to say on that point is, that God don't make folks in that way."

So Seth Twigg, marched off in his cloud of smoke, just as confident that he could get the best of Jake Frink as Jake was that he had the best of the bargain when he killed his neighbor's turkeys. Poultry makes a good deal of bother among near neighbors, and it is only upon large farms with a wide range that turkeys ever ought to be kept. They want do live in confinement, unless you have a twenty-acre lot, with trees and brush for them to run in. Nearly all the turkeys that are raised in Hookstown are raised upon farms, and the birds go where they like. They do some damage on the farms of their owners—trample the grass and oats a little, pick up some corn in the hull, and strip the turnip leaves. But on the whole they are so profitable and make so large an item in the income, that farmers do not like to do without them. They live very largely all through the summer on grasshoppers and other insects, reducing their numbers and helping the grass and grain crops in this way more than they damage them. It is not an uncommon thing for a smart poultry woman to raise a hundred turkeys, worth at Thanksgiving three hundred dollars in clean cash. They are sold in a lump, and the money comes in a lump with very little trouble. The best-managed flocks come home every night, and always roost in one place on a scaffold, secure from foxes and other night marauders. But they will sometimes stray into a neighbor's fields, and do some grain."

This is provoking, but if a farmer knows that his turkeys wander in the same way and commit the same depredations, it ought to make him careful of his neighbor's property. Where neighbors all keep these birds, the account is pretty equally balanced at the close of each year. Their wanderings will be very much restrained by liberal feeding at home. They travel for food mainly, and if it is found that they trespass, it is much more economical to draw upon your corn-bin to restrain them; than to draw upon your neighbors' cornfield and exhaust his patience. Seth Twigg is as sound as a nut on good neighbor-hood; and as it is a credit to Hookstown, I am glad to say that he found that Jake Frink had a conscience and paid the bill. Moral—Don't presume upon your neighbor's easiness.—[American Agriculturist.]

A LIQUOR dealer of Stonington, Connecticut, has come to grief, having been convicted of selling adulterated liquors, and sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs. It was shown upon the trial that the article sold by defendant, as port wine contained forty-five grains to the gallon of oxide of lead, and that the whiskey kept by him for sale contained fifty-seven grains of lead to the gallon. The court, in pronouncing sentence, gave notice that should other cases of like nature come before it, the punishment imposed would be much more severe."

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COMMON SENSE ABOUT TEETH.—If man is not a game animal, where shall we find one? An English sporting author says I like a terrier pup that will eat up his ears and a game chicken that has a stomach for its own comb and gills the moment they are cut off. It is a symptom of pluck that pleases me; a contempt of pain in youth that argues resolution, and courage in the prime of life. Akin to this animal headlessness which eats its own ears and wattle—is the way in which we take any seeming good that "modern improvement" offers us, making no scrutiny of its origin or thought of the cause of the need of it. In our delight with the teeth we can buy, let us not forget the better ones that we should grow. I judge that in the matter of dental soundness, it will require generations of common sense, doing to bring our boasted "progress" in this particular direction, to the point where our forefathers, who ran wild in the woods, started. We say "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." But to prove the fitness of an article of diet I would rather see three generations of sound grinders that have masticated it without mishap.

Having a suspicion that dentists take jobs of repairing, with less reflection than blacksmiths—making no statement of causes to their customers, I said as much to a practitioner of this art. Asked him if he ever told people what was the matter. "Tell 'em—certainly I do. There was a young married woman in my office yesterday—teeth crumbling—hadn't strength enough to hold together while I pulled 'em out. Said she had splendid teeth before she was married and began to have children. Well, ma'am, says I, your children have taken their bone material out of your body—and very likely it's rather soft and porous at that. There is nothing in fine flour, or butter, or sugar, to make bone of—or so little that your children had to draw upon the stores of bone material already organized in your system. That's what is the matter, ma'am. You have been doing for yourself, what you know better than to do for your poultry. To get eggs with shells on, you give hens lime in some shape. It's just so about bones and teeth—the material comes from the food, and mothers who don't find this out in time have just such yellow crumbling teeth as yours. O—I tell 'em but it is generally too late."

I inquired how long it seemed to him that a family would stand after decay had seized upon the bones in the way he described. "Well they may intermarry, and get better sense, and better bone and blood, but people that lose their teeth at sixteen are not of much account for propagation. Short-lived, I consider 'em." Yet our men of half science talk about the contraction of the jaw under this climate, while all the while we are circum-scribing and shrinking the jaws of our children by the nature of the food we give them—forcing them to make bones without phosphorus—in its bricks, with a worse than Egyptian stinginess—without alkali. When we have of an Indian wife gladly imitating herself with the dead body of her husband according to the faith of her father, our hearts are wonderfully stirred at such benighted self-destruction. But this little picture—given between two whiffs of a cigar, of mothers in our mid

Waterville Mail.

WATERVILLE, DEC. 9, 1870.



AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10
Main street, Boston, and 20 Park Row, New York; S. R. Hines
Advertising Agent, No. 100 Broadway, New York; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40
Park Row, New York; and T. O. Evans, Advertising Agent, 129
Washington Street, Boston, are Agents for the Waterville
Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and sub-
scriptions, at the same rates as required by the
Advertisers' and Subscribers' Guide, and to receive ad-
vertisements at the same rates as required by the
Advertisers' and Subscribers' Guide.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS
relating to the business or editorial departments of the
paper should be addressed to "Nasham & Wines, or Water-
ville Mail Office."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message would fill some ten columns of
our paper. This is more room than we can
spare, and as usual our readers will thank us
for condensing to the smallest space all that is
important, and giving them the entire substance
of the message.

A RESTORED UNION.

The President says that notwithstanding a
free exercise of the elective franchise has been
prevented by violence and intimidation in some
of the late rebel States, yet all the States ex-
cept Georgia are now represented in our na-
tional councils, and that Georgia may be ex-
pected to be represented at the beginning of the
new year.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN WAR.

He says—"as soon as I learned that a Re-
public had been proclaimed at Paris, and that
the people of France had acquired in the
change, the Minister of the United States was
directed by telegraph to recognize and tender
my congratulations and those of the people of
the United States. The establishment in France
of a system of government disconnected with the
dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be
a possible project for the felicitations of
Americans."

In reply to an appeal from the French re-
public for our good offices, in conjunction with
European powers, he replied that our establish-
ment policy forbade interference in European
questions. "Should the time come when the
action of the United States can hasten the re-
turn of peace by a single hour, that action will
be heartily taken."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Cuba remains substantially as at the close of
the last session of Congress. A negotiation is
pending with Spain for the establishment of a
joint tribunal for the settlement of all questions
between citizens of the two governments, grow-
ing out of the Cuban rebellion. Several impor-
tant cases have been satisfactorily settled upon
this principle, though the proposed tribunal is
not yet established.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Pursuant to a resolve of the House of Re-
presentatives in 1866, recommending a peace
conference between Spain and the allied South
American republics, such a conference has been
organized under the auspices of the U. States.
"The time is not, probably, far distant when,
in the natural course of events, the European
political connection with this continent will
cease. Our policy should be shaped, in view
of this probability, so as to ally the commercial
interests of the Spanish American States more
closely to our own; and thus give the United
States all the pre-eminence and all the advan-
tages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr.
Clay contemplated when they proposed to join
in the congress of Panama."

The president makes an earnest argument
for annexation, notwithstanding a treaty for
this purpose failed of the necessary vote of the
Senate during the last session. He says it is a
weak power—120,000 souls—and if we decline
its protection some other power will secure it.
The territories are capable of sustaining in lux-
ury a population of 10,000,000. "They yearn
for the protection of our fleet, institutions and
laws; our progress and civilization." For its
command of the Caribbean and the Isthmus—
for its rich soil and mines—for its value in time
of war—for its influence to abolish slavery in
settling the unhappy condition of Cuba—and
for many other enumerated reasons, the Presi-
dent urges immediate measures for the acqui-
sition of St. Domingo. "So convinced am I,"
says he, "of all the advantages to flow from the
acquisition of St. Domingo, and of the great
disadvantages, I might almost say calamities,
from the non-acquisition, that I believe the
subject has only to be investigated to be ap-
proved."

MINOR SUBJECTS.

The attention of Congress is invited to some
points of dissatisfaction with Mexican policy—
to Chinese affairs, which he thinks are now well
enough—and to the correction of late discov-
ered errors in our northern boundary.

No conclusion has been reached, not any
admission made by the cabinet of London
that any act was committed or permitted, dur-

ing the late war, for which the U. States has
cause of complaint. He advises Congress to
authorize the appointment of a commission to
take proof of claims, and the control of all de-
mands against Great Britain.

He calls attention to the new difficulties met
by our fishermen in Canadian waters, in conse-
quence of the British government having re-
linquished to the Dominion of Canada its inter-
ests in these fisheries. The Dominion claims
certain rights under the convention of 1818
which, says the President, "it is hoped will not
be insisted upon by Her Majesty's government."
Anticipating further "unneighborly acts to-
wards fishermen, he advises Congress to em-
power him to suspend by proclamation the
execution of the laws authorizing the transit of
goods, wares and merchandize, in bond, across
the territory of the United States to and from
Canada; and, further, should such an extreme
measure become necessary, to suspend the op-
erations of any laws, whereby the vessels of the
Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the
waters of the United States.

The Dominion also claims the right to ex-
clude our vessels from the free navigation of the
St. Lawrence. The President makes a
strong and conclusive argument against this
claim, closing by saying "It is hoped that the
government of Great Britain will see the justice
of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent
claims to which her Canadian provinces have
urged her adherence."

OUR COMMERCE.

The President suggests that we must look
for the revival of our commerce more to the
countries South of us, and to China and Japan.
To other countries the carrying is done in for-
eign bottoms, which prevents our controlling
our share of the commerce of the world. He
advises a liberal policy, even at considerable
expense to our treasury, towards the line of
American steamers to China and Japan; and
suggests that encouragement be given to the
several propositions looking to a remedy for
this evil, that may be presented to Congress this
winter.

ARCHIVES, &c.

He recommends an appropriation for the
construction of a building for the archives of
the government; also another for a war depart-
ment building; advises transferring all matters
relating to territories from the department of
State to the interior department; and of the
pension bureau from the interior to the war
department.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

He suggests that the time has arrived when
Congress ought to look to a policy that will
place our currency at par with gold at no dis-
tant day.

REVENUE REFORM.

"The taxes collected from the people have
been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per an-
num." He sees no reason why, in a few years,
the national tax gatherer may not disappear
from the door of the citizens. "With the re-
venue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every
community, a tax upon liquors of all kinds and
tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjust-
ment of the tariff, which will put a duty upon
those articles which we could dispense with-
out as luxuries, and on those which we use
more of than we produce, revenue enough may
be raised after a few years of peace and con-
sequent reduction of indebtedness to fulfill all our
obligations. A further reduction of expenses
in addition to the reduction of the interest ac-
count may be relied upon to make this prac-
ticable."

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the expenses of the gov-
ernment for the next fiscal year are \$18,244,-
346.01 less than for the current one, but ex-
ceed the appropriation for the present year for
the same time \$8,372,127.56. In this esti-
mate, however, is included \$22,338,278.37 for
public work heretofore begun under Congres-
sional provision.

THE NAVY.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of
the last year, are less than \$19,000,000, or
about \$1,000,000 less than they were the pre-
vious year. The expenses since July 1st,
show for five months a decrease of over \$2,-
400,000 from those of the corresponding months
of last year. The estimate for the current year
was \$28,205,671.87; that for the next year is
\$20,688,317, with \$955,100 additional for
necessary permanent improvements.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 8,035,413 acres
of public lands were disposed of. Of this
quantity 2,698,910 5-100 acres were taken un-
der the homestead law and 2,159,515 8-100
acres sold for cash. The remainder was lo-
cated with the military warrant, college or Indian
script, or applied in satisfaction of grants to
railroads or for other public uses. The entries
under the homestead law during the last fiscal
year covered 961,545 acres more than those
during the preceding year.

CIVIL SERVICE.

"Always favoring practical reform, I respect-
fully call your attention to one abuse of long
standing which I would like to see remedied by
this Congress. It is a reform in the civil ser-
vice of the country. I would have it go beyond
the mere fixing of the term of office of clerks
and employees, who do not require the advice
and consent of the Senate to make their ap-
pointments complete. I would have it govern
not the tenure but the manner of all appoint-
ments. There is no duty which so much em-
barrasses the executive and heads of depart-
ments as that of appointments. Nor is there
any such arduous and thankless labor as that
of finding places for constituents. The present
system does not secure the best men for a pub-
lic place. The elevation and purification of
the civil service of the government will be a
new kind of parasite, in Elgin, Illinois."

halled with approval by the whole people of
the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The experiment of making a missionary
work was tried with a few agencies given to
the denomination of Friends, and has been
found to work advantageously. "The Indian
agencies being civil offices, I determined to give
all the agencies to such religious denominations
as had heretofore established missionaries
among the Indians, and perhaps some other
denominations who would undertake to work on
the same terms as a missionary work. The
societies selected are to name their own agents,
subject to the approval of the executive, and
are expected to watch over the official acts of
these agents. I entertain the confidence that
the policy now pursued, will in a few years
bring all the Indians upon reservations, where
they will live in houses, have school-houses and
churches and will be pursuing peaceful and
self-sustaining avocations."

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending September 30, 1870,
there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411
applications for the extension of patents, 8874
caveats and 160 applications for the extension
of patents; 13,422 patents, including reissues
and designs, were issued, 1100 extended and
1098 allowed but not issued by reason of the
non-payment of the final fees. The receipts
of the office during the fiscal year were \$136,-
824.29 in excess of its expenditures.

PENSIONERS.

During the past fiscal year the sum paid to
pensioners, including the cost of disbursements,
was \$27,750,811.11, and 1758 bounty land
warrants were issued. At its close 198,686
names were on the pension rolls.

One of the nice-t things of its kind that
need be imagined was a private mark party
and dance at the hall of Ticonic Ones, on
Thursday evening. Arranged and conducted
by two or three ladies, in the neatest bandbox
style, it proved a social feast for which all
present seemed thankful.

The following list of masks embraces nearly
all:

The Newspaper—Mrs. C. R. McFadden.
Domino—Mrs. Geo. Jewell.
Wickliffe—Mrs. A. H. Dunbar.
Apple woman—Miss Ellen Getchell.
Jonathan—A. McFadden.
Domino—Mrs. A. Crommett.
Domino—C. F. Barrel.
Wounded soldier—J. G. Darrah.
Ren Butler—Spoons—A. H. Dunbar.
Zouave—Fred Getchell.
Indian Chief—E. M. Marston.
Domino—Chas. H. Alden.
Undine—Miss Antonia H. Savage.
Domino—Miss Mary Kimball.
Bezuque—W. A. R. Boothby.
Shanghai—C. E. Williams.
Domino, "Red, White and Blue," Miss Emily
Phillips.
Domino—O. H. Smith.
Domino—J. J. Fray.
Highland Lassie—Miss Ella M. Maxwell.
John Chinaman—C. G. Carleton.
Chinese Woman—Mrs. Bachelder.
Queen of Hearts—Miss Flora Arnold.
Double-headed Girl—Mrs. Ford and Miss
Victoria Arnold.
Country Girls—Mrs. W. B. Arnold and Mrs.
Carleton.
Gipsy Queen—Miss Etta Gove.
Convict—Angeline Smith.
Carnovienne—Mrs. C. Williams.
Bishop—E. H. Jordan.
Spanish Lady—Mrs. W. B. Arnold.
Quaker—N. Stiles.
Quakeress—Miss Alice McFadden.
Country Cousin—Mrs. N. Stiles.
Fancy Dress—Miss Mary Parker.
Morning—Miss Maria Wheeler.
Fancy Dress—Miss Martha Pray.
Barber's Pole—Leslie Getchell.
Domino—Miss Emma Pray.
Tamborine Girl—Miss Eva Getchell.
Wicked Fairy—Miss Nellie Barrall.
California Widow—H. B. Watson.
The Fat Boy—W. B. Arnold.

A dozen favored guests made up the party,
which was just enough for that pleasant and
elegant little hall.
About six inches of snow, which fell on Thurs-
day, gives us sleighing, which would be much
better if the snow had not drifted so badly. A
few miles north of us they had a foot of snow
which is badly drifted.

TAKE NOTICE, BOYS.—Last week there
were brought before one of the Trial Justices
of this village two boys charged with forcibly
breaking into and stealing from one of the
schoolhouses, but the offence being of such mag-
nitude as not to be within the jurisdiction of a
Trial Justice, they were bound over to appear
at the Supreme Court, in the sum of one hun-
dred dollars each. This offence has become
one of altogether too common occurrence, and
the opinion seems to prevail among the boys
that schoolhouses are buildings which all have
a right to enter at any and all times and by
any means whatever. The law in such cases
inflicts imprisonment, not exceeding five years,
or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars,
and the proper authorities are resolved here-
after to enforce it against all offenders. This
should be a sufficient warning against all of-
fences in the future.

Read the advertisements of L. H. Low &
Co., and go in and look at their new store in
Phenix Block, the handsomest in town.

NORTH KENNEBEC FARMERS' CLUB.—A
meeting of the Western Division will be held
at the house of Mr. George E. Shores on
Wednesday evening next, Dec. 14th. The fol-
lowing question is presented for discussion:—
"Is it advisable for the farmer to reduce his
stock very low with hay and other feed at pre-
sent prices?" A full attendance is desired to
give the Club an impetus at the start.

D. R. WING, Sec'y.
"Is it the Jute Bug?" Oh, is it the Jute
Bug? asks the Portland Advertiser, wildly
anxious, hearing of the death of a woman from
a new kind of parasite, in Elgin, Illinois.

OUR TABLE.

THE TONE MASTERS. A Musical Series for
Young People. By Charles Barnard, author of
"Mozart and Mendelssohn." Boston: Lee & Shepard.
The second volume of this series contains the lives of
the two world renowned composers, Handel and Hay-
den, woven into a charming home story, and beautifully il-
lustrated. Those who read the first volume of the series
will feel sure to want this one.
Sold by Pray Brothers, Waterville.

**NATURE'S ARISTOCRACY, or Battles and
Wounds in Time of Peace. A Plan for the Oppressed.**
By Miss Jennie Collins, Edited by Russell H. Con-
nell. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is an earnest protest by one, who, looking around,
sees "the wrong and outrage with which earth is filled,"
and an equally earnest plea for the poor and unfortunate
who are crushed beneath the wheels of our social juggernaut.
The book is full of graphic pictures of life among
the lowly, and the painful experiences of those who, hav-
ing fallen among thieves, are too often shunned by the
very ones who special duty it is to relieve them. Though
many may decline to adopt all of the author's conclu-
sions yet very few, we think, will fail to be benefited by
the perusal of her book and prompted to a more faithful
discharge of duty to their fellow men.
Sold in Waterville by Pray Brothers.

**PLANE AND PLANK, or the Mishaps of a Me-
chanic.** By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
This is the second of "The Upward and Onward Se-
ries," by that prolific author, Oliver Optic, who has writ-
ten more books for boys than we can now stop to enu-
merate, and who is a great favorite with young America.
The story contrasts a young mechanic of an inquiring
mind, earnestly laboring to master his business, and one
who feels above his calling, and overvalues his own skill
and it is presented to the young reader that he may profit
by the lesson. The evils of intemperance are vividly
portrayed, and also the value of Christian love and ear-
nest prayer in the reformation of the unfortunate inebri-
ate. The volume is illustrated.
For sale in Waterville by Pray Brothers.

THE BECKONING SERIES. By Paul Cobden.
To be completed in six volumes. Boston: Lee &
Shepard.

Two of these have been issued—"Who Will Win?"
and "Going on a Mission"—both good stories, teaching
important lessons, and we commend them to the attention
of those who are selecting books for Sabbath Schools or
for holiday gifts. They are prettily bound and illus-
trated.
Sold in Waterville by Pray Brothers.

PRUDY KEEPING HOUSE. By Sophie May
author of "Little Prudy Stories," "Dotty Dimple
Stories," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
This is the second volume of "Little Prudy's Flyaway
Series," and seems like that of the first in New
York City. Of course all the little folks will be wild
with delight to receive another story book by Sophie May
and many little boys and girls will no doubt find it in
their stockings on Christmas morning.
Sold in Waterville by Pray Brothers.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for December
has two fine steel engravings—"The Dream of Hope"
and a portrait of Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., LL. D., and
numerous wood engravings illustrating the following ar-
ticles:—"The Death of Jacob, From Alms to the Hartz,
M. Adolphe Tiers, Even Song, and the Grave of Pope.
As usual, the number is full of excellent reading. In
the words of the prospectus—"THIS REPOSITORY is a
Christian Family Magazine, adapted to the moral and
literary wants of the whole family. The publishers are
determined to maintain the high character of this choice
periodical. Each number will contain eighty royal octavo
pages, double columns; two original steel engravings,
executed in the highest style of the art. A large list of
original contributors will continue to enrich its pages.
Excellent articles, travels, natural scenery, poems, etc.,
will be finely illustrated by first class wood engravings.
The widest range and the greatest variety possible will
be embraced in the literary matter. Superior arrange-
ments are already made, for matter and illustrations for
the new volume. It is the largest and best executed
magazine in the United States for the same money."
Published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, (under
the auspices of the M. E. Church), at \$3.50 a year.
[The November number failed to reach us: will the
publishers please forward it.]

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January, 1871,
is early in the field, and commences a new volume in a
way that must be very gratifying to its subscribers. The
two steel engravings—"Grain of Pitt" and "Coasting"
are beauties, and the fashion plates and the patterns and
designs are pretty and useful. Peterson has always
stood high in the estimation of readers of stories, and the
programme of the next year shows that ample provision
has been made for this entertainment. This magazine is
furnished at a low price—the terms being two dollars a
year, with great reductions to clubs, viz: 5 copies for
\$8.00, or 8 copies for \$12.00, with both an extra copy and
a superb premium engraving to the persons getting up
the club. Specimens are sent gratis to those wishing to
get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut
Street, Philadelphia.

MERRY'S MUSEUM for December closes an-
other volume of this old children's favorite. Though it
has been wonderfully improved within the past year, the
publishers, determined to keep in the front rank, an-
nounce other improvements for the coming volume. One
of the most attractive features of the next year will be a
beautiful story, entitled "Father Mitchell's Will," and
each number will contain, as heretofore, a dialogue, a
declaration, and a piece of music, with a well filled
puzzle drawer and editorial department.
Published by Horace B. Fuller, Boston, at \$1.50 a year;
but we club it with the Mail for \$2.75 for both.

REV. DR. HAVEN'S LECTURE—on Friday
evening last, the second one of the course at
the Methodist Church—was both able and elo-
quent, and was highly relished by those who
heard it. His theme was "The unification
and Christianization of mankind," in the dis-
cussion of which he advanced broad liberal
principles of toleration and Christian brother-
hood, and advocated the giving of the ballot to
all, even to woman. Portions of his excellent
lecture were marked by a genial humor, which,
enforced by his happy manner of delivery, told
upon the audience with good effect.

THE NEXT LECTURE of the course at the
Methodist Church will be delivered next Tues-
day evening by Rev. Mark Trafton, of Boston,
who is always well received wherever he goes.
But who has never been heard in Waterville.
He has been procured at a unusual expense,
and we hope the enterprise of the managers
will not go unrewarded. Mr. Trafton's subject
will be "The Coming Woman," who he thinks
ought not to have the ballot, and those who
attend will hear an able and spicy lecture.

Two more powerful locomotives from the
Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, have been placed
upon the Maine Central Railroad. They
are fine machines, and bear the honored names
of Gov. Coburn and Gov. Morrill. Who ex-
pected, in the warm railroad contests of former
days, that engines bearing the names of T.
Boutelle, Ruel Williams, J. Morrill, R. D.
Roe, R. B. Dunn, etc, would ever be found
amicably knocking their heads together on a
common narrow gauge track?

THE MAINE FARMER—always an excellent
paper, has been enlarged and appears in a
new dress much improved in appearance.

THE HOSWELL TRIAL.

Last week we gave the outlines of nearly all
the testimony that has been of any importance
in bringing this trial to a close, and convicting
the prisoner of manslaughter, with a sentence
of nine years in the State prison. The details
would fill a dozen papers like ours. The ar-
guments on both sides were labored and ingenu-
ous, and the charge of Judge Waldron was
worthy of his high position. The attempt to
secure an acquittal by a plea of insanity was a
complete failure. The prisoner was shown to
be a man of bad temper towards his wife, es-
pecially in his fits of jealousy; having more
than once torn up and burned her clothing with-
in several years past. There was no proof of
guilt on the part of the murdered man; and the
evidence used for this purpose went as far to
establish a merely innocent carelessness be-
tween him and the prisoner's wife, as it did to
indicate anything worse—excepting, of course,
the testimony of the murderer.

Report says that on the second ballot the jury
stood eleven to one in favor of a verdict of
murder in the second degree, but were finally
induced, rather than not agree, to unite on one
for manslaughter. The first would have im-
posed imprisonment for life; whereas the con-
vict now gets but nine years.

We have regarded this trial as one of great
public importance, and are glad to find it re-
sulting in a marked judicial rebuke of the
strange legal doctrines that threaten to become
established, in regard to the relation between
insanity and crime. Some points in the ruling
of Judge Waldron indicate that he is not in-
fected with any of the insanity that seems to
have taken possession of some other courts on
this subject. Public sentiment in Maine will
give him due honor.

CATTLE MARKETS.—Poor cattle were re-
ported from the north this week, and a hard
market for the drover. The sheep market too
had a downward look.

THE WAR.—Our record may be short, this
week. There has been an abundance of hard
fighting, from which the reports have been con-
tradictory; but the latest accounts represent
that although the French have fought gallantly
they have been beaten at all points; Orleans
is again occupied by the Prussians; the army
of the Loire has been beaten and driven back
and Gen. Ducrot is reported killed. Paris
will probably be obliged to capitulate before
long. King William, it is said, has accepted
the title of Emperor of Germany, which causes
great rejoicing in Berlin.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A public ses-
sion of the Maine Board of Agriculture will be
held at the Court House, Farmington, on Wed-
nesday, Thursday, and Friday, Jan. 4th, 5th
6th, 1871. The lectures and discussions at
this session will be chiefly devoted to Dairying
and arrangements have been made for a lecture
from Rev. Mr. Gurney, of Foxcroft, upon the
advantages which have been realized in prac-
tice, by means of association, and the erection
of butter and cheese factories, and another from
A. Willard, Esq. of Little Falls, N. Y., de-
scribing the modus operandi of this way of con-
ducting Dairying Lectures, and papers may
also be expected on kindred topics, such as
"Best Breeds for Dairying," "Feeding and
Care of Milch Cows," etc, to be followed by
discussions open to all. All interested in the
progress of agriculture are invited to attend,
and all Farmers' Clubs to be present by their
delegates and members. Free return tickets
will be issued to those who come by railroad.

The small pox is prevailing extensively in
Holyoke, Mass.

REV. DR. ADAM WILSON, of our village,
has not had an attack of apoplexy, as the pa-
pers report; but he has been dangerously sick
of pneumonia, from which he is slowly rally-
ing.

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR NEW BEDFORD.—
Benjamin Howard, aged eighty-two years,
was found murdered near his house three miles
from the Head in Westport, Saturday morn-
ing. His head was cut with an ax, he was
shot through the body and his right leg was
cut off. He lived alone. An attempt had
been made to bury the body but it was found
in the woods. There is no trace of the mur-
derer.

LATE.—Charles W. Cluff, a colored boy,
aged 15, confessed that he, with another boy
named John Pettis, about the same age, mur-
dered Mr. Howard, and robbed the body of
about sixty dollars. After being arrested,
however, he exonerated Pettis, and confessed
that he alone committed the deed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Portland, Dec. 7.
A Grand Trunk Railroad freight train broke
through the bridge at Brompton Falls, in Cana-
da, yesterday, and went into the river. The
fireman and another man were killed.
Brunswick, Dec. 7.—The train which left
here at 2:20 this afternoon for Bath, was
thrown from the track at Cook's Corner, two
miles from the station, and the baggage car
and one passenger car thrown upon their sides.
Engineer Hammond was slightly hurt. None
of the passengers are reported injured. The
accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

Rev. Eliakim Scamman, formerly of Pitta-
dine, died at Gardiner Nov. 23th, at the age of
85 years. The deceased for several years
represented the town of Pittston in the Leg-
islature, before the removal of the Legislature
from Portland to Augusta.

The loss by the collision of two freight trains
on the Grand Trunk Railway on Friday is
estimated at over \$200,000.

The fare on the railroads of Maine will not
be raised this winter.

An Illinois postmaster gives notice as fol-
lows:—"After this date every body must lick
their own postage stamps, for my tongue's
give out."

REMOVAL.

The Mail Office has been removed to the
third story of Phenix Block, over C. K.
Mathews' Book store, where we shall be pleas-
ed to see our friends on business or for a social
call.

We hope that our subscribers will excuse
the delay of our paper this week, as the labor
of moving has been great, and the same excuse
must answer for any other short comings. We
trust that we shall be all right next week.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT is to be great-
ly enlarged and improved with the beginning
of its thirty-fifth volume in March next, the
price to remain unchanged—\$2.00 a year in-
advance. More stories, fuller Market Reports,
and a more extended News Department, and
New Type, are among the intended improve-
ments. To all new Subscribers, the TRAN-
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of the TRANSCRIPT and Circulars with full list
of Periodicals clubbed with, and their prices
sent free to any who apply. Address ELWELL,
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Minister Motley writes to a friend that he
has accepted the Queen of Holland's offer of
the free use of an elegant mansion at the
Hague, to enable him to complete the History
of the Netherlands, and will proceed thither im-
mediately on turning over the affairs of the em-
bassy to the Secretary of Legation.

The insurrection in San Domingo is gaining
ground. The recent defeat of Cabral turns
out to have been a victory.

The revolution in Uruguay still continues;
but a more peaceful state of affairs in Paraguay
is reported. There is trouble between Peru
and Brazil, and the latter is arming.

On Saturday Mr. Marshall Dutton of Vas-
sabor jumped from a train of cars at River-
side, while it was in motion, and was seriously
injured. His shoulder was crushed or disloca-
ted.

The Maine Central directors have given no-
tice to the Belfast road that they will narrow
the gauge and run their trains upon it for a
fair compensation, such action not to prejudice
the claims on one side or the other. A com-
mittee of Belfast directors is to confer with
them, and the Journal thinks the cars will
be running regularly in a fortnight.

The Directors of the Belfast & Moosehead
Lake Railroad Company, have voted to accept
the proposition of the Maine Central Railroad
Company, to loan the former Corporation two
engines and sufficient rolling stock, without
charge, until the middle of January, and to ad-
vance money for narrowing the gauge. This
arrangement is not to affect any matters now in
dispute between said Companies. The work
of changing the gauge has been commenced.
[Bangor Whig.]

The Riverside Echo says that in Montville,
on the 3d inst., a young man by the name of
Fred. Mason, 18 years old, was accidentally
shot and badly wounded by a young man
named Harriman.

In the Supreme Judicial Court at Augusta
Tuesday, Wm. G. Kingsbury was sentenced to
two years imprisonment in the State Prison,
for burning the meeting-house in South China
in October 1869; the exceptions in his case
having been over-ruled by the full court, and

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TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 10th, 1869.

After we call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EX-

TRACT BUCHU. The compound parts

are BUCHU, 2000 LBS., CUBES, 1000

POUNDS, 1000 LBS., 1000 LBS., 1000

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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 all times a full assortment of

FURNITURE,

Longs, Mirrors, Seafish, &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 Carpets.

Burial Caskets and Coffins always on

hand, at satisfactory prices.

I shall keep a full assortment of CHAMBER SETS, Walnut

Chests, Ash and Pine. The Pine sets I have made

by good workmen at a low price. The Walnut sets

are made of the best material, and are of the latest

style. I have also a large stock of LAMPS, BRACKETS,

GLASSES, &c. &c. I have also a large stock of

MIRROR PLATES, and Frames of all sizes.

REPAIRING and PAINTING Furniture done at all times.

All the above goods I sell as low as any one in Water-

ville will sell. I am a foreman to price them, and

judge for myself as to their value.

C. H. REDINGTON.

THE SALEM PURE WHITE LEAD

WARRANTED as pure and white as any Lead in the world

old

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

GARDNER & WATSON.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECY."

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 regarding of TIME, LABOR,

OR EXHAUSTION, and is now confidently presented to the

public as the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EX-

ISTENCE.

The Machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE

and BEAUTIFUL. It is QUIET, LIGHT RUNNING, and

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A LARGE VARIETY

OF WORK, no matter how complicated, and sewing

with equal facility the FINEST and coarsest materials

and anything between the two extremes, in the most beau-

tiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for SEWING

BRIDGES, COVERS, FURTING, CURTAINING, FELLING

TRIMMING, BINDING, &c. are NOVEL and PRACTICAL

and have been invented and adjusted especially for this

machine.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

OVER-COATINGS.

A LARGE stock of the GOLDEN FLEECY

FARMERS!

INSURE IN THE PHOENIX

Assets, \$1,578,007 88

L. T. BOOTHBY, Agent.

A New Style Burial Casket.

Walnut, Whitewood, Elm and Pine Coffins

always on hand.

C. H. REDINGTON.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

FOR

TOWN

AND

COUNTRY.

THE EARTH CLOSET.

Is a substitute for the water closet, and is a great

improvement. It is a simple, compact, and durable