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TRAINING FOR EXHIBITION.

Subsequently to visiting Niblo's theatre the other night, we met a friend to whom in the course of conversation, we confided the important secret of a weakness that we had for sports of the arena, coupled with a confession of our having just come from enjoying the same.

"We only wish, though," we remarked, by way of finishing a sentence, that they would do away with the performing animals."

"Oh! you wish that?" said he, in a way that made us feel vaguely guilty of having done something wrong.

"Why yes," we resumed, rather hesitatingly; "we never feel quite easy on the subject of the orchestra when unreliable quadrupeds, like elephants and rhinoceroses, are allowed to run about the ring within a few feet of the musicians' heads. There's no knowing what dangerous sentiment of hostility might suddenly be provoked in the minds of such beasts, or what might be their opinion regarding a particularly brilliant solo on the ophicleide."

"Have you no other objection?" asked our inquisitorial acquaintance, with the same unpleasant manner as before.

"Well yes," we replied, "there's the danger to the exhibitors, you know. Some months ago, if you remember, a certain well known Circus proprietor and self-styled 'Tamer of the Brute Creation,' was tossed and severely injured by the 'Intelligent Mastodon,' on whose head he was endeavoring to stand in a state of triumphant tableau."

"I only wish it had killed him!" exclaimed our friend, with an excitement that he never exhibits, unless under the influence of strong emotion.

"Good Heavens!" cried we, "killed whom?"

"Why the human brute, I mean," said he, "of course."

"What!" we rejoined, in a burst of indignation, "do you mean—your sanguinary ruffian—that you wish the ruin—that is 'Intelligent Mastodon'—had killed Mr.—we should say, his talented and popular trainer?"

"I do, by Heaven!" replied our friend, "and, what's more, if I had it in my power, I'd throw every 'Lion King' into the cage with his beasts, unarmed, just at the time when the monarchs of the forest and jungle were pretty nearly hungry enough to eat each other, and not by any means in the humor to hesitate long about experimenting on the qualities of the human body as an article of food, even though it might be the body of their familiar tyrant and torturer! As it is I'd give fifty dollars any time to see a 'talking' or 'dancing' horse kick its teacher's brains out; and I'd walk as many miles to have the pleasure of watching a sagacious elephant trample into a pancake the wretch who amuses himself by driving a three-inch spike into the poor animal's flesh, or by cutting him in the open mouth with a heavy riding whip."

"But you are mistaken," we began to urge. "Do you not know that all these 'poor animals,' as you call them, are trained upon a system of tender kindness and mild coercion only to be equalled in a first class ladies' school, conducted on the moral suasion principle? Don't you know that the 'talking' horse is induced to ascend and descend a flight of steep stairs at the word of command, entirely by means of pieces of carrot or apple; and that when he is being put through his rehearsals, his master invariably locks up every whip in the place to avoid being betrayed, by sudden irritation, into anything like harshness towards the docile creature? Don't you know that the elephants and rhinoceroses and camels and lions and tigers, are captured when very young, and are gradually led—by being nursed in their keepers' laps, softly caressed behind the ears by their keepers' fingers, rewarded for good behavior with choice fruits or extra allowances of beef, and punished only with a switch that our own children would laugh at as an instrument of torture—to regard their keepers with an absorbing affection that enables them to interpret and anxiously desire to execute the slightest wish their keepers may entertain?"

"We are sorry to say that at this point of the discussion, our friend suddenly exploded into a paroxysm of powerful—not to say slightly blasphemous—denunciation of all things questionable, acrobatic, or in any way connected with the circus business, declaring that every traveling show was no better than a circulating Pandemonium, and that the daring horsemen, menagerie people, gymnastic professor, clowns, humorists, and all other persons, whose ever engaged therein, were so many incarnate devils."

"I travelled with a circus once, for over six months," he went on to say, as he relapsed into his usual cool and decorous behavior; "I was infernally hard up, when I happened to have thrown in my way a chance for an engagement to do part of the agency business of a large concern just starting for the West and North on the summer campaign. I had considerable power of imagination, and enough literary ability to write puffs and advertisements; so I accepted the situation. We hadn't been three weeks out, before I wished I had tied to a place as light-keepers in dry goods store, or something of the kind—anything, indeed, I should have preferred to association with the people I found myself thrown amongst."

"The life was a hard one in the first place, though that I don't mind. But the horrible cruelties I saw daily practiced on animals and children used to rouse me to such pangs of horror and indignation, that it was only by painful efforts of self-control that I restrained myself from dashing out the brains of certain parties whose names you are well acquainted with, through the medium of gorgeous porters—come from an iron test-pin, or anything else that came to hand. There was Buggins, the execrable jester, comic equestrian, and subduer of the wild denizens of the forest. Do you know how Buggins tamed his rhinoceros. Hitting the wretched beast over the head with iron bars, till they bent, was one of the mildest forms of persuasion adopted by Buggins. Running iron rods, three inches long, into the soft flesh behind the ear, was regarded by Buggins as little more than an impressive mode of tickling this intelligent monster. But Buggins's great feat in the torturing line of business was a dexterous way he had of flicking his whip into his unwieldy victim's eye. That he regarded as a master-piece of ingenious punishment, and he used to practice it, even at evening performances, in presence of the public."

"But it must have destroyed the sight," we exclaimed.

"Of course it did, rejoined our friend; "but it made the rhinoceros blind; and that's all Buggins, and too pious folks who won't go to a theatre, but think there is no harm in the circus, care about."

"But we ventured to say, 'all were not such miscreants as Buggins.' Buggins was a paragon of kindness and mercy, compared to Bill Jones, one of the proprietors, was our friend's reply. "I recollect one morning Jones was trying to teach a gray mare—a pretty creature—to keep in the circle. She had never seen sawdust before; was a little skittish—intracable. Over and

over again did Jones lash her with a heavy whip till you could see little streaks of blood showing up through the glossy hair of her coat. Frightened to death at such treatment, she jumped round just as he started her off again, and fell out of the ring. Jones rushed up to her like a demon, beat her over the head and neck with the butt end of his whip, and afterwards with an iron bar as thick as your two thumbs, till she got down on her knees, and whined for mercy, the blood all the while bursting out of her ears, eyes and nostrils."

"Good God!" we cried, "did nobody try to stop the wretch?"

"Stop him! Why his father-in-law stood by, applauding him; bounding him on with, 'Give it her, Bill! give it her!'"

"His father-in-law?"

"Well, not his father-in-law then; but since that time, Bill married the daughter. Ah! you should have seen that poor child trained. I have been told, by those who travelled with the family, that she was naturally timid. She is considered to day one of the best horse women in the world. Her courage was flogged into her. She was whipped up to the balancing point—lashed through every position of classic gracefulness she now assumes with so much apparent ease. She was a pretty little girl, and occasionally there would be remonstrances against her father's cruelty. All the worse for her, poor child, for then the mother would snatch up the whip, and cut her to pieces, out of sheer spite at being interfered with. I often wonder whether Bill Jones keeps up the system of discipline resorted to by her father and mother, from her cradle upward. She must have become so accustomed to it, one would think, as to feel quite uncomfortable under any other sort of treatment."

"And do you mean to say," we asked, "that all the children are taught to be acrobats and equestrians in such a revolting way?"

"No, our friend replied; "oh, no! Some like it—have good nerves, naturally—emulate each other—and would become excellent performers, almost without tuition. But they are the exceptions. Take Signor Smith, for instance, and his wonderful sons. Did you ever see them do the double trapeze, or go through a series of gymnastic evolutions, 'a la Risley'?"

"If you knew how their poor little bodies ached and smarted with the floggings they had in the morning, at rehearsal, you wouldn't enjoy their extraordinary feats of agility and youthful strength 'half so much as you do. Bill Jones was awfully hard on his pupils. He wouldn't even let them practice on a mattress. They had to do it in the ring; sometimes in country places, where we couldn't get sawdust enough to put a layer of three inches of it on the hard ground. And Heaven help those luckless boys, when Bill took it into his head to come and watch them do their lessons in physical development. I need only tell you that he was muscular, singularly skillful in the management of a whip, and that his pupils were costumed in the thinnest of shirts and drawers."

"But perhaps," we suggested, "these were exceptions with which you met."

"No," said our friend; "we changed portions of our company, over and over again, during the summer; we were engaging and discharging people all the while, but I never saw much difference amongst them."

"And the 'Talking Horse'?"

"Has scars on him now, to testify to the brutality of his training."

"Whose size, compared to that of the horse, is not equal to the greater proportion of torture that he has endured."

"And the 'Little Angelina, the Fairy Child'?"

"Why, the last time you saw her she was riding a bally horse. Every time the horse changed his gait, it was as much as she could do to keep her balance. Her father was ring-master, and, as he saw the danger she was in, produce an expression of pain upon her face."

"Took her away, of course," said we.

"He groined to her, between his teeth 'Smile!' (with an oath) 'smile, or I'll cut your (another oath) legs off!' Ay, and the next time she involuntarily looked scared again, he did cut her, too. The audience didn't notice it, but a member of the company did, and I heard him relate the story as a good joke."

"Horrible!" cried we. "But the educated ponies, that we see go through their tricks with such seeming good-humor."

"Do you recollect," rejoined our friend, "how enraged you told me you felt, one night, at the Broadway Theatre, when you saw one of the clowns make a pony kneel down, by fairly hammering its shins from under it?"

"We did recollect."

"And the audience applauded, eh?"

"We nodded."

"And they laughed like mad when the elephant shrieked?"

"Certainly."

"Do you think," said our friend, "they would have laughed so heartily, had they seen the keeper goad him in a raw wound, under the ear, to make him produce that comical sound?"

"We were horribly disgusted with the revelations we had heard, and beseeched our friend to postpone the subject."

"I will," he assented; "but first tell me, did you stop to-night to see Van Amburgh's Menagerie?"

"No," I answered, "I always did object to that part of the circus-business, since I read 'The Wandering Jew,' and how Morok used to tame his lions and tigers and his famous black panther, with red and white-hot irons. Surely, such barbarity as that, must have had its being only in the diseased imagination of a Eugene Sue."

"Ah you think that, eh? Well let me tell you that beasts of such kind, can be tamed with red-hot iron—and with nothing else!"

"But you don't mean—I was about to exclaim!"

"You asked me to change the subject," said our friend; "I will. I feel hungry. Let us have some supper."

"NICEBY SNUBBED.—A wealthy individual in Onondaga County once had two female relatives from the city come to make him a visit. They were somewhat tainted with aristocracy. The gentleman's carriage, driven by a sensible young man named William, had brought the ladies from the depot shortly before noon. Dinner was soon got ready, when the gentleman of the house inquired of his daughter where William was. She replied she thought he was at the barn. He requested her to step to the door and call him to dinner."

The young women from the city instantly spoke up, as if moved, by one and the same impulse.

"You're not going to have the driver eat with us are you?"

"Not if it is unpleasant to you," replied the gentleman. "He is good enough to eat with me; if he is not good enough to eat with you you can wait."

The city birds, thus nonplussed, thought discretion the better part of valor, and concluded to eat at the same table with the driver.

[Life Illustrated.]

[From the Portland Transcript.]

Letter from Ethan Spike.

HONESTY, May, 1859.

I ollers had an idea that I was cut out for author, but couldn't just tell what. Ever since I want more'n so year old, I've bin subject to risins and bilins of internal genus so that I knowed that nater had bin profligate in gittin up my interior sarcasmabency, and that sooner or later I should bile over. True I didn't know the particular stripes of genus I was, still I knew there was an air-tike hachin in me, wich must bust. An them subterfugean fires of onosoficated nater ginter wouldn't rest, they was ollers bissin a sputerin, an drivin me about jist as though I was a screechin lokytotive with the steam on.

As I was knee high to a wheelbarrow, I used to boller in my sleep—especially arter catin baked punkin or saragis for supper. Doct. Pike used to say I was nightmares—but now I know jist as well as can be that was the permechian fires of natyve talent a working in me like new cider in a tight bunged berill. Then in arter life, sublin was ollers a whisperin me that I was made for better things than hoin teters an feedin hogs as the prodigious son did. It drove me into pollyticks, poetry, patriotism an general literatur, by turns, but I never felt to hum in ither. Ther was ollers an akin void that hadn't got hoin into it, on account of bein empty. I know that must be sublin behind, reise I shouldn't feel so. And sure enough, the maonning has travelled, an now it has brung forth! An it is sublin more than a mice too. The genus that has so long struggled in the pent up fires of Utky, was mechanical—I'm a nateral born Inventor!

Found it nout by accident—all great diskivories kims in that way. Kerlumsun lant that the airth was spearical, and sot on two poles, jist by an apple fallin on his head. I undertook to make a puddin slice, failed in the undertakin, but in doin it, got the idee of a mersherie, for wich onborn ginerations shall rise up and call me some.

I call it the 'Hydraulic Muskeeter Smasher and Elastic Bed bug pisher,' an have made application to the town clerk for a letter of administration, wich secures me a kavat an copperworth hencforth and forever more.

Is an intiment, made mostly of kinickal combenations an ingredienicies, with a lute an airbis. For muskeeters, its rubbed on to your hands an face, but you must be kerful, for if you get much on it, skin you like a tetter or an injun, an if you don't put on a good deal I want no good. It sets the muskeeters a sneezin so hard that they generally onship their works, an sometimes onsdorders their necks. I billard beautiful the fust time I tried it last summer. I plastered myself with it, went down to Turke Swamp an sot down to wait for the muskeeters. They didn't keep me waitin long—in ten minutes I was so kivered by the psyon critters that my head must have looked like a bee hive in a state of mutiny. I guess I sot that may be half an hour, an caked four pint of bilks, besides about half a pint of oncwred heads!

To be sure it skinned me like a horn-pot, but then I don't mind that if I can sarve the cause of science.

Bed-bugs is harder. Ony most fust catch the critters, turn em on their backs an apply the intiment to the under side of the second joints of their fore legs, an in two days they'll hev to go on crutches, ef they goes at all. It is slow—I allow—but its sure.

Folks generally advise me to go to New York with it, an I've concluded to go, an shall write to you from there, givin you an account of my success, together with a description of the great Metropolis as it strikes me. I was shown to Portland a spell since tryin to get admitted to the bar by the patent high pressure process by wich they works up all sorts of odds and ends of human nater into lawyers.

Coros invention, don't take longer than to pull a tooth, an don't hurt half as bad. Jim Peabody, a spell afore, come jist as near as nothin bein a fast rate lawyer. He was down with a lot of tatters, dropt into the coarsn, permkusous like, fell into the hopper and kim about enjest a finished ornyment of the legal perfession, but when he was axed to sign the documents, he couldn't write his name, an was advised to go to school a quarter, an then try agin. But I was too late, the mashesn gin sot the day afore last there, an the only bar I got admitted to was one up at Gorham's Corner, whar I practised so long that I got rayther confused on some points of law. Some of the perlise hapin in, seemed to be of the opinion of Judge Lane, as they pressed the matter pretty hard, I went. The judge gin it as his opinion that I should pay seven dollars, wich I did an quitted the perfession in disgust.

But I've digressed, I only meant to say that I took down a small specimen of the smasher an pisner, to introduce it into Portland, but the potycaries said I must get sarfiks of its virtues afore they could do anything with it. Since I got back I've received the two followin—

PEABODY'S GULLEY, May 1, 1859.

This is to sarfify that I hev used Mr. Spike's Muskeeter Smasher. I tried it last hayin time, an found it more'n was recomended, for though the skeeters didn't seem to keer a cuss about it, it made my face swell up so I couldn't see for a fortnit.

WOODRUCK HILL, April 4, 1859.

To whom it may concern—This witnesseth that I bought a box of Mr. Spike's intiment an put it on a sheep wich had ticks. In two days it tuk the ticks off an the sheep too.

his

ADONATION M. PEARL, mark

OXFORD 45.—Personally appeared the forego and swore to tell the whole truth, an noth in shorter. Before me,

ERNEST DOOLITTLE.

God save the Commonwealth.

I'm going to hev these printed with black blue and yaller letters as big as pot-hooks, with a red border, an head it 'Joy to the Afflicted,' put Doctor to my name, an make my fortin.

Yours, ETHAN SPIKE.

THE GARDENER'S DAUGHTER.—You have all, doubtless, heard of Frederic the second, of Prussia. He is known among the people of that country as 'our old Fritz,' and his statue, on horseback, stands at the entrance of the noble Linden Avenue, in Berlin. Frederic had a wife, Queen Elizabeth's Christiana, of whom the following anecdote is related:

One beautiful summer's day, as the queen was pacing up and down the beautiful walks in her palace garden, enjoying the perfumed air, and from time to time pausing to look at the lovely flowers, or listen to the singing birds, she saw upon the grass a little child, playing with the long stalks and clover-heads. This was the daughter of one of the gardeners, a little girl about five years old.

The queen approached the child silently, watched her play for a few moments, and finally spoke to her. The child replied modestly, but fearlessly, to all the questions asked her. She was besides a very lovely looking little girl. The queen was so much pleased with her, that the very next day she sent one of her ladies to bring her to the palace.

The parents were quite astonished; but they dressed the child in her Sunday clothes, and gave her into the charge of the queen's waiting maid.

When the little girl reached the palace, the queen was just about sitting down to dinner. She, however, gave orders that the child should be at once brought to her. Stroking her fresh, rosy cheeks, she had her placed upon a chair by her side, where she could overlook the whole of the glittering and abundantly laden table.

The kind, good hearted queen wanted to hear what the child would say when she saw the costly gold and silver vessels, and all the pretty things adorning the royal table. She enjoyed in anticipation the delight of the innocent girl, which she presumed would be displayed in ordinary childish fashion, by clapping of hands, and joyful, wondering exclamations.

But all turned out very differently from what she had expected. The little one sat a moment quite still and solemn. Then she cast her eyes over the glittering scene before her. But no cry of astonishment followed this survey. On the contrary, the child looked quietly down upon the table, folded her tiny hands, and, in tones sweet and childish, but loud enough to be heard throughout the whole dining hall, repeated the following:

"Christ's dear blood and righteousness, Be to me as jewels given; Coming me when I shall press Onward through the gates of heaven."

Surely the good old custom of asking a blessing at table must still have been practiced in the pious gardener's house, and this little verse have been the daily prayer of the good little girl. As the food was already on the table, and all eyes were turned upon her, the child naturally thought they wished her to say the blessing, and devoutly repeated her touching prayer.

When she had finished, no one spoke for some time. All present were greatly surprised. It really seemed as if God himself, through those innocent lips, had spoken to this brilliant assemblage of high-born lords and ladies.

One very old lady was the first to break the silence, saying, "Oh, the happy child! How much we might learn from her!"

The whole company then began to talk about the little girl, and all felt kindly drawn toward her, especially the good, noble hearted queen. From that day she was richly provided for. The ladies and gentlemen present sent her from time to time valuable gifts, and the queen herself took pains to see that she received such an education that the good seed sown by her excellent parents ripened and brought forth the most precious fruit.

[Intelligence.]

REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.—"Mother, I wish Mr. C— would preach here all the time. I don't like to have Mr. P—"

"Not like Mr. P—, my son? I thought everybody liked him; he is an excellent man. Why do you dislike him?"

"Why, mother, when he preached here last, he stayed here all the time from Saturday to Monday, and I was just as still as I could be, and he did not speak to me or look at me once; and Mr. C— always puts his hands on my head when he comes, and he says, 'How does Charley do to-day? just as though he loved me.'"

I have a choice rose-bush in my garden, presented by a dear friend. This year it had but few buds, and my little ones could only have one rose each. "I will save mine," said little Carrie, "and carry it to my teacher. Do you think she ever saw such a beautiful tea rose?"

Day after day she watched her little bud, till it was half opened, and then it was plucked in the morning, early, all fresh and dewy, and placed in water, ready for school-time.

When she returned from school a cloud rested upon her usually sunny face, and upon inquiring its cause, she cried as though her little heart would break. "You know my beautiful rose. Well, I suppose the teacher didn't want it. She had a whole vase full of flowers, but none of them half so sweet as that; and when I carried it to her, she just laid it upon her desk and didn't look at it once, and said, 'Take your seat Carrie.'"

How easy to have said, "Thank you, Carrie," and smiled upon the child, and filled her little heart with grateful love, instead of grief.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Mr. Disraeli, in his election speech at Alesbury, thus referred to a possible alliance between England and America:

"Remember always, that England, though she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affection, by great similarity of habits, and all those ties which time alone can create and consecrate, is not a mere Power of the Old World. Her geographical position, her laws, her language and religion, connect her as much with the New World as the Old. And at last, though she has occupied not only an eminent, but I am bold to say, the most eminent position among European nations for ages, still, if ever Europe by her shortightedness, falls into an inferior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future."

(Cheers.) We are bound to the communities

of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created, by ties and by interests which will sustain our power, and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come, as we do in these days, and as we have done in the past. (Cheers.)

ONE GOOD TINKER DESERVES ANOTHER.—A tinker was traveling in a country town, and, having traversed many weary miles, without finding a thing to do, he stopped, weary and hungry at a tavern. He got into conversation with a glazier, to whom he related his troubles. The latter sympathized with him deeply, and telling him he should have a job soon, advised him to go into his dinner, and eat heartily.

The tinker took his advice and ate his fill, and when he returned to the bar, he was overjoyed to hear that the landlord required his services, to mend a lot of pens and kettles which had suddenly sprung a leak.

The tinker at once fell to work, accomplished his task, was liberally rewarded, and started on his way rejoicing. Upon reaching the outside of the house, he found the glazier, who said—

"Well, you see, I told you the truth. I procured you a job of work, and how do you think I accomplished it?"

"I am sure I cannot tell," replied the tinker.

"I will tell you, rejoined the glazier—"You told me you were weary, hungry and penniless. I knew the landlord was well off and doing a good business, so I watched the opportunity, and started a leak in every tin utensil I could get hold of."

The tinker, with many thanks and a heart full of gratitude, resumed his journey, but had not proceeded many yards before he reached the village church, when a brilliant idea struck him. The glazier had befriended him—he would befriend the glazier. The church, he thought, could afford to bear a slight loss in a good cause, so taking a position where he could not be seen, he riddled every window in the edifice with stones, and then, highly delighted with exploit, he retraced his steps to notify the glazier that he speedily would have a very important job. He met him at the tavern. "Sir," said he, "I am very happy to inform you that fortune has enabled me to return the kindness I received from you an hour since."

"How so?" asked the glazier pleasantly.

"I have broken every pane of glass in the church," answered the tinker, "and you will of course be employed to put them in again."

The glazier's jaw fell, and his face assumed a blank expression, as he said, in a tremulous tone—

"You don't mean that, do you?"

"Certainly," returned the tinker; "there isn't a whole pane of glass in the building. One good turn deserves another, you know."

Yes, answered the glazier, in a tone of utter despair, "but you scoundrel, you have ruined me, for I keep the church windows in repair by the year!"

LAGER BEER.—The North Western Home Journal is out strongly and decidedly against the use of Lager Beer, especially by professed temperance men, for the following substantial reasons:

"In the first place, disguise the fact as its favorites may, and cover it up as they will, lager beer does intoxicate. It certainly contains, in a limited degree, we will admit, alcohol, the base of the world, the essence and spirit and life-blood of evil. Hence it should be shunned by all who would avoid the growth and indulgence of an appetite for drink of a stronger quality. In this all we include the whole world and the rest of mankind."

Secondly, it is a nauseous disease engendering fluid, gotten up and concocted, at even this early day of its prevalence, from the rotten fermentation of refuse grain, mixed and jumbled up with verminous indurcs, turpentine, aloes, and the manufacturer only knows how many other dirty, damaging drugs. Those who use it become torpid, sleepy and spiritless. Their faces get thick and coarse, and their bodies obese and filthy, and the little there may be left of the God given, heavenly portion of man, the intellect, soon puts on a masterly inactivity; is muddled and turpid, and finally imbecile and powerless.

Thirdly, temperance men are taught to discountenance the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and admitting for the sake of argument, that lager is a harmless fluid, which does not intoxicate, the very act of having to visit public places where it is sold, and where are also other drinks not quite innocuous in their qualities, and paying your money to liquor dealers for your new-fangled drink, is an invention of the enemy to sugar over and render palatable a support of the insatiation against which all good temperance men should direct batteries of a different character.

Many other reasons why we go against the introduction of lager beer might be given, hinging upon and tending to the above, but we have no space this week for them. Let the friends of the cause think over this subject, and hereafter shape their course accordingly.

ANECDOTE OF STUART.—Mr. C. of this city tells a good story of Gilbert Stuart, the painter, which illustrates finely the power a secret has to propagate itself, if once allowed a little airing, and reach a few ears.

Stuart had, as he supposed, discovered a secret art of coloring, very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it highly, and came a time afterwards to ask permission to communicate it under oath of eternal secrecy to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand, "I know the art, and that is—"

"One," said his friend.

"You know it," continued Stuart, making another mark by the side of the one already made, "and that is—"

"Two," cried the other.

"Well, and I tell you friend, and that will be—making a third mark."

"Three only," said the other.

"No," said Stuart, "it is one hundred and eleven!" (111)—[Newport Mercury.]

CORNS CURED.—The Journal of Health tells us that the simplest, safest, most available and consequently the best cure for corns on the toes, consists in three operations:

1st. Soak the feet in hot water for fifteen minutes, night and morning, for a week.

2d. After the soaking, rub a little sweet oil on the corn, or any other mild form of grease, with the fingers, for about five minutes.

3d. Cut a hole in one two or three thick-

nesses of soft buckskin, and bind it on the toe, so that the hole in the buckskin shall receive the corn.

The object of the water and oil is to soften the corn

the rigging, among them Domingo Fillaberto, the captain of the schooner. At half-past 11 they all disembarked at the Victoria mole, in the presence of a crowd of over three thousand persons, who received them with open arms, and, transported with joy, gave the gallant sailors a thorough-going triumph. Lieut. Gillis, who was dripping with water, and much exhausted by his energetic struggle against the furious tempest, was carried off in the arms of his friends, who took care that he should want for no comfort with his heroic act. The rescued sailors, half dead with fatigue and hunger, were carried in the arms of the American sailors to the hospital, where they were carefully treated. The Republican concludes a long account with the exclamation, "Hurrah! an hundred cheers for the North American sailors!"

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, MAY 26, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERGILL & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 110 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. R. NILES, (successor to T. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required by us.

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.

THE EASTERN MAIL AND A MAGAZINE!

GOOD READING TO BE HAD CHEAP!

We offer the following liberal terms to subscribers, old and new, for the ensuing year, cash invariably in advance.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, a \$3 magazine, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$5.00

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, a \$3 periodical, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$5.00

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK, a \$3 magazine, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$5.00

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, a \$2 periodical, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$4.00

LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE, (Arthur's) a \$2 periodical, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$4.00

YOUTH'S CASSETT AND PLAYETTE, a \$1 juvenile monthly, and the EASTERN MAIL, one year, for \$3.00

THE PLAIN TRUTH.—Necessity is positively driving us to make a strong appeal to our delinquent subscribers to pay up.

Many of them are sadly in arrears, and the consequence is we are sadly in debt.

Our credit system is a bad one, but we have adopted it, and can't now get out of it; and our patrons should be careful not to make us extend it beyond our terms.

No man should ask more than a year's credit on the little sum of nine shillings, and those who compel us to give more should willingly pay the additional price agreed upon.

Our volume is drawing to its close, and those who pay within the time will do us a great favor.

Such as are already owing for the past year should feel honorably bound to help us forthwith, without putting us to the expense of sending a collector with bills.

Those at a distance can remit by mail at our risk, and receipts shall be promptly forwarded.

P. S.—The above is not intended for those who are not in arrears.

TREES. This is just the time to notice how much our "beautiful village" (as everybody calls it), is indebted to the ornamental trees with which it abounds.

Not a street has been overlooked, and only here and there a spot marks the neglect of individuals.

Those who would get a bird's-eye view of this feature of the place, will find it from the opposite side of the river, just north of Mr. Tufson Simpson's.

Indeed our whole village appears to good advantage from any of the high points of land in that vicinity, and those who will take their friends there will be proud of the scene presented.

To be sure it is not a broad view from Mt. Washington, for which so many pay extravagantly in toll and gold; but it is a gentle picture of a pretty country village, whose quiet yields less of solid gold than of real happiness, and such an one as never fails to delight those who do not think it necessary to run to the ends of the earth in search of beauty—just as some folks strive to "do some great thing" in order to secure a kingdom of heaven that would otherwise sweetly unfold itself in their own bosoms.

Go, ye who can, and look at it; ye mothers who pine in body, that your daughters may pine in intellect; go and leave to them the lessons of the kitchen, while you learn how much more happiness comes from these simple home scenes, without money and without price, than from the wonders of foreign travel which cost toil upon toil and still lie beyond your comprehension.

Go, these sunny mornings, and admire what God has placed within your reach—and note the effect upon your appetite for dinner!

HOLY WAR. There can be little doubt of the complete sanctity of a war in which God fights on both sides.

Such a war, under protestant principles, could only occur when both sides are fighting for the same thing, namely, the freedom of "we white folks"; but when the "Holy Mother Church" dispenses her benediction both ways, and sprinkles her holy water upon the swords of both parties, there can be no doubt of a holy war.

Such a war is that now waging in Europe, when Napoleon proclaims in his address that "Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God," and Francis Joseph responds by declaring, "The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified."

What a consolation to the poor soldier, as he bites the dust with a bullet in his brain, or feels a sword tearing his way into his vitals, to know that his Heavenly Father stilled the aim or held the hilt! O, ye blind guides, who teach that man may slaughter his brother with innocent hands, pause and ask yourselves "Whence come war and fighting among you?"

THE MAINE CHRONICLE.—James W. Pray and Stuart A. Strout, two young men of Portland, propose to commence the publication of a weekly paper in that city, on the 11th of June, with the above title. It will be devoted to literature, general education, science, and news, issued in quarto form and furnished at \$1 a year in advance.

OUR TABLE.

THE BASE BALL PLAYER'S POCKET COMPANION: containing Rules and Regulations for forming Clubs, directions for playing the "Massachusetts Game," and the "New York Game."

THE CHICKEN PLAYER'S POCKET COMPANION: containing plans for laying out the grounds, forming Clubs, with Rules, Regulations, &c.

The full titles which we copy above, leave us little to say except that these two manuals are done up in cloth, in a style unsurpassably neat, with numerous illustrative engravings, and that they are published by Mayhew & Baker, of Boston, and sold in Waterville by C. K. Mathews. Now, boys, if you wish to improve your health and develop your muscles, while enjoying pleasant recreation, form your clubs and pitch in.

PROVERBIAL AND MORAL THOUGHTS. In a Series of Essays, by Charles Henry Hanger. Boston: Mayhew & Baker.

To deserve the neat and handsome dress which the publishers have given it this should be a good book; and the fact that a second edition is called for goes far to show that the public esteem it as such. It is filled with good moral instruction, presented in a novel form, similar to that of Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.

For sale at Mathews's.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We will not enumerate the articles in the June number, but content ourselves with saying that it is all an average one, and that is praise enough. "Bulls and Bears" is continued, with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of "The Minister's Wooing," and the delightfully gossipy "Trip to Cuba." The "Professor" is present, of course—for how could the Prince be spared from Hamlet?—and discourses pleasantly of good manners and gentle breeding. A chapter is devoted to the Stereoscope, that latest wonder of inventive science, which contains many startling suggestions, half in joke and half in earnest, of the miracles yet to be wrought through its instrumentality.

"The Differential and Integral Calculus"—which the Boston Journal critic (whose blackboard reminiscences are evidently not pleasant) says "is made as interesting as the horridly dry nature of the subject would admit,"—gives evidence of the thorough culture and wide reading of the author, to say nothing of an enthusiastic love for this branch of abstruse science. Notwithstanding its unpromising title it will be interesting to the general reader, even; and though the first, we hope it will by no means be the last contribution from Waterville to enrich the pages of the Atlantic.

We cannot help copying the admirable poetical conceit, which the Professor very appropriately appends to his "Table Talk," by way of sad reminder to those of his hearers who need to have the "brakes" applied occasionally, lest under the pressure of his laughing gas, they should by the track of propriety and neglect the solemn duties of life.

THE TWO STREAMS.

Behold the rocky wall
That down its slippery sides,
Pond the swift mountain, blending as they fall,
In rushing river tides!

You stream, whose sources run
Turned by a pebbles edge,
Is Athabasca, rolling toward the sun
Through the swift mountain ledge.

The slender rill had strayed;
But for the slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam beneath Oregon.

So from the heights of Will,
Life's parting stream descends
And, as a moment turns the slender rill,
Each widening torrent bends.

From the same cradle's side,
From the same mother's knee—
One to long darkness and the frozen tide,
One to the peaceful sea.

The Atlantic is published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, at \$3 a year, and is for sale in Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.—From the well known Boston publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., we have received the following choice pieces of new music:

Carnaval Espagnol. Caprice de Concert. By Ch. Delou.

Barcarolle d'Oboron. By Ren6 Favager.

Di Quil Soavi.—Why Fall my Tears? One of the series of "Flowers of Italy," selected from the Operas of the great Masters. By J. Martini.

Cooking Poems. By A. Harag.

You'll soon Forget Kathleen. A Ballad. By W. Langton Williams.

In a Low and Dreary Chamber. Written by Rev. J. W. Garhart, on seeing the touching engraving "Let me Kiss him for his Mother." Music by L. O. Emerson.

The Walling Child. Poetry by Geo. M. Dowe; Music by Wm. A. Field. Dedicated to Shakespeare Division S. of W.

These pieces, and all the other publications of the above house will be found at the Bookstore of C. K. Mathews, Waterville.

Oliver Ditson & Co. also publish Dwight's Journal of Music, a weekly paper of Art and Literature, designed primarily for musical people but containing much that will interest the general reader. Price \$2 per annum.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The illustrated articles in the June number are—The Last Day, the foundation of the Horrors, Alligator Shooting on the Banks of the Mississippi, Egyptian Slavery, Alphonse de Lamartine—with a comic chapter, a beautiful fashion plate, and a great number of novel designs and patterns. The amount of good reading to be found in this monthly is not exceeded by that in any other magazine in the country. Published by Frank Leslie, New York, at \$3 a year.

LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE.—The Departure of the Orphan is the title of a fine steel engraving in the June number of this excellent monthly. It is also ornamented with a beautiful fashion plate, and numerous minor embellishments. While T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend preside over the editorial department, it is hardly necessary to say anything of the purity and excellence of this work; it will elevate and refine wherever it goes. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Vol. 58, which was well begun and has been evenly sustained, is fittingly concluded by an admirable number for June. The steel engraving—Home and the Homeless—is a fine one; and its accompaniments—the fashion plate, engravings of cottages, embroideries, designs, &c., are nicely chosen and well executed. The stories, sketches, &c., in this work are not surpassed by those in any work of the class, and make it a welcome visitor in every home.

Blessings on Godley, for what he has done for the ladies; may his shadow and his subscribers live never less. Published by L. A. Godley, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

RAIN. The rain of Saturday and Sunday has crowned the perfection of seed time, so far as human perception goes. Grass promises remarkably well, and as the fields exhibit none of the usual injury from winter-killing, the hay crop can hardly fail to be good.

Even a dry June, in the present state of things, will leave room for a fair crop. The rapid rise of bread stuffs, resulting from the prospects of war in Europe, has induced everybody to plant to the utmost; and it would seem that if our government will but avoid entanglement with "outside barbarians" and foster the arts of peace, prosperity may again smile upon us as in times past.

The Bowdoin boys immortalized themselves recently by shooting and poisoning several crows that ventured on the College grounds in search of their offspring. Let our boys look to their laurels, and Richard-like, ask heaven, or some poor Frenchman, to send them "another horse."

LAW. We refer the reader to the card of B. Kimball, Esq., of Bangor, who has recently removed from Richmond to that city; where he promises to make successful competition for a "general assortment" of the patronage usually bestowed upon the profession of law.

With such backers as ex-governor Kent and governor Morrill, together with the marked compliments of the Bangor press, those who have occasion to call for legal aid will feel safe in the hands of Mr. Kimball.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Mr. J. B. Hudson, of Bath, who for the last thirty years has been engaged in the furniture business, is here to introduce his celebrated Polish, which, in the words of his circular, "is warranted to be the best article in the market for removing spots from furniture, restoring a brilliant lustre without injury to the surface, and with a small amount of labor." The press speak of it in the highest terms, and Mr. H. has numerous certificates from responsible parties in neighboring towns testifying strongly to its value and efficiency.

Since writing the above, we have made a trial of the article, and find it all it is recommended to be.

KOSUTH.—Everybody is enquiring for the whereabouts of this champion of the liberties of Hungary, now that there seems to be a good opportunity to strike a successful blow for his countrymen. A Turin letter asserts that he is secretly at work in Sardinia, holding communication by means of emissaries—with the Hungarian portion of the Austrian army—one third of the whole, and the very troops which formerly defeated the Austrians under his authority.

It is also asserted on we know not what authority that great agitation prevails among the Magyar and Slavonian populations, anxious to recover the rights wrested from them ten years ago. Agitation also prevails in Gallicia and in the Polish provinces of Austria.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN MAINE.—A Baltimore negro, escaping from slavery, on his way from Portland, last week, got switched off the Grand Trunk on to the A. & K. road. Next day, however, he was turned about and put on his way towards the north star.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Six numbers of Peterson's cheap edition of the Waverley Novels have been received. These are furnished at 25 cents a number, or \$5 for the whole series, 26 in all. What a bargain that is, now! All of Scott's novels, complete and unabridged, for a five dollar bill. Verily, it is rightly entitled "reading for the million." Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

STATE FAIR.—We have received a copy of the Schedule of Premiums and Rules and Regulations of the Maine State Agricultural Society at its 5th annual Exhibition to be held at Augusta, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September next. We think we discover in it evidences of a disposition to economize, while at the same time very liberal premiums are offered, and matters are so arranged that there will be no diminution in the interest and usefulness of the Society's exhibition.

The Kennebec Journal pays the following merited compliment to the new assistant editor of that sterling paper, the Maine Farmer: We learn that the proprietors of the Maine Farmer have secured as assistant editor of that paper, Hon. Wm. T. Johnson, for years the publisher of the Age, recent Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and well known to the public press of this State as a gentleman of sterling sense and integrity.—The Farmer has had many propitious gales of fortune since it was launched on the popular wave, and has from time to time made several movements that have given indication of driving storm. The well known generosity of the contractors on this line will doubtless save many a poor fellow from famishing by hunger, but what can they do to supply the wants of a starving multitude? Although these men have acted with great indiscretion and improvidence, in their premature and ill starved journey to the land of golden promise, yet they are fellow citizens and the hand of a just and generous government should be stretched out to give them aid in this extremity. As yet no acts of violence have been committed so far as I can learn, but as the numbers of this crowd of starving wanderers increase, what assurance will there be against scenes of rapine and plunder amongst the trains and stations along the route to Pike's Peak?

CLOSE WORK.—The late trot between Ethan Allen and Lantern, over the Union Course, resulted as follows:—1st heat dead 2:24 1/2; 2d heat won by Ethan Allen, 2:27 1/4; 3d heat won by Ethan Allen, 2:40; 4th heat dead 2:55; 5th heat won by Ethan in 2:35 by only six inches. The 1st heat was made in the quickest time in double harness on record.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republicans of this State are called to meet in convention at Portland, on Thursday, the 7th day of July next, at two o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor and to transact any business that may properly come before them.

SLOW.—A correspondent sends us a humorous paragraph, the incidents of which he says occurred not a hundred miles off. The joke is a good one and the locale may be all correct; but the paragraph has seen daylight too long and been too often printed for our use. Try again.

MURDER AT BURLINGTON, VT.—Burlington, Vt., May 23.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, three drunken rowdies named Peter McDonald, John Bain Jr., and Thomas Kelley, rapped at the door of the saddle shop of John McKee, and in going to the door he was stabbed through the heart by Peter McDonald, and died in three minutes. The murderer and his accomplices were arrested about 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, and are in jail at this place. Mr. McKee was a steady and industrious man, about 35 years of age, and a native of Hinsdale, N. H. He leaves a wife and two children.

Later accounts say, that according to the statement of one of the parties implicated in this crime, like a thousand others, it was committed without aim or object, but under the influence of momentary phrenzy on the part of the young men, induced by the rebuke of Mr. McKee for their riotous conduct.

A SERMON UPON MAN.—Who preached that men were monkeys, who had rubbed off their tails? I wish I had his bust—I would give it the place of honor in my house. "By Jove! I believe we are all Gorillas; and Owen, the naturalist, knows it, but is too polite to say so. After I don't know how many thousand years and I don't care, but we'll take the orthodox six, and say that after six thousand years of working, fighting, thinking, worshipping—of Shasters and Korans and Bibles—of kings and priests and parliaments and republics—of sermons and books and newspapers—of marchings of intellect and counter-marchings of religion—of alms and temples and churches and chapels—in a word, after six thousand years of learning how to live, what have we come to? The whole of the most civilized, the most intellectual, the

most religious part of the globe, is content to leave it to the decision of one bad man whether or half-a-dozen countries shall be devastated with fire and sword, thousands of their noblest and best shall be slaughtered, and their wives and mothers sent mourning to their graves. And Man holds up his head, and talks of his being the image of his Creator. I tell you we are idiotic Gorillas, and shall be dug up by the next race that inhabits this planet, and shown in their museums, with our swords, pens and prayer books, in glass cases, illustrating the monkey species.

[Shirley Brooks Literary Gazette.]

Foreign News.

We get nothing decisive yet, but the following items by the last arrival show that things are moving.

The Royal Canadian Regiment formed in Canada during the late war, is under orders for Corfu.

A Turin despatch of the 19th, says the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Buzozzo and Saluzzola. They continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the Sesia and at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties which advanced as far as the head of the bridge of Casale, but being attacked by the soldiers, they withdrew.

The Le Nord and the Independance Belge contain the following:—Gen. Garibaldi, combining his movements with those of Gen. Cialdini, has attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely and bringing off 300 prisoners.

TURIN, 9th.—The Bulletin announces that the enemy, to the number of 2000, after occupying the field for a short time then withdrew.

The Austrian reconnoitering parties had advanced to Jora, but seeing the preparations for a defence, withdrew.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The English frigate Curacao, from Antanopolis with Lord Napier, had arrived at Plymouth on the 7th.

All the English militia is to be called out, and the Channel fleet augmented to 700 guns.

The ships Great Britain, Mermaid and Sussex, from Australia, brought home 126,000 ounces of gold. They report an extraordinary activity among mines, and a discovery of new and promising gold fields.

The French garrison at home is to be maintained.

Piedmont had laid an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports. The neutral party was respected.

A revolution is expected at Como, where the tri-color flag was already hoisted upon the castle.

The Austrians had imposed 30,000 francs contribution on Vercelli.

PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS RETURNING DESTITUTE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of Atchison, May 7, says:

The Salt Lake mail has just arrived and by the courtesy of Mr. Tracey, the agent of the Hockaday Mail Line, I have just perused a letter from one of their agents at Cottonwood Springs. It gives a doleful and most disheartening account of the Pike's Peak emigrants. Large numbers of the disappointed gold hunters were already wending their way back to the pale of civilization. But this is not the worst feature of the business. They come back as many of them went, without any means of living on the way. Destitute of provisions or means of conveyance, disappointed and utterly disheartened, with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, toil-worn, foot-worn, and heart-weary, those wretched adventurers come straggling across the plains, in squads of dozens or scores, begging at the stations for food to eat and a temporary shelter from the driving storm. The well known generosity of the contractors on this line will doubtless save many a poor fellow from famishing by hunger, but what can they do to supply the wants of a starving multitude? Although these men have acted with great indiscretion and improvidence, in their premature and ill starved journey to the land of golden promise, yet they are fellow citizens and the hand of a just and generous government should be stretched out to give them aid in this extremity. As yet no acts of violence have been committed so far as I can learn, but as the numbers of this crowd of starving wanderers increase, what assurance will there be against scenes of rapine and plunder amongst the trains and stations along the route to Pike's Peak?

LIGHTNING PHENOMENA.—INTERESTING FACTS.—Mr. Merriam, the "sage of Brooklyn Heights," in a recent letter, says:

A few days since, a stranger accosted me in the street, and inquired if iron bedsteads were dangerous to sleep upon during thunder storms. I said in reply that I had never known a death by lightning on a bed resting on an iron bedstead, but we have recorded deaths by lightning of persons reposing on feather beds on wooden bedsteads.

No case of death by lightning has yet occurred to a telegraph operator, to persons on board of steamboats, or in railroad cars, or in iron buildings, or in vessels furnished with lightning conductors, and but four deaths in buildings furnished with lightning rods. Two persons have been killed by lightning while standing on the outside platform of railroad cars.

Many persons suffer greatly from fear during thunder storms, and that fear has, in two cases which have come to our knowledge, produced death. It will be a comfort to such to know the safety which railroad cars, steamboats, iron buildings, and iron vessels and buildings furnished with rods, afford during thunder storms. Persons struck down by lightning should be freely drenched with cold water. We have the record of a case of resuscitation after hours of drenching; therefore, do not get discouraged, but continue drenching till animation is restored.

The season of the year for the frequent occurrence of thunder storms is at hand, and this notice may be the means of doing some good.

THREE SETS OF DARE DEVILS.—A portion of that terrible army of Gen. Yusuf, the Algerian sharpshooters, have already arrived at Genoa, and taken the railway to Turin. This corps is composed of native Africans, and are reputed a set of very devils, to whom the Zouaves are gentlemanly soldiers. Gen. Yusuf, their commander, is also a native Bedouin.

In the town of Algiers, on their way to Genoa, they broke loose from all command, attacked the Jew quarter, carried the barricades the latter had been obliged to build in the streets for their protection, and committed all sorts of outrages.

To balance these, the Austrians have an army of 20,000 Croats, a body of desperate men, who are kept in subjection by the promise of plunder and rapine. These men will be marched first across the Ticino into Piedmontese territory. Then, again, Sardinia has her body of Corps Francs, commanded by Garibaldi, a body of violent men composed of the odds and ends of political persecution, a col-

lection of refugees from all countries, inspired by political heat and a desire for vengeance. [The Republic.]

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.—The news from Europe, which we publish this morning, although showing that war does not yet actually exist, leaves but a slender hope of the continuance of peace. In view, therefore, of the critical state of affairs, the following brief review of past wars between Austria and France will refresh the memory of the reader.

Within the last seventy years there has been five wars between France and Austria on the continent of Europe. Austria was one of the first nations that took up arms against the French Revolution. In connection with Prussia, in 1792, her armies invaded France. After a desperate struggle they were driven out by the energy of the French Republican Assembly, and by the valor and military skill of General Dumourier. The French Assembly, by a conscription, called out one million two hundred thousand men for the defence of the country, a military exertion which has seldom, if ever, been equalled in military annals.

Prussia and Spain withdrew from the coalition, and, in 1796, Austria was left to sustain the shock of the French in Italy. She was supported by the King of Sardinia, a State which is now her bitter enemy. The French army, under Napoleon, in two campaigns, defeated Sardinia from her alliance, drove her troops out of Italy, and pursued them into Germany, nearly to the gates of Vienna. Under the walls of that capital France dictated peace to Austria in 1796. By that peace she made large cessions of territory and influence in Germany. As a recompense, Napoleon assigned her Venice and Lombardy, and first made her an Italian Power.

In 1799, Austria and Russia took up arms against France, and for a time were very successful. They drove the French out of Italy. In the latter part of that year, however, Napoleon returned from Egypt. He induced the Russian Emperor Paul to withdraw from the Austrian alliance. Having accomplished this, he led his army into Italy.

On the plains of Marengo he fought a decisive battle, the result of which expelled Austria from Italy. It was soon followed up by the victory of Hohenlinden, in Germany, gained by the French under General Moreau. The French columns were again near Vienna, and again France compelled Austria to sue for peace. In 1804, the Emperor of France became the King of Italy. Immediately after, Austria and Russia attacked France. Such, however, was the power of the latter, that in six months one Austrian army was destroyed at Ulm, and another together with the Russians, destroyed at Austerlitz. The French entered Vienna and again dictated a peace.

In 1809, Austria and France again met in collision on the tented field. The French, however, under Napoleon, marched down the valley of the Danube with the velocity, almost of the wind, and in one campaign took up their quarters in Vienna. A severe and ignominious peace for Austria was the result. In 1813, Austria united with all the great powers of Europe, overthrew the French Empire, and broke down the power which had so often entered the gates of Vienna in triumph. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815, the northern States of Italy, Venice and Lombardy, were ceded to Austria by the leading nations of Europe. It is now on the faith of these treaties that Austria rests her case, and appeals to the rest of Germany, and to England, to assist her in maintaining them inviolate. As they were the treaties which witnessed the humiliation of his uncle, Louis Napoleon has no great respect for them.—[Cin. Enquirer.]

THE NORTH ADAMS TRAGEDY.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Miss Mattie Butler of North Adams, was very thorough and searching. The developments are of the most remarkable character, and if anything could deepen the gloom which surrounds this sad affair, it is the knowledge of the fact that the reputation of the unfortunate and erring girl was needlessly compromised! The investigation shows conclusively that her death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, or, as it is medically termed, peripneumonia; that she was not pregnant; and that the doctors who attended her, mistaking her symptoms, formed an erroneous diagnosis, which was strengthened by the admission of the unfortunate girl that there had been an improper intimacy with Littlefield. The operation which was performed upon Miss Butler just previous to her death, only aggravated her sufferings needlessly. Littlefield, also, before he fled, persistently stated his intimacy with Miss Butler could not have produced this result. The post mortem examination developed the fact that the case has been mistaken, but rather than acknowledge a blunder which, under the peculiar circumstances, and with the symptoms which manifested themselves, nine physicians out of ten would probably have made, the attending physicians, thinking to save their own reputation, prevailed, and told the family of the deceased that they had found things "as they expected." The case, in all its aspects, is probably without a parallel in the records of medical science.

SARDINIA NEEDS MONEY MORE THAN VOLUNTEERS.—From a correspondence between Mr. Cassali, editor of the Echo d'Italia, published in New York, and Count Cavour, it appears that Italian residents in the United States had taken steps towards raising volunteers for Sardinia as far back as January.

To a letter by Mr. Cassali, informing the Count of this fact, the latter replied that Sardinia was not so much in need of good soldiers and officers, as of money; that there was a superabundance of the military element; and that the Italians in America could as effectually serve the Italian cause by remaining here and using their influence in favor of the movement, as they could by returning to Italy.

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.—Within the limits of Sardinia, whose area is considerably less than that of Maine, were gathered by the 5th inst. nearly 500,000 troops. Before the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, this territory was occupied by the Sardinian army only, which numbers 70,000 men. From the frontier of France across Sardinia to the Austrian frontier of Lombardy is not more than 100 miles. The Alps constitute the boundary between France and Sardinia; the Ticino that between the Austrian possessions and Sardinia. Between these boundaries is the seat of war. About three weeks ago the troops of Austria crossed the Ticino; at the same time the legions of France were pouring down the Eastern slopes of the Alps and were treading the decks of numerous transports at Toulon, bound for Genoa.

Through Sardinia from the West to the East, dividing into two portions nearly equal, flows the winding Po. North of the Po the country is a vast plain extending to the very foot of the Swiss Alps; South, the country is mountainous. Here are the strongholds of Sardinia—Alessandria, Casale, and Tortona. Turin, the capital, is on the banks of the Po, and almost in the centre of the kingdom.

This city was the aim of both France and Austria. From the Pass of Buffalora, which the Austrians carried at the point of the bayonet, thus forcing their way into Sardinia, to Turin is seventy miles. From Susa to the foot of the Alps where the French first stop after the passage of the mountains, to Turin is 53 miles. With the exception of the troops at Piacenza, which is on the confines of Sardinia on the South bank of the Po, the entire Austrian force is North of that river. It would thus appear, that there is no

MISCELLANY.

(From the Horticulturalist.)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Shakespear.

Beurre de Kuckingham! Brown Beauty!
"It's a wonderful thing, yes, it is!"
Fits to utter, and cramps to spell,
Dutch, English and French in a Jargonella!

Doyenne d'Alencon d'ivergris!
Yvonne Monseigneur d'Alencon d'ivergris!
If all that talking should turn to fruit!

Elect me king, and I'll make a law
Enacted "An act for your lower jaw!"
Syllables two shall name a tree,
And the pear shall perish that carries three.

Profoundly then our pyramids grow!
Straight and taper and full of honeydew,
Crack, nor creaker, nor blot, nor blight,
Frost to hinder, nor bug to bite.

Pump and juicy shall be Dutch swell,
Crack crismen the F. O. rell;
Lead champagne shall our Jersey bear,
And every "Tulle" shall be a thing.

Flemish beauty shall spread space,
And good St. Michael's grow in Grace;
The very Diel shall his limbs unwind,
And go to Heaven like an Urbinist.

Golden days for the orchard, sure!
Happy times for the amuseur,
When every "Tulle" shall be a thing,
And pears are plenty, and I am king.

Good and Bad Luck.—Good and bad
luck are more intimately connected with
character than is generally acknowledged. H. W.
Boecher, in a recent lecture, says:

"There are men who, supposing Providence
to have an implacable spite against them, be-
come in poverty of a wretched old age the
misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever runs
against them and for others. One, with a
good profession, lost his luck in the river when
he idled away his time fishing, when he
should have been in the office. Another, with a
good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck
with his hot temper, which provoked all his
employers to leave him. "Another, with a
lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing
diligence in everything but his business."

Another, who was honest and constant; at
work, by perpetual misjudgments; at
lack of discretion. Luck sends their luck
by endorsing; by sanguine speculations; by
trusting fraudulent men; and by dishonest
gains. A man never has good luck who has
a bad wife. I never knew an early-rising
hard-working, prudent man, careful of his
earnings, and strictly honest, who combined
with bad luck. A good character, good habits,
and iron industry, are impracticable to the
as a result of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed
of. But when I see a tatterdemalion creeping
out of a grocery late in the afternoon, with
his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his
hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know
he has had bad luck, for the worst of all luck
is to be a slogger, a knave or a tippler.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.—The news-
paper press of England demonstrate with one
voice against any action of the part of the
government which may tend to involve the
nation in the continental war. The following
from the London Times, is a fair indication of the
tone of the English press:

"We think it right to reiterate our alliance
against England either by protest, or
menace, or guarantee, so as to draw her into
this purely Continental quarrel. Surely we
are not going to commit over again the faults
committed by our fathers, and to burden our-
selves with debts and obligations too great for
ourselves or our sons to bear in the pursuit of
some chimerical notions as to what we should
like to see occur among our neighbors. We
say, at all risks and at all events, keep Eng-
land out of this struggle between two dynastic
powers. What have we, a free constitutional
people, to do with a struggle between two dy-
nastic powers, one of whom represents the principles
of absolute power and priestly dominion, and
the other the despotism delegated by pure
democracy? If it must be so, let them fight;
no English statesman can suppose that by
weakening each other they can become more
dangerous to us."

"The proposed territories of a 'Daco-
nia' in the western part of what was Minne-
sota Territory. When the State was formed, a
line was drawn through the middle of the Ter-
ritory from north to south. The eastern part
became the State of Minnesota—the western
territory remained without a government."

"Arizona is a combination of the south
part of New Mexico with the Mesilla Valley
strip of land which we purchased from Mexico
in 1854. The latter is without a local govern-
ment."

"Nevada is the western half of Utah,
lying between Salt Lake and California."

"Laramie" means the western part of Ne-
braska, in which that of that name is sit-
uated."

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky mountain
chain in the western part of Kansas, which
part it is proposed to cut off for the new Terri-
tory."

"Superior" or Ontonagon, is the peninsula
between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part
of which now belongs to Michigan, and part to
Wisconsin."

B. KIMBALL,
(FOUNDER OF RICHMOND.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BANGOR, ME.

Land Warrants obtained and purchased at reasonable prices.
Prompt attention given to collecting demands received by
mail or otherwise.

References:—
Hon. L. M. MERRILL, Augusta,
J. W. BRADY,
GEORGE EVANS, Portland,
A. G. STRECHT, Bangor,
Hon. Gov. RAY, Bangor.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.
LOWE, ALLEN & CO.
BRO have been the inhabitants of Waterville and vicin-
ity, that they have been the subjects of the
Merrill, B. & W. PLATT and DANIEL ALLEN, are
in their power.

Where they intend to keep on hand, and offer for sale at
Wholesale or Retail.

Flour, Corn, Grain, W. I. Goods, Groceries,
LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, SALT,
HERBS GRASS AND CLOVER SEED &c. &c.
Which they offer as low as can be bought elsewhere.

By the combination of both trades, we are enabled to form
the best and most complete stock of goods in the village, and
OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

A. B. & Co. would also state that they are constantly receiving
Pure Coal Oil
direct from the manufacturer, and have now on hand, a super-
ior article of kerosene, which will sell at a low price.

By the combination of both trades, we are enabled to form
the best and most complete stock of goods in the village, and
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PERUVIAN SYRUP.

OR, PROTECTED

Solution of Protoclide of Iron.

Having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries
in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be
received as an established medicine.

ITS EFFICACY IN CURING

DYSPEPSIA.

Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bron-
chitis and Consumptive Tendencies, Disordered
Stomach, Rheumatism, Hysteria, and the
Prostrating Effects of Lead or Mer-
cury, General Debility, and all
Diseases requiring a tonic or
alterative Medicine, is
now beyond question.

The Peruvian Syrup, in its efficacy as a general
tonic, is well known to all who are conversant
with the Materia Medica, and its use is
highly recommended by the profession.
The Peruvian Syrup is a tonic, and its use is
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Kendall's Mills Advmts.

King Philip Air-Tight, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

THE KING PHILIP, for convenience in cooking, economy of
space, and durability, will be wanted to give orders at
the Mills. All who use them recommend them to their friends.

J. H. G. LETH,
KENDALL'S MILLS.
HARDWARE, BAR IRON, PAINTS, OILS,
STOVES, FURNACES,
Fire Frames, Farmers' Boilers,
BUILDING MATERIALS, FARMERS' MECHAN-
ICAL TOOLS, &c. &c.
Tin Peddlers furnished at the best rates. Tin Roofing
and Jobbing promptly attended to.
May 9, 1889.

J. W. J. HANNING,
KENDALL'S MILLS,
Painter, Grainer, and Paper Hanger.
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, of all kinds, executed
in the best manner and on reasonable terms.
Shop over R. G. Pratt's Store. 48th

DR. A. BACKUS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
KENDALL'S MILLS, (Fairfield, Me.)
References:—R. R. ORT, M.D., Butler, Butler Co., Penna.;
J. P. NOBLE, D. D., Farmington, N.H.

New Drug Store at Kendall's Mills.
The undersigned would inform the citizens of Kendall's Mills
and vicinity, that he has opened a
DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE,
at the stand formerly occupied by L. P. ARNOLD, Kendall's Mills,
where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Confectionery, & Cigars.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.
July, 1889. J. HENRY A. PINKHAM,

DR. A. PINKHAM,
SURGEON, DENTIST
Now permanently located at KENDALL'S MILLS, and will
attend to all cases of Surgery and Dentistry.
Surgical and Dental Mechanic. Dentures
of all kinds, made in the best manner, and on
reasonable terms. In an appropriate and durable manner.
Office next door to Phillips' Furniture Rooms.
Kendall's Mills, April 24, 1889.

Wm. W. BROWN
Having made some improvement
in his establishment, he respectfully
requests the citizens of Kendall's Mills
and vicinity, to call on him at the Mills,
where he will be pleased to receive
their patronage. He has secured
a competent and experienced
dentist, and will be pleased to
attend to all cases of Dentistry.
Office at the Mills, April 24, 1889.

Bread, Crackers, Cakes and Pies,
Will be regularly furnished from the Cart, or at the shop
trip, visit Ke. dill's Mills.
Pies and cakes made at short notice, and at low
prices.
He pledges himself to use the very best of stock, and to make
all his customers, and in return
hopes for their continued patronage.
Waterville, April 24, 1889.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS.
In bringing this new article—a preventive, and Sure Cure
for Baldness—into notice, the proprietor, J. H. CURTIS, has
been compelled, knowing that the public, having been so often
deceived by worthless compounds and preparations for the hair,
to make a full and complete statement of the merits of his
invention, and to make a full and complete statement of the
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