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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 13, No. 23): December 15, 1859

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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'Finally, my beloved, be of good comfort.' May all your names be 'written in the Lamb's book of Life.'—may you all have the purifying and sustaining influence of the Christian religion—is the earnest prayer of your affectionate husband and father,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S. I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the coming day; nor a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky.

But, beloved ones, do remember that this is not your rest; that in this world you have no abiding place, or continuing city. To God and his infinite mercy I always commend you.
J. B.

Extract from the last letter received by Mrs. Brown before she started to go to Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 26, 1859, in which, after referring to his wife being under Mrs. Mot's roof, he proceeds to say:

* * * I remember the old lady well; but presume the ~~her~~ recollection of me. I once felt myself to oppose a mob at Boston, where she was. After I interfered, the police immediately took up the matter, and soon put a stop to mob proceedings. The meeting was, I think, in Marlboro' street Church, or Hotel, perhaps. I am glad to have you make the acquaintance of such old "Pioneers in the cause; I have just received from Mr. John Jay of New York, a draft for \$50 (fifty dollars) for the benefit of my family, and also \$15 to send

To our crippled and destitute unmarried son ; when I can, I intend to send you, by express, two or three little articles to carry home. Should you happen to meet with Mr. Jay, say to him that I fully appreciate his great kindness both to me and my family. God bless all such friends. It is out of my power to reply to all the kind and encouraging letters I get ; I wish I could do so. I have been so much relieved from my lameness for the last three or four days as to be able to sit up to read and write pretty much all day, as well as part of the night ; and I do assure you and all other friends that I am quite busy, and none the less happy on that account. The time passes quite pleasantly ; and the near approach of my great change is not the occasion of any particular dread.

I trust that God who has sustained me so long will not forsake me when I most feel my need of Fatherly aid and support. Should he hide his face, my spirit will droop, and die ;

but not otherwise, be assured. 'My only anxiety is to be properly assured of my fitness for the company of those who are washed from all filthiness; and for the presence of Him who is infinitely pure. I certainly think I do have some hunger and thirst after righteousness.' If it be only genuine, I make no doubt I shall be filled. Please let all our friends read my letters when you can; and ask them to accept of it as in part for them. I am inclined to think you will not be likely to succeed well about getting away the bodies of your family; but should that be so, do not let that grieve you. It can make but little difference what is done with them.

You can well remember the changes you have passed through. Life is made up of a series of changes, and let us try to meet them in the best manner possible. You will not wish to make yourself and children any more burdensome to friends than you are really com-

I will close this by saying that if you now
 feel that you are equal to the undertaking, ~~do~~
 exactly as you feel disposed to do about com-
 ing to see me before I suffer. I am entirely
 willing.
 Your affectionate husband,
 (Signed) **JOHN BROWN.**

RULES FOR MORAL WELFARE.—A simple
 'yes,' or an emphatic 'no' may cost you a for-
 tune—may cost you a troop of friends—may
 cost your political promoter—may cost your
 character—may cost your soul! How many
 a public man has had his whole career decided
 by his course in some trying emergency, or on
 some one great question of right. He is led
 up into the mount of temptation, where some
 gigantic iniquity bids him bow down and wor-
 ship it, and promises in return 'all the world
 and the glory thereof.' From that mount of
 trial he comes down a hero or a fool. The

die is cast. If he has **honored justice and truth**, then **justice and truth** will **honor him**; if not, his bones will be **left bleaching on the road** to a promotion he **can never reach**.

We all have our **moral Marenegos** and our **Waterloos**, where we win or lose the crown of **Christian character**. When these **desire conflicts** come on between our **conscience** on the one hand, and some **selfish scheme or stategic iniquity** on the other, then try to remember a few simple rules of **moral war**:

1. **Never change your position in sight of an enemy**. This was a fatal policy to the allies at **Austerlitz**. It has cost many a **disgraceful defeat in spiritual warfare**.
2. **Never place on guard a doubtful or a questionable principle**. Your **sentinel** will be sure to **betray you**.
3. **Never abandon the high ground of right for the low lands of expediency**. Before you are aware, you will be **swamped in the bottom**.

4. Get your moral armor from God's Word, and 'put on the whole armor.' An exposed spot in character may admit the fatal weapon of the foe. Ahab was wounded through the joints of his harness. Do not mind blows in the face. Heroes are wounded in the face, cowards in the back.

5. But whether wounded by foes or deserted by friends, never surrender. It is said that not one of the old Imperial Guard survived the wreck of Waterloo. Towards the sunset of that long bloody day, when the surviving remnant of the Guards was summoned to lay down their arms, the scarred veterans of fifty victorious fights cried out:—"The old guards can die, but they never learned to surrender!"

FRIGID COLDS.—A 'Cold' is not necessarily the result of low or high temperature. A person may go from a hot bath directly into a

gold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. He may remain out in the coldest atmosphere until chilled through, and still not take cold. On the contrary, he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some parts of his dress, or by standing in a door, or before a stove, or sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the

body is colder than another part. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body, is the great thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon different parts of the body that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would perhaps be as well to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are the great source of colds, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and a regular debilitated food and drink, and you will be proof against colds. —[Am. Ag.]

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXIM, DAN'L B. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... DEC. 15, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PATTERSON & 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. B. NILES, successor to Y. 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 this office.
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 "MAXIM & Wing," or "EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The daily inquiry whether the House of Representatives have elected a speaker, is not to be affirmed at present. For the sake of party interest, the wheel of government must stand idle while the wheels of parties are greased. The discussion now progressing in Congress is not for truth or duty, but for Bankum; and in this light we hope it will be closely scrutinized by honest men everywhere. It is in off-and-on scrambles, like this, that our representatives learn to enact the spirit of their constituents, as the pugilist watches his opponent's eye to see where to strengthen his own defence. The South are taking another and final turn at the screw of division, and they must have time to see whether the North will under it. The republicans are curious to trust the experiment, and see how far the northern democracy will crouch before the threats of southern bullies. The national democracy have nothing to gain at the South or to lose at the North, and nervously watch the fight between the honest champions of freedom and slavery, to pick the pockets of such as may fall on either side. So long as the republicans are satisfied that this triangular war is profitable they will help to keep up the smoke; and when the fire-aters of the South, with their "putty" colleagues of the North, are convinced they are losing ground in the only section where they have to lose, the contest will terminate with the adoption of the plurality rule and the consequent election of a republican speaker. In the mean time a great amount of "fuss and feathers" will be thrown at people with weak backs. The great southern "unit" will "hope to be hanged and choked to death" if they are not now in real earnest to dissolve the union; while its northern ally, like the negro at the camp-meeting, responds "Amen, hit or miss, this time, anyhow!" If the North don't kneel at Christmas the South tries her marrow-bones at New Years. It is a simple contest of backbone, and those who tremble least will stand straight in the end.

THE BANGOR ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at Bangor on Friday night of last week, which, until the perpetrators were discovered, occasioned great excitement. The sleeping rooms of Mr. Hazeltine's boarding house were entered, and keys of stores, safes, &c. abstracted from the clothing of the inmates, together with some money—the keys being afterward used to effect a further robbery of about \$500. The finding of a sponge in one of the beds showed that chloroform had been used in the transaction, and the discovery of all the keys at one of the stores, with some strange ones, was evidence that the rogues had been prematurely interrupted in their work, and furnished a clue by which they were finally caught. It was the work of two young men about 17 years old, whose names are not mentioned, their respectable connections having restored the money and hushed the affair up. In concluding an account of this affair the *Evening Times* well says—

The incentives of this peculiarly cool and heinous transaction, may at once be expected as originating in those idle and wayward habits which young men too often incline to, rather than devote themselves to the acquisition of some useful trade, and fitting themselves for some honorable pursuit—in that vicious disposition which thinks it smart to live by one's wits, rather than by honest industry, and which to gratify its exorbitant demands for fast practices, leads to crime, and carries grief to family and friends. The young man who betrays no disposition to enter upon useful employment, is on the highway to vice and wretchedness—idleness is a vice, and the parent of vices and crimes.

THREE-WEEKLY PAPERS AT AUGUSTA.—A three-weekly issue will be made from the office of the *Age and Journal*, during the session of the Legislature. Being printed on alternate days this arrangement will give the people daily news from the State capital and enable them to be promptly informed of the doings of their public servants. The terms are, for each, \$1 for the season.

Queen Victoria has promised the Canadians that either the Prince of Wales or Prince Alfred shall visit them next season. There'll be a sight, now that will "draw" better than the Great Eastern.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—Kansas completed her organization the 6th inst., by electing Republican State officers and a Representative to Congress, by about 3000 majority. Charles Robinson, we are pleased to see, is the man selected for Governor.

The lad who fell into a potato bottle, in Skowhegan, has since died.

OUR TABLE.

THE HOME CIRCLE.—A collection of Piano-Forte Music, consisting of the most favorite Melodians, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowns, Schottisches, Galops, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, Dances, etc., being a Repository of Music for Parlor and Drawing-room Recreations. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

The full title, which we copy above, leaves but little to be said of the above volume, except that it makes a book of over two hundred pages, is handsomely printed, contains every desirable thing of the kind known to musicians, and is afforded at a price that puts it within the reach of every owner of a musical instrument in the land.

It is for sale, with all the other publications of the above house, by C. K. Mathews, Waterville.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—With the January number this magazine enters upon its thirtieth year; and it is not only the oldest magazine in the country, with the largest circulation, but it is also the cheapest, all things considered. The number before us contains three steel engravings, a beautiful colored fashion plate, as usual, a charmingly engraved title page, Godey's Offering for New Years', superbly printed in colors, and an innumerable host of minor engravings. The literary attractions of the number are on the same magnificent scale, and will meet the highest expectations of Godey's old friends, who know that he always goes from good to better. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year, with a liberal discount to clubs.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The following articles are to be found in the October number:—The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture. New Zealand—its Progress and Resources. Geography and Biography of the Old Testament. Order of Nature. Tennyson's Poems. Strikes. Farm Wages. The Orchard House. Parliamentary Reform, or the Three Bills and Mr. Bright's Schedule.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Contents of the November number:—State Papers—Memorials of Henry VII. Caning and his Times. New Poems. Professor B. Powell's order of Nature. Novels—Geoffrey Hamlyn and Stephen Langton. Students of the "New Learning." Japan and the Japanese. Libraries. New Exegesis of Shakespeare. Life Boats—Lightning Conductors—Lighthouses. The Italian Question. Recent Publications.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co. 64 Gold Street, New York. Terms of subscription:—For any one of the four Reviews \$3 per annum; any two Reviews \$5; any three Reviews \$7; all four Reviews \$8; Blackwood's Magazine \$3; Blackwood and three Reviews \$9; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10—with large discounts to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage—When sent by mail, the postage on any part of the U. S. States will be but 25 cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The first number of the new year is ornamented with a handsome steel engraving entitled "The Young Artists," a beautiful colored fashion plate, two full page wood engravings, patterns, designs, &c., more than we can stay to enumerate. In addition to the ordinary literary attractions, the number contains the commencement of a story by T. S. Arthur, entitled "After the Storm," the remaining chapters of which will of course be looked for with interest. Miss Townsend, too, continues to furnish her charming stories and sketches, so delightful to all pure-minded and true-hearted readers. Perity and goodness are written upon every page, and this magazine may with confidence be taken into the sacred sanctuary of home, its influence being but to make the pure purer and the good better.

Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year; two copies for \$3; four copies \$5.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.—It is designed to inculcate in youth the spirit of Truth and Wisdom, the importance of acquiring knowledge, and using it well, by means of good examples in pleasing stories, by unfolding the wonders of science, natural history, and the like, in such a way as to render it amusement, not study—Though devoted chiefly to the young, older heads will find amusement and instruction in its pages.

The January number of this little monthly, the first of a new volume, is an improvement on its predecessors, principally for the reason that it is printed on new and larger type. The paper, too, is better, and the engravings have a clean look. It was good before; now it is both good and handsome. But how can it be afforded for seventy-five cents a year—put up in this handsome style and richly freighted as it is—a mystery to us, even in these days of cheap printing. However, that is the publisher's lookout, and if he can stand it, the public need not complain, but seize the good bargains while they can be had. In this number, two new stories are commenced: "The Three Midshipmen," and "Dick Onslow and the Red Skins," which we know will interest the little folks; and, the big folks too. Premiums amounting to two hundred dollars are offered by the publisher, each subscriber having a chance to obtain them, which is a feature peculiar to this work. Two silver watches, value \$25 each, are offered for the best composition, and each month a prize puzzle is published. Published by William L. Jones, 1/2 Sixth Avenue, New York; at 75 cts. a year for single copy; ten copies for \$5.00.

THE YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE VISITOR.—This is the title of a new paper, just started in Rockland, by Mr. Z. Pope Vose. It is devoted to the temperance culture of the young everywhere; and very properly takes for its motto that wise precept—"Make pure the fountain." It is in quarto form, very convenient for binding, and each number will contain eight pages. It is handsomely printed and ornamented with engravings,—the reading matter being nicely adapted to interest and improve the young, while portions of it will be found profitable for their parents. We hail it as a worthy laborer in the great cause of temperance and virtue, and hope to see its circulation widely extended that it may be the means of accomplishing much good. The price is 25 cts. a year. Specimen copies may be seen at our office.

Northern apologists for slavery are by no means sure of better treatment at the South than abolitionists, judging from the treatment of one Seward H. Fisk, a native of Massachusetts, but lately a resident of Savannah. A few years ago, says the *News*, of that city, while on a visit to his native State, he brought upon himself the censure of his old friends by a defense of slavery in a public meeting; notwithstanding which he has been recently tarred and feathered at the South, on suspicion of disloyalty to the great institution.

A TRUMP.—Jediah Morrell, Esq., of this village, slaughtered a pig last week that was 7 months and 28 days old, and its weight, 362 pounds. Judging from a sample that charitably fell in our way, piggy quality would rank well with his quantity. We doubt whether in either respect he will be beaten this year in Kennebec.

The execution of the four remaining Harper's ferry insurgents will take place to-morrow at Charlestown. The excitement has somewhat subsided, but a strong military is stationed in the vicinity.

Strong denunciation resolutions have been introduced into the South Carolina legislature, affirming the right of the State to secede from the Union at pleasure.

Gen. Scott arrived in New York rather unexpectedly, on Tuesday.

WATERVILLE FARMERS' CLUB.—The Club met at the Selectmen's office on Thursday evening of last week, and the President being absent, Mr. F. O. Marston, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. Though the number present was not large, yet an animated, pleasant and profitable discussion of "The Winter Feeding and Management of Farm Stock" was had.

The talk was mainly upon the feeding and management of Neat Stock. Mr. Geo. E. Shores feeds his straw and other coarse fodder, in the beginning of winter, feeding roots at the same time. Mr. Moses Penney does the same; while Mr. Joseph Davis and others feed good hay when the cattle first come to the barn, and the poorer fodder in mid winter. Mr. Shores thought the potato a valuable root to feed to Neat Stock. He also thought well of Ruta Bagas. Mr. Davis thought highly of Potatoes, but did not think much of Ruta Bagas for feeding stock. Mr. C. R. McFadden thought barley worth four fifths as much as corn to feed to stock. Mr. Shores, Mr. Davis and others, feed but three times a day, while Mr. H. Percival and some others, feed oftener, except in case of young animals; and all feed working oxen four or five times. Most of the gentlemen present agreed that it is best to keep cows and oxen in the barn, except for a short time in the middle of the day, when they may exercise a little in a warm yard.

The same subject will be further discussed at the meeting this evening, with Mr. George Shores in the chair, at the house of Mr. Joseph Percival, where, of course, the better half of the Club will be represented. A week from to-night, Dec. 22, the Club will meet at the house of Mr. George Shores.

NO YOU DON'T.—In the management of the advertising department of our paper, we may occasionally do a suicidal act—by accepting too low a price when tempted by a tender of cash in hand, or jumping greedily at a big price to the neglect of a proper scrutiny of the security. But we are not quite prepared to accept the magnanimous offer of the proprietors of the New York Mercury—to insert advertising in the amount of ten or twelve dollars and take our pay in a copy of their paper for one year—price \$2. We cannot afford to turn the grind-stone, for nothing, to sharpen the knife with which our own throats are to be cut. But you'll find plenty of gudgeons that will bite greedily at the hook, bare as it is.

I. O. of G. T.—A Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars—an organization similar in design to that of the Sons of Temperance, and differing from them mainly in admitting ladies to full membership and the adoption of "signs" by which members recognize each other—was organized in this village, on the evening of the 28th ult. It takes the name of Rising Star Lodge No. 7; and we are told that the initiates at the first meeting numbered nineteen, with additions at every subsequent one. With two flourishing temperance organizations much ought to be done for the good cause in Waterville.

The following is a list of officers for the present quarter:—

E. C. Low, W. C. T.
Mrs. S. W. Bridge, W. V. T.
C. R. Kendall, W. S.
H. B. White, W. S.
M. B. Millett, W. I. G.
W. M. Watson, W. O. G.
S. C. Newell, W. C. T.
S. C. Hayes, W. C.
W. T. Page, W. T. S.
Miss Sarah Tibbets, W. A. S.
W. C. Bridge, W. M.
Miss E. Britt, W. D. M.
Mrs. Amy R. Newell, W. R. H. S.
Miss Annie Ellis, W. L. H. S.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Those who wish for pretty presents for little girls which will afford them much innocent amusement, will do well to inquire for "Paper Flowers, and how to make them," four different numbers of which neatly put up in boxes, are manufactured by William L. Jones, of New York. We should suppose they would be found in all the toy shops.

Little Dollie Dutton is not dead, as reported. She is holding leaves in Brooklyn, and was never in better health.

LIFE OF JOHN BROWN.—A Biography of this remarkable man is to be published at once, for the benefit of his family. The author is James Redpath, so prominent in Kansas annals, an intimate personal friend of Capt. Brown, and a spirited and graphic writer. He is probably better adapted for the task than any other person in the country. The work will be published by Thayer & Eldridge of Boston, and will be an elegant 12mo. volume of 400 pages, with engravings, and will also contain a fine steel portrait of Brown. We understand that the publishers are in want of Agents to circulate it in this section.

SNOW STORM.—It commenced snowing and blowing here last night at sunset, and this morning there is an array of drifts such as rarely mark the reign of winter. It was truly a wild and stormy night, but to-day all is still but the path makers.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Kentucky, have elected Hon. John C. Breckenridge as successor of John J. Crittenden by 29 majority. The latter's term expires March 3d, 1861—simultaneously with Breckenridge's first Presidency.

BOSTON ELECTION.—F. W. Lincoln was re-elected Mayor of Boston, on Tuesday, by 1200 plurality. J. M. Wightman, Democrat, had 4811, and Julius Palmer, Temperance candidate, 610. A majority of two City Council on the Lincoln ticket was elected. Lincoln is an old time Whig, but was supported by the Republican party.

ARREST OF CILLEY.—Lurey, who was sent out west in pursuit of Mr. Cilley, the abductor of Mr. Withers' child, has arrested Cilley upon a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, and he will be brought back for trial. The abducted girl was with him.

How Foreigners look at Slavery, as affecting the power of the United States.

From the London Times of November 8.

These occasional outbreaks are not peculiar to American Slavery, but were the scourge of all the nations of antiquity, and of none so much as Rome in the very palmiest days of the Republic. A servile war is a subject from which history willingly averts her face, and the outbreaks, which from time to time have taken place in America have been forgotten by the European public as soon as they were quelled in torture and in blood. But each of these insurrections, contemptible as they appear in numbers, in intelligence, and in organization, is a symptom of a state of things which a wise and understanding people will do well not to neglect too long. That security of life and property, which is, after all, the main end and object of civil society, does not exist—at least in the European sense of the term, in the slave states of America. The white population can never forget, either as judges, as legislators, or as proprietors, that they are a small minority scattered among a large and bitterly hostile majority. They never know in its full force, the meaning of the word "security." If they lie down to rest, they know not but they may be awake at midnight by the light of their blazing houses, and the yells of the incendiaries. If they wander in the forest, they feel no confidence that the hand of the assassin does not await them behind every thicket. Danger begets fear, and fear cruelty, and that cruelty again increases danger. Strong as is our sympathy for the oppressed race that toils beneath the lash in the Southern States of America, we cannot bring ourselves to wish that their bonds may be broken by an experiment so frightful as that which has once again been tried, and has once again failed—the experiment of a servile war. There was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as merely a provisional and temporary institution, and looked forward to the time when the bonds should drop from the hands of the African, and the assertion of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are free and equal, should no longer be a mockery and a reproach. But that time seems to have passed by; and the language of the Southern slaveholder is now rather that Freedom is an exceptional institution, destined one day to be swallowed up in the more natural and humane rule of Slavery. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to see such reasoners reminded, from time to time, by warnings like that afforded by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, how insecure is the basis on which the slave-owner builds, and how dangerous it is for a nation which carries so venomous a serpent in her bosom, to be forever trifling with the possibility of a foreign war, the first effect of which must almost necessarily be to rouse the sleeping destroyer into life and activity.

THE LIBERTY ARSENAL AFFAIR.—Mr. Mason of Virginia has seen fit to begin the agitation of the slavery question in the United States Senate by his resolution of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry affair. As this event has been dealt with by the State authorities of Virginia as a State affair throughout, it is difficult to see what need there is for the general government at this time to take any action in the matter. But as Senator Mason thinks that anything relating to the interests of slavery, though past and finished, is a proper subject for investigation, he ought not to object to the amendment offered by Senator Trumbull, relating to the forcible spoliation of a United States Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri. As the facts relating to this affair may have faded from the public recollection, partly in consequence of the studied concealment of "Kansas outrages" which has been so fashionable among our Democratic friends; just so long as it was not their ox that was gored, we will briefly rehearse them, as stated by Capt. Leonard, the keeper of the arsenal, under oath before the full Kansas Commission, in June, 1856.

On the 4th of December, 1855, Captain Leonard received a call from Judge James T. V. Thompson at the United States Arsenal at Liberty, which town is situated near the Missouri river, on the western border of the State, within a few miles of Kansas. While showing his visitor through the arsenal, he observed a number of men outside, but was forcibly stopped when he undertook to ascertain what they wanted. The Judge and others then said there were troubles in Kansas, and they wanted arms. He indignantly refused them; which, however, had no effect. The mob proceeded to break open the inside doors, and took out three six-pounders, some swords, pistols, rifles and ammunition, powder, balls, &c., as much as they wanted. Captain Leonard was forcibly confined in one of the rooms during the time. Six or eight days afterwards, the guns were returned, but there were deficiencies in the number of rifles, swords and pistols, and artillery harness restored—which deficiency the authorities at Washington instructed him to make up by purchase in the vicinity, so far as he could, but he was not successful.

Here was a high-handed pillage of national property, and an act of contempt against the government, of which, so far as we are aware, no becoming notice has been taken. These Federal arms thus plundered were used in an invasion of Kansas for the purpose of intimidating the Free State men, and forcing slavery into the Territory. They were observed, as being United States arms, at the siege at Lawrence. If, therefore, past transactions, whose revival is of questionable utility, are to occupy Congress, we think these two cases may well go before the same investigating committee. A raid upon a sister State against slavery is similar in its nature to a raid upon federal territory in behalf of slavery, and the breaking into and plundering a national arsenal, if it does not stand upon the same ground, is certainly a more natural subject of Congressional inquiry than either of the others. Neither is justifiable; and we trust that if the investigation is directed, it will be prosecuted with unflinching thoroughness through all the branches of the topics thus broached by Mr. Mason and Mr. Trumbull. —[Boston Journal.]

In spite of the efforts of the Austrian Cabinet to prevent it, the Protestant agitation in Hungary is becoming more serious. The Protestants of the comitat of Presburg have held a meeting, at which they went further than their brethren at Presburg. They have adopted a petition, couched in terms not at all humble, demanding of the Emperor to retract his regulations, or, as they are called, Constitution for Protestants; to re-establish the regulations or constitution which General Haynau, of sanguinary memory, confiscated in 1849; to authorize the meeting of a Synod, which alone has power to reform the Protestant Constitution; and, lastly, to deign to order his Minister not again to touch the liberties of the Protestant Church. Such language has not been heard in Hungary for the last ten years, and it has produced a profound impression among all Hungarians.

John Brown did not, long ago, send a statement of address to the public. Mr. Brown, says the Independent, says that, her husband made no allusion to such a document as hav-

ing been written, or to any purpose of writing such a document. She thinks his final letter to his family justifying his enterprise and motives was all the record he cared to leave. To this end, he criticized his maneuvers at Harper's Ferry as a blunder, but insisted on the righteousness and propriety of any well-conceived and well-executed scheme to rescue the slaves from bondage.

A DISCRIMINATING VIEW.—The Personal Qualities of John Brown.—If we might imagine an intelligent being so situated, upon some lofty eminence or poised in the air, that he might hear and distinguish the conversation of men uttered in all parts of our country at once, it would be a curious lesson of human nature that he would learn at this present time. One subject occupies the attention of every family in every State in the Union, viz: the man John Brown, and his deeds at Harper's Ferry, and his fate. All men, South and North, seem to unite in admiring the personal qualities of this man, as shown since his capture. Most men agree in condemning his attempt as mad, foolish and unwarranted. Many hold him to be a crazy man, some a monomaniac, some merely a fanatic. Most persons at the South, sinking the thought of his personal virtues, look upon Brown with fear and hatred, as a mere thief and felon, who strove to overthrow their fabric of society with insurrection and bloodshed. Many persons at the North, sinking the thought of the practical bearings of his action, praise John Brown as a hero, and a martyr to the noblest idea that animates man.

It is an agreeable and instructive task to consider what it is that leads men to such different views of the same transaction. Every man would do well to enter into such an investigation for himself. And if he have a fair amount of sympathy, and intelligence, and knowledge of human nature, he will probably come to the conclusion that this difference of opinion is vastly more the result of accident or of external circumstance, or, at all events, that it is vastly easier to be prejudiced than he had supposed; he will probably find that it proceeds less from any fundamental disagreement in opinion, than from a difference in the point of view, or from the taking of merely partial views.

We confess that we have been especially interested in attempting to comprehend the state of mind of such men as have found no words to utter in relation to the attempt of Brown, excepting those of the highest eulogy for the man himself, if not for his enterprise also, viz: such men as Emerson and Phillips and Thoreau. Such men admire Brown "above all," as Mr. Thoreau says, "because he is a Transcendentalist," or, to quote the language of Mr. Emerson, because he is "the rarest of heroes, a pure idealist, with no by-ends of his own." And the same idea is at the bottom of the eloquent phrase of Wendell Phillips, when he pronounces Virginia to be a pirate ship, and John Brown to be a man "who sails the sea a Lord High Admiral of the Almighty, with letters of marque and reprisal against every pirate that he meets on God's ocean of the nineteenth century."

It is easy enough to see what is meant by such language as this. Brown himself interprets it in that simple and transparent speech addressed to the court in Virginia, where he tells them that "if he had interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or any of their friends, parents, wives, or children, it would have been all right. As it was, he had interfered for the despised poor. But he was yet too young to have learned that God was no respecter of persons."

John Brown believes in the essential wrong of Slavery; that no man can rightfully have property in any other man. That is his idea. But all of us at the North believe in that idea. Where then is the difference between John Brown and the rest of us? Is it that he is logical and consistent, and true to his idea, and that all the rest of us are not? Some might say so; but we apprehend they are mistaken. The real difference lies in the fact that the reason of most men teaches them that although Slavery be essentially wrong, yet it does not follow that every person who holds slaves does therefore, under all circumstances and at all times, commit a sin or work a wrong to the slaves; that it may very well be necessary and best for all concerned in any particular case, to continue the holding of slaves for a time, rather than to terminate the relation abruptly; in other words, that there may be such a thing as holding slaves, consistently with a belief in the wickedness of Slavery itself, and with an honest spirit of hostility to that institution, and even with a constant practical opposition to it. But John Brown sees no such distinction. Slaveholding, in his apprehension, is a sin everywhere and under all circumstances. Nothing whatever can justify the holding of a man in bondage for a single moment; and that sort of slaveholding practiced—what may be called slaveholding under protest—lies under the same condemnation with all other.

Brown's idea was a simple one; it was in a general sense, a true and noble one, and his conduct was in the most logical consistency with it. His act may stand as a symbolical expression of intense hatred of Slavery entertained by a man of integrity and courage, and so work out good in the ultimate dispensations of Providence. But we cannot forget that it was an utterly partial idea, and most mischievous, when translated directly into the language of facts. It was as if one should undertake to live upon pure oxygen. That which is healthful and life-giving, when duly modified, becomes mere poison if it be taken undiluted and pure.

Therefore, while the virtues of John Brown force themselves upon public attention, and should be recognized, it seems to us utterly mischievous to allow them to overshadow the magnitude of the error and crime which he has committed. These deserve the severest reprobation, and are utterly to be condemned. The mind of John Brown took a fearfully narrow and partial view of the great subject that has mastered it. We cannot wish to see the number of such men multiplied; least of all can we be willing to see a repetition of such acts. And therefore, as it seems to us, it is the duty of us all to bear witness against that terrible surrender of the mind to a partial view of truth and to the despotism of a single sentiment, under which Brown has labored—to bear witness against the mad impetuosity which led him to seek to reëstablish absolute truth and justice in human affairs at once, and at the point of the sword—rather than to foster the same errors and the same vices of mind and action in other men, by abandoning ourselves to mere admiration of the personal virtues of this mistaken man. —[Boston Advertiser.]

The second message of the Governor of Virginia is devoted to State affairs. He praises the militia of the State, officers and privates, for the part they acted in the late troubles at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, and recommends the appropriation of \$25,000 to meet expenditures already made for defense, and \$25,000 or arms and munitions already purchased.

The total debt of the State, old and new, is \$29,106,650, the annual interest on which to be provided for, is \$1,786,928. The Governor urges the Legislature to provide by law against the failure to pay interest punctually on guaranteed bonds. Balance in the treasury, Oct. 1st, 1859, \$104,018. The funds for education, to be annually expended, amount to \$250,000. Additional appropriations of \$230,000 are recommended.

Treason.
Certain political Hotspurs in the South have proclaimed that, in the event of the election of a certain man to be President, they will dissolve the Union, and Representatives, and even Governors, have counselled resistance and rebellion. In doing this they are guilty of incalculating treason, are traitors in heart. Any man who receives the majority of the electoral votes of the several States of this Confederacy, and is in other respects qualified, must be the President. There is no escape from it, only by the disruption of the Government. This cannot be accomplished except by force of arms. The man who counsels such a course is ten times—aye, a thousand times—worse than old John Brown, who is to be executed in a few days, for his mad lory at Harper's Ferry. We say a thousand times worse than Brown, because the result following the breaking up of this Confederacy would be a thousand times more calamitous. Instead of a dozen lives being sacrificed, there would be thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands. The idea of any set of men seizing the Government, and preventing the inauguration of a President, is perfectly ridiculous. Civil war would follow such an act, and that, rightfully. There would be an end to all law, to all order, to all Government. Those who have counselled such a course cannot have properly thought of the position in which they are placing themselves and the country. They should beware how they sow to the wind, if they would not reap the whirlwind. The minority must submit to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, and a good citizen, a patriot, a lover of his country and her institutions, will not inculcate any other doctrine. The man who does so is guilty of incipient treason, and deserving of the bitterest condemnation. It is folly, it is madness to make the existence of the Union to depend on any contingency, much less such one as the election of any man to the Presidency. Patriots, enlightened citizens, will discourage it, will frown upon it, whether they live at the North or the South, the East or the West. All alike are interested in preserving the Union, but those who threaten and bluster most are least able to stand the calamities which would follow. They might learn a lesson from history, if not from the foray at Harper's Ferry, which should teach the cultivation of good feeling, forbearance, and peace. Only the fanatic, the demagogue, the knave, the madman, or fool, will counsel a different course. They had better stop immediately in their mad course, if they would not render themselves ridiculous. It is beyond the power of a few renegades to break up and destroy this Confederacy; the great mass of people are loyal, right at heart, and we thank Heaven for it. We do not know who may receive a majority of the electoral votes, but the man who is so fortunate will be inaugurated President, and serve his time out, if Heaven prolong his life for that period. Good men must take this position, and patriots owe it to themselves and their country to frown down all incipient acts and sentiments of a treasonable character, come from whatever source they may. —[Wilmingon (Del.) Republican.]

JOHN BROWN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of John Brown took place at North Eaba on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. The body was borne by six of his neighbors from his own roof to a rock near by, under the shadow of which he had directed it to be laid. The coffin had previously been placed in front of his door-step, where his neighbors came in crowds to take a last look. The face was hardly changed, and wore its usual serene expression. Before leaving the house, his favorite hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet—blow," &c., was sung, and an impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Young of Burlington, Vt., who with Mr. L. G. Bigelow and two others of the city, had ridden all night to be present. Remarks were made by J. M. McKim of Philadelphia, and Wendell Phillips of Boston, amid the strong emotion and deep sympathy of the family and friends. At the grave, Mr. Young quoted Paul's words: "I have fought the good fight," and pronounced a benediction. It was deeply touching to see three widows leaning on the arms of strangers and relieving their broken hearts by sobs. The crowd slowly and reluctantly left the ground, and the martyr is left in his grave among the hills.

A writer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, in considering the consequences of disunion, proposes that Virginia be put under a sort of protectorate of Louis Napoleon! For the sake of their trade, this astonishing Virginian thinks, the French Emperor would gladly allow "the use of a portion of their vast army and navy which he is obliged to keep on foot, but for which he has no employment." He could afford to lend them to us, and to maintain them at his own cost on this continent, for the freedom of our trade.

Some parties are representing Brown as a brutal and bloodthirsty man. How far this is true may be judged by the following extract from Cook's confession, just published.

"The Constitution was read by A. D. Stephens, and the oath afterwards administered by Capt. Brown. Sunday evening, previous to our departure, Capt. Brown made his final arrangements for the capture of Harper's Ferry, and gave to his men their orders. In closing, he said: 'And now gentlemen, let me press this one thing on your minds: you all know dear life is to you, and how dear your lives are to your friends; and in remembering that, consider that the lives of others are as dear to them as yours are to you; do not, therefore, take the life of any one if you can possibly avoid it; but if it is necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it.'

SHOWING PROPER RESPECT.—Rev. Dr. Chickering of High street Church, and Rev. Mr. Moore of the Union Church, exchanged pulpits on Sabbath morning last. When the latter was about half through with his discourse at the High street church, he suddenly stopped and remarked that the sermon had cost him a great deal of labor; but as it did not seem to interest the audience, and as many of them were asleep, he would proceed with it no longer. He then closed the meeting with a prayer and benediction.

[Portland Argus.]

HARMLESS AND SURE CURE FOR WARTS.—Take two or three cents' worth of sal ammoniac, dissolve it in a gill of soft water, and wet the warts frequently with this solution, when they will disappear in the course of a week or two. I have frequently tried this cure for warts, and it has never failed.

[The Country Gentleman.]

THE EASTERN MAIL,
An Independent Family Newspaper,
Published every Thursday, by
MAXHAM AND WING,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At Fry's Building, Main Street, Waterbury.
E. P. MAXHAM. DAN L. R. WING.

TERMS.
If paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50
paid within six months, 1.75
paid within the year, 2.00

Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

POST OFFICE NOTICE-WATERBURY.
DEPARTMENT OF MAILS.
Western Mail leaves daily at 10:15 A.M. Closes at 10:00 A.M.
Eastern Mail leaves daily at 4:30 P.M. Closes at 4:15 P.M.
Saturday Mail leaves daily at 4:30 P.M. Closes at 4:15 P.M.
Office Hours from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

The John Brown fund has already reached nearly \$2000. His family will probably get from various sources at least \$10,000.

The new volume of the Atlantic Monthly will contain a romance by Dr. Holmes, called "The Professor's Story." Jones had been out to a champagne party and returned home at a late, rather an early hour. He had hardly got into the house when the clock struck four—once—once—once! "Humphrey Jones," says Mrs. Jones, this clock is out of order; it has struck one four times.

An editor in New York is charged with grossly misrepresenting the condition of the streets. One would think that an editor had better do anything else than "beat about the streets."

A building belonging to Bates & Varney, at Maple Grove, Ararat, Co., was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult.

The man supposed to be Basil Brown's Secretary of State under the Provisional Government, has been discredited from custody for want of evidence on which to furnish a charge against him.

The Maryland Lottery circulars are flooding the post offices again. Avoid them reader and their lying promises as you would a pick-pocket. If you entrust your money to professional gamblers, without the guarantee that you are to stand even the ordinary chances of an unfair drawing, you deserve to lose it, as you certainly will.

The line which divides some Christians from the world is very truly a mathematical line—without breadth or thickness.

Prentiss is cracking jokes with Fanny Fern, she has asserted that "the son of the Lonestay is fast." France replies that "they must be fast to catch the women."

A gentleman who spoke of having been struck by a lady's beauty, was advised to kiss the rod.

If you wish to increase the size and prominence of your eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

Grace, Greenwood says of dress reform: "I have had my hair cut short, when I even dreamed myself equal to the work of Jean de Arc and Grace Darling; but never in my utmost exaltation, have I felt capable of inducing in this desperate effort to row against the wind and tide."

A Yankee editor, noticing the decease of a rich subscriber, observes that "He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the unenviable possession of twenty thousand dollars per annum." Above twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her.

DECISION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
—Postmaster General Holt has recently decided, an interesting and novel question. A husband and wife had been separated from his wife, demanded that his village postmaster should deliver her letters to him, and threatened a suit at law if his demand was not complied with. The wife, on the other hand, forbade the delivery of her letters to the husband. In these circumstances, the postmaster appealed to Mr. Holt for instructions. That gentleman pronounced the claim advanced by the husband to be preposterous to be seriously refuted; indeed, he says it is abhorrent to law as it is to the Christian civilization of the age—and he directs the postmaster to deliver the letters to the wife.

For once that secrecy is formally imposed upon you, it is implied a hundred times by the concurrent circumstances. All that your friend says to you, as to his friend, is entrusted to you only. Much of what a man tells you in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any outpouring of the heart should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy, he has spoken to you as to his own soul. [Fruits of Leisure.]

When parting with Mrs. Brown the "old man" Brown asked the jailor, as though it was the most casual and indifferent question, "At what hour am I to be executed?" And on being told 11 o'clock, he turned to his wife and said: "Very well, if I think of anything else to say, I will write it down and leave it to you."

IMPETUOUS.—A correspondent of a Charleston (S. C.) paper is highly indignant at what he calls a "clear case of impertinence." viz: A Yankee peddler canvassing that city with the Constitution of the United States in a bonnet, with gilt frame! That must be an audacious fellow, considering the present discussion talk which rages in Charleston. But they needn't drive him away, as the correspondent proposes, for he will leave fast enough when he finds he has brought his wares to the wrong market.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal, intimates that Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Waterbury, will be the President of the Senate; F. A. Pike, Esq., of Calais, Speaker of the House; N. G. Hitchborn, of Stockton, State Treasurer; Charles A. Miller, Esq., of Rockland, Clerk of the House; and J. M. Lincoln, Esq., of Bath, Secretary of the Senate.

ASSAULT IN EXETER.—On Thursday night last, Mr. Deputy Sheriff Barker, of Exeter, brought to the jail, Knott Barker, bound over by Justice Isaac Hodson for a deadly assault with an axe upon the persons of his wife, Anna Hoy, and his mother, Sarah Canney, or McKenney. Hoy was ordered to give bail in \$1000, and for want of surety was committed.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been allowed for many years, to grow forth with much vigor and luxuriance when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores prematurely gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.

[St. Louis Morning Herald.]
Sold by all good Druggists.

YOUTHFUL PROSPERITY.—We know a little lad of only four summers who has an exalted opinion of Redding's Russia Salve. He has experienced its beneficial qualities in cases of burns and cuts, and when ever he sustains an injury he invariably insists on an application of Russia Salve. Sold everywhere for 25 cents a box.

NOTICES.

AYER'S HENRY PECTORAL.

Has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that has been found to do.

AYER'S CATARRHIC PILLS.

FOR THE CURS OF
Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Eczema, and all other eruptions of the skin, as a Diarrhoea, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best agent in the world for the purpose of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent men have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents have named the following names of Agents in which they have been employed, with full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that an individual followed for their cure.

WIGGS! WIGGS! WIGGS!
Batchelor's Wigs and Toupes surpass all. They are elegant, durable, and comfortable. They are fitted to a crown—no turning up behind—no shrinking of the hair; indeed they are the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

233 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS WITH GIFTS!

Don't be deceived any longer.

We the originators of the Gift Book Business, will send you new Catalogues in which we have named to you the names of the books which we have selected for you.

ALBERT COLBY & CO.,
802 No. 20 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "Flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover the remedy which Nature has stored in her great laboratory.

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters is a case of Dyspepsia cured, and a new era in medicine.

Now under the influence of these Bitters the liver is cured, the bile is secreted, and the system is purified. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which, the most inveterate and most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels, are cured.

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The Tribune is published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays. It contains the latest news from all parts of the world, and is the most authoritative source of information.

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North Kennebec Agt's Society, Annual Meeting.
The members of the North Kennebec Agt's Society are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Town Hall, in Waterbury, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

DRUMMOND & DRUMMOND,
Counsellors at Law,
WATERBURY, ME.
Attend Courts to Kennebec and Somerset Counties.
JOHN H. DRUMMOND. W. LESLIE, DRUMMOND.

W. Leslie,
Would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a new Grocery Store at
HANSBORN'S BLOCK,
Corner of Main and Elm Streets,
Waterbury, Me.

NEW SILKS, marked down
NEW TRIMMINGS, marked down
NEW DRESS GOODS of all kinds, Selling at Retail at Less than Wholesale Prices at
E. T. ELDEN'S,
Waterbury, Me.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!
New Patterns! Good Work! Low Prices!
MRS. M. A. FOLLSBERG, Main St., nearly opposite
the Kimwood Hotel, gives particular attention to cutting and making Cloaks for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

W. Leslie,
Would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a new Grocery Store at
HANSBORN'S BLOCK,
Corner of Main and Elm Streets,
Waterbury, Me.

DR. BROWN,
Has been so far reduced by Consumption, that he has been obliged to leave his home, and is now in the hospital, where he is receiving the best medical treatment.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
By J. P. NOBLE, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1800 pages, and numerous illustrations.

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Blackwood's Magazine and British Reviews.
SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

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These periodicals are the most important and influential of the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; and politics are only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers in Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the history of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the progress of the world, than can be obtained from any other source.

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REICH FUNF!
We are now opening a splendid Stock of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS,
Including
CAPES, VICTORIANES, COATS, & MUFFS.
Hudson's Bay Sable,
Stone Mountain,
Belgian Grey,
Fitch,
Badger
(A fine Mink & Children's Furs in great variety,
FUR TRIMMING, in Swan's Down, English & Belgian Grey,
Chinchilla, &c., always on hand and at low prices.
To our patrons & the public we would say, call and examine our stock, and we will satisfy you that we can and will sell Furs of all kinds at low as can be bought in Maine.
Oct 25 1899. 10 THAYER & MARSTON.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
On the First Day of November, 1899.
In conformity with the laws of the State of Maine.

CAPITAL Stock all paid in, \$200,000.00
Surplus over Capital, \$200,000.00
Assets as follows:
Real Estate owned by the Company, \$3,292.74
Loans on Improved Real Estate, secured by Mortgage, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 127,708.64
Cash on hand, 6,400.00
Cash in Banks, 16,758.50
1620 Shares Bank Stock, 171,329.24
618 Shares Railroad Stock, 24,400.00
Railroad Bonds at Market Value, 12,400.00
Loans on Personal and Collateral Security, 18,039.47
All other Furniture, Library &c., 1,131.29
Total Assets, \$433,068.83

Liabilities as follows:
Real Estate owned by the Company, \$3,292.74
Loans on Improved Real Estate, secured by Mortgage, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 127,708.64
Cash on hand, 6,400.00
Cash in Banks, 16,758.50
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Railroad Bonds at Market Value, 12,400.00
Loans on Personal and Collateral Security, 18,039.47
All other Furniture, Library &c., 1,131.29
Total Liabilities, \$433,068.83

Per Contra.
Amount of all Outstanding Claims, \$20,867.78
Amount of all Outstanding Fire Claims, 20,867.78
Amount of all Outstanding Marine Claims, 10,738.10
No Liability to Banks or Individuals, except Office Expenses.
(Signed) WILLIAM CONNER, Jr., Secretary.
Commenced at New York, N.Y., November 15, 1899.
Subscribed—Sworn to before me.
(Signed) SAMUEL S. DAY, Justice of the Peace.

L. T. BOOTHBY, Agent for Waterbury and vicinity.
Will issue policies insuring against Fire on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, Merchandise and other property, at the lowest rates. Also insuring against Marine risks on all kinds of property, at the lowest rates. Also insuring against Marine risks on all kinds of property, at the lowest rates.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Belknap County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
On the First Day of November, 1899.
In conformity with the laws of the State of Maine.

Assets as follows:
Amount of all Outstanding Claims, \$20,867.78
Amount of all Outstanding Fire Claims, 20,867.78
Amount of all Outstanding Marine Claims, 10,738.10
No Liability to Banks or Individuals, except Office Expenses.
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