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Daniel Ripley Wing

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you did not know, I must tell you the law conclusively presumes that you did. You ought to have instructed your attorney to bring an action against the hawk for criminal conversation with your wife. That would have cost you about £100. When you had recovered substantial damages against the hawk, you would have instructed your attorney to sue in the Ecclesiastical Courts for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. That would have cost you £200 or £300 more. Then you would have to appear by counsel before the House of Lords for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The bill might have been opposed in all stages in both Houses of Parliament; and altogether you would have to spend about £1,000 or £1,200. You will probably tell me that you never had a thousand farthings of your own in the world; but, prisoner, that makes no difference. Sitting here as a British Judge, it is my duty to tell you that this is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, SEPT. 16, 1858.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 119 Nassau Street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.
S. L. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Becham's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive Advertisements at the same rates as required by us.
J. B. HURD & Co., No. 36 Kilby Street, Boston, are authorized to receive advertisements for the Mail, on the same terms as the above named agents.
Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be directed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

Vote of Waterville.

Governor.—Lot M. Morrill, 437, Manassah H. Smith 198.

Representative to Congress.—Freeman H. Morse 442, Asa Gile 198.

Senators.—Alfred Fletcher 439, John Berry, Jr., 441, Charles A. Wing 441, Solomon W. Bates 198, Edward Gray 198, Howard B. Lovejoy 198.

Sheriff.—Benjamin H. Gilbreth 428, Jabez S. Carrier 211.

County Treasurer.—Daniel Pike 441, John P. Hunter 198.

County Commissioner.—Nathaniel Graves 441, Samuel Wood 198.

County Attorney.—Charles Danforth 441, Sewall Lancaster 198.

Representative to Legislature.—Jas. Stackpole 311, Fred. P. Haviland 273, Arthur Deering 7, Charles Hallett 1, Wm. Hatch 1, Blank 2.

THE ELECTION.—The result of our State election, though not yet fully known in detail, may be safely set down as follows:

The republicans have elected their Governor by about 8,000 majority—(last year about 11,000.) They have elected five representatives to Congress, and probably six; and all the senators except possibly one from Aroostook. The republican strength in the House will be about two to one. Nearly all the County officers, throughout the State, are republicans. In short, the republicans have carried the State by a large, but reduced majority.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—The democrats have gained some representatives, and the next House will probably contain about two republicans to one democrat. We give the names of a few, where we suppose our readers will be most interested.

Republicans.—Augusta, James G. Blaine, W. T. Johnson; Belgrade, Warren W. Springer; China, Abel Chadwick; Vassalboro, Warren Percival; Waterville, James Stackpole; West Gardiner, Cyrus Bran; Winthrop, John M. Benjamin; Portland, Moses M. Butler; Wm. Chase, Joshua Dunn; Bangor, Henry E. Prentiss; M. H. McGrillis; Bath, William Gilbert; Athens, N. Folsom; Bloomfield, Levi H. Folsom; Starks, Isaac L. Corson; Lewiston, A. Burbank; Auburn, John F. Cobb; Smithfield, S. Whitehouse; Gardiner, John Webb; Hallowell, Alfred Day; Hampden, Warren W. Rice; Corinth, J. Jared Fuller; Brewer, A. C. Wilson; Garland, C. N. W. Johnson; Carmel, C. John Fuller; New Sharon, —Ridley.

Democrats.—Benton, Clark Pier; Clinton, L. Hunter; Anson, Jesse Churchill; Orono, John Q. A. Butts; Detroit, Gideon Harding; Camden, E. K. Smart.

TAX COLLECTOR.—Those who are either fearful or curious towards the astronomical Kites called comets, can see the one now visiting this section of our diocese, if they look carefully in the northwest, for about an hour after sun set. It is simply a star with a long fiery tail, such as nobody would mistake for an ordinary twinkling. Eyes that are too scientific to find it by the above directions, may look for it in a line with two stars, called the "pointers," and forming nearly a right angle between those and Arcturus. It promises to make its appearance during the first week in October, when it will be seen near Arcturus. We advise everybody to search it out, for we regard it as quite as great a curiosity as the ten thousand other little shining gems all around it.

TAX WEATHER.—For the past week, has done good work for the crops. The potatoes, by the help of cool nights and dry days, promise to resist the rot, which seems in many places to have suspended its work. Today we have a drenching and rather cold rain. Corn is ripening well. Thus far there has been no frost, but some of the wise ones who look at the comet, say it indicates a "cold snap about this time." All such are advised to look well to the cattle, and keep the bars up. We predict good crops, both of corn and potatoes, in spite of the comet.

The Fair of the North Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society, as we learn by a polite note of invitation, addressed to us by the trustees, will be held at Presque Isle on 6th and 7th of Oct. Sorry we cannot be there to see the products of this far-famed portion of our goodly State.

Our paper has been a day late for two weeks. We hope to be promptly on hand with our next issue.

OUR TABLE.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The eighth number of Revolutionary Heroes gives a biographical sketch of General Lee; then follows an interesting account of the Seal and Walrus; with a fine little poem—Our First-Born; Matthias C. Brown; and Entering the Tropics,—all of which are illustrated. Of the other articles, Thirty Years Ago, Solomon Sartor at the Dinner Table, Christianity in the Third Century, The Siege of Rochelle, Ulrich Von Hutten, Literature—Morals—Religion, Yeng Ping, and The Village I Live in, will be found of special interest. The National is a good magazine, and deserves a wide circulation. Published by Carleton & Porter, New York, at \$2 a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for October is ornamented with a steel picture of The Children in the Wood, and numerous other engravings. Good stories abound, as usual, in its pages, and many useful and amusing novelties are presented for the ladies, including numerous recipes. Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Five of the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, are presented in one beautiful steel engraving that graces the October number of this popular work. Numerous beautiful wood engravings are also given, and innumerable useful and pretty novelties provided for its fair patrons. Published by L. A. Goddy, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

PICNIC.—A train of ten cars, overflowing with the living treasures of our village, left the Upper Depot yesterday forenoon for a picnic of 731 persons. The company consisted of 731 persons, principally children and youth of both sexes, but embracing men and women of all ages. A considerable number of our neighbors in Fairfield and Winslow were heartily welcomed to a participation in the good time and good things promised. Of what happened after the train left the depot we only know from report; and this consists mainly of compliments to the good people of Waterville for the kind and hearty manner in which they met and welcomed their visitors. The exercises at the grove where the party held their festival, embraced all the merriment usual on such occasions, heightened by the music of a good band, and modified by appropriate remarks from several gentlemen whose spirits seemed well toned to time and place, with their varied surroundings.

The party arrived at home at 5 o'clock, all apparently grateful to the few generous friends in whose warm sympathies and kind hearts the festival had its origin—to meet sympathies and hearts equally warm and kind at every step of its development. The zest and life of the day—as everybody says—was contributed by the people of Waterville, who welcomed their guests with a hospitality that is rarely tendered with more winning effect. If our Waterville neighbors should by-and-by find it in their hearts to return the visit, they can hardly fail to find much "treasure laid up" for their welcome and entertainment, by the hundreds who—not now only, but in times past—have voluntarily become their debtors.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A passenger train on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, went through a bridge near Steubenville, on the night of the 10th inst. While crossing the bridge a car and the rear engine jumped from the track, knocking out some of the main timbers, when the bridge gave way. The baggage car and front passenger car went down with the bridge, ten or twelve feet, the rear end remaining on the abutment. The first car was completely broken up. The seats in the rear car were broken from their fastenings. Only one person was fatally injured, but many were badly bruised.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The last arrival brings dates to the 20th ult, but no news of importance. The grading of the San Francisco and Marysville Railway is rapidly progressing. The telegraph line has been extended to Yreka.

Advices from Fraser River are to the 14th. The river had fallen and the miners were doing better. A fire at Sonora on the 5th destroyed \$40,000 worth of property. The Presbyterian church was burned.

The difficulties between Fremont and the Merced Mining Co. continue. The latter refused to yield possession of their vein, and the men who occupy it insist they will resist. The guards of the overland mail which left Placerville July 31, had been killed by the Shoshones. Their names were Jos. Condi, Charles Conover, Elias Ethuridge and Theo. Barbari.

The Indians about Thunder Bolt Bay are troublesome. They had killed Orin Stevens and John Vandell. Nothing of importance from New Granada or Nicaragua. Col. Canby attempted to seize Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown, and the British Naval Officers, who proposed annexing the Point to the Masquito. This will lead to further complications. Canby had left for Aspinwall.

By the last foreign arrival we learn that the China peace news is fully confirmed. The treaties were signed May 28 and June 13.

The Monitor contains the following telegram from Baron Gros to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

TELEGRAM, June 19. The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China. That vast empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Peking. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese Envoy will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary Chappellaine will be punished. It will be announced in the Peking Gazette. The laws against Christianity will be revoked. All the engagements are taken, and in part secured under the seal of the Imperial Commissioners.

COMETS.—Two new comets have been lately discovered at the observatory at Cambridge, making three comets now observable in the heavens. One of the late discovered comets is a degree south of the star Capella, the other twenty degrees to the east of it. A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"It is a fact of unusual occurrence that there are now visible in the Heavens three comets, the brightest of which, Donati's, can be distinctly seen with the naked eye about ten degrees above the horizon in the northwest about 7 1/2 P. M. It shows a tail of two degrees in

length, and is rapidly increasing in brightness and rising higher above the horizon at that hour."

HOW IT APPEARS ABROAD.—We copy the following extract from a recent letter in the "State of Maine," from a "Maine Boy Abroad." It shows very distinctly how the true interest of the State is seen by her sons in other lands, if it is not so widely seen as we could desire at home. The writer, A. K. W. Poole, a graduate of Waterville College, dates at Woodland, Louisiana, Aug. 13th, and says:

MR. EDITOR:—Riding home alone, yesterday, in my "Portland buggy," from Centerville, Miss., over an awful road, my thoughts were carried to my native State. If the people of Maine would look to their true interests, look at them as her sons at a distance do, see their future benefits, and see how they enriched other States, (I mean Railroads,) they would go to work on the Aroostook R. R., as they did on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, and it would soon be built. But says one, you are a slave-holder and have no interest in the prosperity of Maine. Indeed I don't own a slave, and never expect to do so, but I have a growing interest in Maine, and hope yet to live and die there. The sons of Maine abroad, feel proud of their native State, and sigh to return and join with their noble fellows in building up the prosperity of the noble "Pine Tree State." Put your shoulder to the wheel, Portland Boys, and set the car a rolling, and many will come to your assistance of whom you little dream.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER.—A precedent.—The press have generally given currency to the statement that the brig Echo, of Putnam, is the first captured slave ship that has been brought to our ports. This is believed to be an error—a belief that is confirmed by the subjoined letter which we find in the Charleston Courier:

"The present case is not without precedent, and the action of the government then may indicate what will probably be its course in the present instance. Thirty years ago a vessel with a cargo of Africans was wrecked on Carysfort Reef. The Africans were landed and transferred to St. Augustine, and placed in the custody or safe keeping of the U. S. Marshal, who received instruction from the authorities at Washington to hire them out, and make them defray their own expenses, until a vessel could be sent for them. They remained for some time in Florida, perhaps a year. In the fall of 1829 a vessel arrived in the port of St. Augustine, and soon as the Africans ascertained the object of her coming, most of them, unwilling to leave the flesh-pots of Florida, took to the woods, and it was with some difficulty that the Marshal could muster them for embarkation. They were finally gotten together and shipped for Liberia. What became of them afterwards we have no means of knowing."

LAWYERS ENGAGED IN THE REVIVAL.—The correspondent of the Savannah Morning News, writing from Athens, Ga., on the 26th ult., says:—

"It is worthy of note, that the lawyers of this (western) circuit are now carrying on a most extraordinary revival at Jefferson, in the adjoining county of Jackson—Superior Court being in session there. The most prominent movers are Hon. James Jackson, the representative in this Congressional District; Thos. R. Cobb, Esq; former candidate for Governor; Hon. James P. Simmons, former candidate for Congress in this district; and W. J. Peeples, Esq., of Lawrenceville. These gentlemen are all active and ardent church members, and are exerting their utmost efforts in carrying on the great religious work which seems to be pervading this whole country. Just such a work was commenced by the same members of the bar, last week, in Walton County, which is now going on, in the hands of the regular ministry."

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER.—The captain of the Echo was brought into Boston by the U. S. brig Dolphin. On Saturday he underwent an examination by the U. S. Commissioner, and was remanded to jail until the 21st for further examination. The Journal says of him:

Capt. Townsend is an extremely good looking man, very gentlemanly in his appearance and address about thirty-five years of age, with dark brown hair, heavy whiskers, of a lighter color than his hair, and dressed in the extreme of nautical fashion. He gives no indication of where he belongs, and even his Christian name is unknown.

The Providence Post is not much pleased to learn that he is a Rhode Islander. His name is Edward C. Townsend, and he has a wife and father residing in that city.

IS FRASER RIVER A HUMBUG?—In answer to this enquiry the Hill's Bar, Fraser River, correspondent of the Alta California, writes:

"Fraser River is no humbug? No! The humbug is in the delusion which seized upon men—many of them men of sense, too, to come into a wild country before the time, and unprepared, and that, too, in spite of the remonstrances of those who knew they would be disappointed. They would listen to nothing except the delusive hope which they seized upon, that this country abounded in gold as it did in water and trees, and they had but to rush and gather the first fruits. This delusion has made many a poor man poorer; but this ought not to be charged as a crime against these grand old mountains, great forests and wide rushing waters."

Fraser River is rich, notwithstanding hundreds, nay, thousands, now wander along its banks, suffering from hunger and nakedness, cursing the country and their own foolishness for coming here."

I believe all that has been said concerning the gold here; but I would not advise a friend of mine to come here, unless he would first listen to the dangers and difficulties he must encounter on every hand in searching for the gold."

WIRE PULLING IN WATERVILLE.—The Telegraph Co. have pulled down their wires and taken up their posts between the upper depot and the Telegraph office, on the corner of Main and Common streets. The design is to transfer them to the line of the S. & K. Railroad, from a point near the Colleges, and reach the Telegraph office by way of Common street, on the east. The influence of the trees upon the wires is said to have induced the change. The removal has improved the appearance of the streets through which it passed, and may be set down as a solitary sample of wire-pulling that has the approbation of all concerned.

HALLOWELL GAZETTE.—Brother Rowell's pluck must be good and his enterprise undoubted; and were the City of Hallowell filled with men of like stamp, "The Hook" would soon be restored to its former glory, and again be what it once was—the commercial emporium of the Garden of Maine. He preaches faith, hope and confidence, and exhorts his constituents to put their shoulders to the wheels of the car of enterprise: telling them not to sit down at their ease, Turk-like, with a "What is to be, will be," but rather to adopt that better motto—"Not as the winds will but as we will." His words, too, correspond with his precepts, for not content with a very handsome paper, he has, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, recently procured for it a new dress throughout. The Gazette has always been a handsome, well printed paper, and its excellence equals its good looks. Long may it flourish, to sound the praises of the good old city of Hallowell, and fill the pockets of its enterprising publisher.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. B. Foster, recently of Zion's Advocate, Portland, has removed from that city to this place and entered upon the duties of his office as Professor of Greek and Latin in Waterville College. We will not say that in making this change he is "called higher," for the post he held was a most important one, and it will not be easy for another to fill it as acceptably; but we trust he will find his present situation an easier one, for it is well known, that during the time he has resided in Portland he has been sadly over-worked.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.—A correspondent of the Chicago Journal travelling in New England, narrates the following:—

"An ingrained Yankee, who sat upon the seat before me, was busily engaged in a forty horse power conversation with another of the same ilk, describing several new articles of furniture he had bought down to 'Boston,' among which was a piano, upon which he enlarged to a considerable extent. A gentleman who sat near by, took advantage of a gap in the conversation to insert a clause, by asking how many octaves it had. 'Octaves?' said the Yankee, 'how many octaves? O! twenty or thirty!' A roar of laughter ensued. Ghost of the absent Thelberg! I think of it—a piano with thirty octaves! I felt he had been imposing upon the company, and that he had cruelly heaped on the last straw—the one that broke the camel's back."

Maine State Agricultural Fair.

This will occur next week, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, and should the weather prove favorable will no doubt surpass any gathering of the kind in our state. The place of exhibition being centrally located and easily reached by railroad, large crowds will of course be in daily attendance. We copy the following in regard to the arrangements, programme, &c.

The arrangements are now perfected and everything gives cheering indication of a most successful show: covered stalls, well roofed and battened are prepared. Good hay will be furnished gratuitously by a Forage Master, and watchmen will patrol the grounds all night.

A half mile track, finely graded and enclosed by railing has been made. The Rotunda of the State House, with the adjacent halls, have been offered to the Society for the exhibition of dairy products, manufactured articles, &c; a large building has also been erected for the reception of heavy articles and machinery.

The Exhibition and Fair will open on Tuesday when the arrangement of the stock will be made and the committee will enter upon their duties of examination. The track will on that day be open to the public.

On Wednesday, the trial of strength, discipline and speed of oxen and horses.

On Thursday morning, the plowing match, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the grand exhibition of Ladies Equestrianism will take place. The procession of Ladies, attendants, Marshals, &c., will be formed at 2 o'clock on Capitol street, and will proceed to the Park, at which the competition for the liberal prizes of \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 each will take place. We hope that the lady equestrians in every portion of the State will be present and bear off these prizes.

On Friday a procession of the prize stock will march around the course and be discharged. The grand contest for the best show of the speed and bottom of horses and mares raised and always owned in Maine, commencing at 2 o'clock, the prizes being \$200, \$100 and \$50, respectively. It is not unlikely that the fair will continue through Saturday. Meetings of the Society for discussion upon various topics pertaining to Agricultural and Horticultural Science and Pomology, will take place every evening during the week.

The Society offers to distribute over \$10,000 in premiums. Ample accommodations will be made for the entrance of the public to the grounds.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Washington Star gives the following description of the Paraguay Expedition: The fleet will comprise the following vessels: the frigate Sabine, (the flag-ship of Commodore Shubrick) 50 guns; sloops Falmouth, now on the coast of Brazil, 20 guns, and Preble, 16 guns; brigs, Perry, 6 guns, Cambridge 6 guns, and Dolphin, 5 guns; steamers Fulton 5 guns, Water Witch 2 guns, and the revenue steamer Harriet Lane (not rated), and the store-ship Supply 4 guns. Besides these it is now understood that the Caledonian, Memphis, Westernport, and Atlanta, of the Cronwell line of steamers, have been negotiated for, and will, no doubt, be chartered, together with one other steamer yet to be selected. Thus the entire fleet will comprise 15 vessels. The command will devolve on Commodore Shubrick, the Senior Post-Captain of the Navy, who takes charge of the Brazil squadron to relieve Commodore Forrest. Commodore Page, it is understood, will have immediate command of the fleet, comprising all the above named vessels, except the flag-ship Sabine. The latter will not probably ascend the river as far as the scene of operations, on account of her heavier draught.

The dwelling house of John A. Burke, of Rangeley, was destroyed by fire on Saturday 15th. The fire caught, it is supposed, from sparks from a burning outcrop near the house. There was a small insurance, which does not nearly cover the loss. The house was nearly new.

Martin Kosta did not, as reported, die in poverty and want, but is living, in easy circumstances, in Medina county, Texas.

American Watches. Their Manufacture at Waltham, Mass. Comparison with Foreign Products.

In this age of splendid mechanical triumphs, in which our own country stands so proudly foremost, there is one that is just beginning to receive the attention and prominence that it deserves. The same perfection of machinery that has made Colt's firearms the acknowledged best in the world, after patient experiment, has been successfully applied to the manufacture of watches.

The introduction of American watches marks an era in the history of time and timekeepers, and may well be joined with the Atlantic Telegraph, Sewing Machine, and other kindred successes of mind over matter, which so wonderfully distinguish the present period.

Hitherto England and Switzerland have been the watchmakers of the world. Coventry and Prescott in Lancashire and Warwickshire, in England, and Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds in the Northern cantons of Switzerland, by Lake Geneva, have been and are the world's famed seats of watch manufacture; but now it seems that Waltham, Mass., has surpassed these old world centers, and with machinery, system and intelligent skill, unaided by protection of any kind, already produces the most thoroughly exact timekeepers, at about half the cost of the best foreign made watches.

All imported watches are made by hand, the movement and parts of movements by different persons, and at different times and places; and each watch is finely finished with special reference to itself—every part being made to suit only one place, and the whole movement fitted to a case which will suit no other movement—no two watches being in all respects approximately alike.

A large majority of these watches are worthless, as timekeepers, and a constant bill of expense to their owners, over \$5,000,000 being annually thrown away in vain attempts to improve them.

The American watches are constructed upon the most scientific and approved principles, designed to secure uniformity, simplicity, durability, cheapness, and unvarying perfection of movement, and are sold with a certificate of warranty in all cases, for ten years, signed by the manufacturers.

The specific advantages of these watches to dealers and wearers, as compared with the best imported hand-made watches, will be most readily appreciated by the following enumeration, to wit: Each watch and each part of every watch, of a given style, is the unvarying counterpart of every watch of the same style, so that any single part is exactly fitted and may be transposed indiscriminately to make up any one of any number of watches. The movements are made to fit any one of any number of cases, thus enabling the dealer to keep a large and varied stock of movements with a limited number of cases, to suit the demands of trade.

The ease and facility with which any part can be restored when broken or lost by accident—each part being registered at the factory—a counterpart can be had for the mere cost of reproduction, and with whole movements changed and sent by mail or express to any part of the world. Dealers are thus brought directly in contact with the manufacturer, and a single retail profit is the only added cost to the wearer, to manufacturers' prices.

The watches have fewer parts, are more substantially made than any others, are easily kept clean, and the chances for failure by breakage are diminished four-fifths as compared with the English watch, which has upwards of eight hundred separate parts, while the American watch has but one hundred and twenty-five parts, and most of those are so substantial, and all so perfect that it would be very difficult to break them.

The American watch is eminently adapted for railroad engineers and conductors, where exact time is of the utmost importance, and where the constant jar of the moving train offers the most trying test to prove the quality of a watch as a timekeeper. Many eminent engineers and conductors on the leading railroads of the country have been supplied with these watches, and now will have no other.

There is no article of common use that is so little understood, and about which so much deception, charlatanism and swindling may be and is continually practiced, as attaches to the watch; and it will be a great comfort to honest dealers and legitimate buyers and wearers, to know that they can have a substantial and reliable pocket timekeeper, at moderate price, made at home, and about which there can be no deception or mistake that may not be easily, promptly and cheaply remedied, by writing to Waltham, or to Robbins & Appleton, 15 Maiden Lane, New York, General Agents.

In many parts of the country great difficulty is experienced in finding good watch repairers and reliable timekeepers. By the introduction of American watches this difficulty may be almost entirely obviated, so that the country merchant can obtain adjusted watches as a part of his miscellaneous stock, and the customer will buy his regulated timekeeper, wind it up, and go about his business, as he would after purchasing any other article, without mystery or humbug.

The manufacturers, Messrs. Appleton, Tracy & Co., with their present means, can furnish 20,000 watches per annum, and they intend to furnish, from time to time, as the wants of the trade require, other styles and sizes of watches, including an entire new form of sporting or timing watch, which will indicate the minutest divisions of time with more accuracy than has ever before been attained. Arrangements are now being made to supply small and elegantly finished watches for ladies.

The manufactory stands on the banks of Charles River, in the town of Waltham, Mass., and occupies a site of surpassing beauty, covering an area of 100 x 100 feet, forming a quadrangle, with an open court in the centre. The building is two stories in height, and has eight hundred feet of floor line, with about sixteen hundred feet of bench line, for the accommodation of the one hundred male and female artisans employed.

The motive power is a twelve-horse steam engine, which gives motion to lines of shafting in all the rooms, to which are attached the numerous delicate and wonderful machines which are used in the various processes of manufacture.

Appleton, Tracy & Co. have added about a hundred acres adjoining their manufactory, which affords admirable locations for home sites for their workmen, several of whom have already purchased lots and erected comfortable homes in the immediate vicinity of the manufactory.

Every facility is afforded to encourage and attract the attention of skillful workmen, who are here offered largely remunerative wages and constant employment, under the most pleasant conditions, with an opportunity, in a few years, of securing a competency and an independent home, with other advantages and

attractions such as are nowhere else to be found.—[Boston Evening Gazette.]

Growing Old.

If one has a young heart in his left breast, pocket, and everything has gone right with him, ever since he can remember, and he sits still in his arm chair, he may easily fancy himself young—indeed quite young—in fact a juvenile, but it will not all do; he is old in spite of his heart, and his arm chair, and his fancies.

It is a painful process, that beginning to find out what all the world has known for ever so long—that one is growing old. How it shocks him some day, as he is walking in the garden, to hear the gardener talk to the cook about "the old man," and the old man, nobody in life but his own adolescent self. Old man! He steps as spry as a cat, and discharges the unfortunate gardener, and is too much in a passion to give him a character.

Then again, "the grasshopper is a burden," for little things trouble him as they never did years ago, but then, he thinks, little things have got their growth since those old times. But this doesn't quite satisfy him, and he muses over it, as he wonders why his shadow extends so far to the eastward.

Some day he meets a stranger in the street; he is booted like a trooper, and bearded like a pard; he looks him "square" in the eye. He is glad to see him; wonders if he don't remember him; declares he is little Bill Stokes that was, that he made Basswood whistles for, when he "kept" in the old red school house at Boggs' Corners; and there he is right before him, man to man. There is no use denying it; he cannot prove an alibi, and he falls into a brown study as he thinks of it.

Then again, there's something the matter with his back, but he always called it a "crick," when all the while it is the river "Time" that is playing the mischief. He knows it will not do for him to sit near an open window as he used to do, but it has latterly been a favorite idea with him that the Summers grow briefer, and the winters colder. And what work they make now with the baking; such crusts of granite to them. Not such, did his old mother bring out to the old oven on the long-handled shovel, on those long-gone Saturdays when he faced gingerbread the daily fare of the angels.

By and by he begins to experience some difficulty in reading his old newspaper—something with an L or an LX Vol. in the corner of it, that he never remembers he has taken since it was a two X's and an L; but then he charges it upon the type, and pronounces an anathema upon nonpareil and minion, when it is nothing but brevity.

He fancies too, that the girls have changed, when the change is nearer home, for the man is growing old, and those same maidens are wondering the while, if he ever had a sweet-heart, or could possibly at any time, have been young enough to love.

So this painful process of discovery progresses, until a prisoner, he keeps the old arm-chair, and the old clock still grows dim, and the old clock bell sounds a great way off, and he dozes in the open door, and loves to look at the setting suns, and shares the children's toys and talks himself to sleep. It is a summer evening; yellow light falls upon the threshold, and along the floor, and invests the old man's form with an old glory. He sits in the dwelling of his son's son; his head reclines upon his breast. Light steps steal softly round him, but he hears them not. A set of little fingers are playing with his thin white hair, but he does not heed it. Two generations call to him; the second is strong and manly; it is "father" they utter; the third is childlike and gentle; it is "grandfather" they say, but he returns no answer to either.

"The sun has set," somebody says; "the clock has just run down," cries another; the old man is asleep, whispers a third; and sure enough he is, for the old man is dead.

[Chicago Journal.]

Useful Recipes.

HOME-MADE FIGS.—Pare and core pears, peaches, quinces, or tomatoes: make a syrup, flavored with some lemon-peel. Boil the fruit till done, then drain it through a colander, and spread on dishes; place in the sunshine, or in a moderately heated stove, till nearly dry; sprinkle with leaf sugar; dry a little more; then pack them in boxes, and put in a cool place. Figs made this way are considered superior to the real imported figs.

[Lilly, in Zion's Herald.]

A GREEN-CORN LUXURY.—The Eastern Express publishes the following recipe for a novel luxury for the green-corn season.—Take a dozen or two ears of corn; the sweet varieties preferred, husk and, without boiling, grate off the grains. Stir into this two table-spoonsful of flour for every dozen ears, and also an egg, previously well beaten, and a little salt, and a very little sugar. If the corn be sweet, about two table-spoonsful to every dozen ears. Let the whole be well stirred, and baked in a greased tin pan for an hour, in a hot oven. Then eat with fresh butter or cream.

TO DESTROY BUGS.—Bugs cannot stand hot water. Take two pounds of alum, bruise it and reduce it nearly to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of boiling water, letting it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied hot, by means of a brush, to every joint and crevice. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting-board, if they are suspected places. Whichever the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their drooping from thence.

IN-GROWING TOE-NAIL.—In order to save the surgeon a job for an in-growing toe-nail, do not cut away the offending corner of the nail, as is usually done, very short, but cut a notch in the centre, quite down to the quick, and keep the notch there

