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THE DRAB DRESS.

"Brother Fred, I've a favor to ask of you," and Lita Ross lifted her pretty face with a beseeching expression from a bouquet of choice flowers which she held in her small, jeweled hand.

"A favor to ask of me, sis?" was the young man's reply. "One would think from your serious, pouting countenance, it was the first one you had ever preferred, and you were about to try an experiment."

"Well, it is a sort of experiment, Fred, and before you give me an answer, I want you to think, and not say, 'O, yes, yes,' as you always do, and then not give it a second thought."

"Well, here goes, then," replied the gay, handsome young man, drawing an ottoman to the plate's feet, and seating himself with an elongated countenance, saying with mock gravity, "Your humble servant. And now proceed to business, madam."

The young girl's face assumed an earnest expression as she clasped one of her brother's hands in both of her own, and said, while the color burned up into her cheeks:

"Fred, it is this—that you will drink to me more wine. I tremble whenever I see you with the glass at your lips."

"Well, now, Lita, child, can you not trust me, knowing my entire self command, that I have no natural tendency that way, and that I only occasionally take a social glass when in the society of my friends?"

"I know it, Fred—I know all that; but your diffidence is what I fear. There is Charlie Chester thinks you a perfect pattern of goodness; and as he touched glasses with you last evening at Mrs. Reardon's, and you stood up and drank together, my heart ached, not so much for you as for him, knowing that he has not the self-command which you have, and that he loves to look upon the wine when it sparkles in the cup."

"Well, well, Lita, perhaps you are right. I never looked at it in that way before," replied Fred while his countenance wore a thoughtful expression. "But who in the name of common sense, (and now the young man smiled,) would have expected that my little fashionable, but utterly sister ever found a moment for such thoughts as these, what with her ribbons, roses, and faces? Seriously, Lita, I did not give you credit for being so much of a woman."

"Thank you for the compliment, Fred. But now promise me; I shall not be happy until you do. I have no fears for your personal safety in this matter—though I doubt your moral right to indulge in a social glass merely because Mrs. Grundy smiles on the custom—but I have fears for Charlie Chester, seeing with what a relish he drains his glass to the very dregs. Promise me, Fred; come, do this if you love me; and Lita Ross laid her hand beseechingly upon her brother's hand."

"Well, Lita, this is something of a sacrifice to ask of me. Why, I shall make myself very conspicuous by refusing a social glass. But I don't know but I'll do it, if you'll make a corresponding sacrifice. I don't care to be immolated on the altar alone."

"Name it, Fred, and if it is in my power I'll do it willingly, gladly; and Lita's soft, brown eyes danced with delight."

"Well, then, sis, I'll promise this thing if you will do what I am about to ask you. I declare, I have scarcely the heart to you look so pretty in that blue silk dress, with its lace trimmings, and your ears rings, pin and bracelets of those tiny pearls; but you must give them up if I comply with your request."

"I will, Fred—I will."

"And wear a drab dress without ornaments," said Fred.

"Next Thursday night make your first appearance at Mrs. Thurston's. Remember, you will be subjected to many remarks, and besides will look very plain by the side of your usual dress."

"I promise, Fred, in return that you will then and there comply with my request."

"Your hand, sis. And now remember, as long as you will wear drab, and that without ornaments, I will refuse a fashionable glass. But you do not know what a sacrifice you are making. I should not be surprised were you to retract any day."

"Well, Fred, we shall see. And now a kiss, as a seal of our contract," and Lita threw her arms about her brother's neck and covered his forehead, brow and lips with a shower of kisses, and plucked away through the hall, up the long polished oaken stairway to her own chamber, and seating herself, she bowed her head upon the table, and ejaculated:

"Thank God, Charlie Chester may yet be saved! And the tears rolled down over her fair face, and when she looked up there was a subdued, tender light in her eye never there before."

And this was Lita Ross, the pet plaything of the family—the sparkling, fashionable belle of the season—the coquette, so accounted. But there was in her heart a leaf as yet untried by any eye save that of her Maker, and it was inscribed her love for her childhood's playmate, Charlie Chester.

"Well, now, who'd have dreamed it?" Fred exclaimed, as soon as he found himself alone. "I thought I had touched her dearest idol, and that she could no more deny herself than she could give up her right hand. But she'll do it. I saw it in her eye. Faith, I never was so proud of her in my life! I've looked upon her as a mere child of a girl; but all at once she stands before me a noble, self-sacrificing woman! And she's right about Charlie Chester, for now I think of it, he is in danger of being drawn into the whirlpool of dissipation! Strange I've not thought of it before. I used to fancy they had quite a partiality for each other, but they're outgrown it, I reckon!"

How we pride ourselves upon discernment, and yet how widely do our conclusions often times wander from the truth!

Thursday evening came, and Frederic Ross sat in the drawing-room, waiting the appearance of Lita. There was slight rustling, and she stood before him, with her soft brown hair drawn smoothly from her brow, and confined plainly at the back of her pretty head, and amid its glossy abundance were a few sprays of heliotrope; her dress was of drab silk, with a low neckline and short sleeves, relieved by a fall of pale but rich white blonde, while her tiny foot, with its dainty satin slipper of the same shade of the dress, lay coquettishly half hidden in the thick, rich carpet.

"Come, Fred, I am ready," she exclaimed. "Am I presentable?"

"Why, Lita, love! Here he paused. Admiration was written on every feature of his speaking face; but he abruptly changed the expression, and concluded with—"Yes, Lita, presentable perhaps; but one would take you to be at least twenty-five, instead of nineteen. Faith, I'd no idea it could after you so much! Come, there's an hour yet; run and put on that rose colored erape, and take the fastenings from your hair, and let it fall in curls about your shoulders. I hate to see you, my little sis, looking so prim. There's an hour yet, and I'll wait for you. Do it now, to please me, there's a good girl."

Lita's cheeks burned crimson, and her eyes filled with tears. To think that Fred, her own brother, should tell her she looked too staid, and prim, at that! What would Char-

lie Chester think of her? For a moment the temptation was strong upon her. But she did not yield, for she saw in her mind's eye Charlie Chester with the wine-cup at his lips; she heard his mother's voice saying, "Charlie, Charlie, enter not into temptation!" as plainly as when she heard her whisper it in his ear as he turned from his cottage home a few weeks previous. It was those words and the look of gentle sorrow that filled the mother's eyes with tears, that first aroused Lita's fears in regard to Charlie, and ever since that time she had watched him closely; she had learned to know that his feet had taken hold on slippery places, and in her solitude she had long been devising some way in which she might benefit him without her agency being suspected. She did not care to betray her interest in him, as he had avoided her studiously for more than a year; and besides she feared to wound him by forcing upon him the thought that she imagined him incapable of self-control. But now she had devised a way in which either of these contingencies could be avoided. And having obtained her brother's consent, should she yield it up simply to gratify her love of dress and admiration? No, no, she would not—she could not. More than that, she dared not—laying her hand in its tiny kid glove, upon her brother's shoulder, she said:

"Brother Fred, I shall go as I am, though I would gladly consult your taste and my own by exchanging this sombre dress for the rose-colored erape, but it would not be right; I should despise myself. I am sorry you are mortified at my appearance. I did not think before I came below, that I looked so old, and prim, but of course I do, as you say so."

"Never mind, sis; I'm proud of you, let you look as you will. I should not have loved you half as well had you weakly yielded to my request. And now run and get your hat and cloak, for the carriage waits at the door."

Had my readers looked closely into the eyes of Frederic Ross, they would have seen something closely resembling a tear glittering upon his dark lashes, which he hurriedly wiped away upon his delicately perfumed handkerchief, as Lita turned from him. And Lita thought he had never looked so lovingly upon her as he did when he banded her so tenderly into the carriage; and she was quite sure that his bearing was more than usually proud as he led her to the farther end of the reception room, to present her to Mrs. Thurston, the lady of the house.

"Lita Ross, as I live!" cried an imperious beauty, as she tossed her stately head. "I wonder what new freak has taken possession of her?"

"O, she likes to render herself conspicuous," replied another lady, curiously toying with one of her long golden curls. "See how all eyes follow her. I should not care to be in her place. She looks like a Quakeress-matron of thirty or thirty-five. You'll stand quite a chance of reigning belle to-night, now that she has hidden her beauty under a cloud of drab."

Miss Milford, the young lady addressed, colored a little at the doubtful compliment, and gathering up her pale blue satin dress, sailed stately away.

"Miss Ross," said Mrs. Thurston, bending her gentle face near to Lita's, "will you give me a key to the mystery that so sorely puzzles my guests, viz: the plainness of your dress to-night?"

"I cannot at present, Mrs. Thurston," replied Lita, "but at some future time I may. I hope you do not think I have done anything improper? I have a motive which you would approve of, if I were at liberty to name it; and Lita stood blushing through her smiles at the inquiring face of the lady."

"O, no, Miss Ross, nothing improper; but it seems so different from your girlish self, that it causes speculation in the minds of many. But do not let it trouble you. I think it very becoming to you, this drab dress with its white blonde trimmings; in short I never saw you looking so lovely as to-night, though not quite so brilliant as is your wont."

"O, Mrs. Thurston, you do not really mean it! I am sure I am looking very plain—Brother Fred said before we left home, I looked twenty-five, and so very prim; and I have felt as though it were true all the evening. It must be your partiality for me, my dear Mrs. Thurston, indeed it must."

"Not at all, Lita. I am quite sincere in my opinion; and I have heard others say the same."

Lita Ross is Lita Ross, dress her as you may," said a light-hearted girl, as she stood talking with her companion. "Just see her, Harry, as she stands there with the light fall, yet to have seen them, no one would ever have imagined that they had the slightest interest in common."

Lita sat alone in the back parlor of her home, thinking of the past, of the happy hours she had spent with Charlie Chester when she was a mere child, wondering why he avoided her so studiously of late, when she was aroused by a low tap at the door, and before her stood the object of her thoughts. With heightened color and an embarrassed air she welcomed him, wondering at this unceremonious call. A few moments of silence followed his entrance, and then Charlie Chester drew his seat near her and said:

"Lita—Lita, my early playmate, my childhood's love, now that I know, and can trust myself, you entrust your life, your happiness, to my keeping? Will you be my wife? I owe to you all that I have, all that I am. It was through your influence I abandoned the wine-cup in time to save me from an inevitable grave. O, Lita, what, what do I not owe you? And yet this very fact encourages me, to ask for more. Say will you trust me, and become my wife?"

The small hand he held nestling more confidently in his, the brown eyes uplifted to his face with so much of truthful love in them, answered him; and, sitting there, she told him of all the long years his image had been hidden in her heart—of her fears for his safety when she saw him with the wine-cup pressed to his lips, and of her resolve to save him, and the consequent adoption of her drab dress.

And it was for my sake, and mine alone, that led you to this sacrifice! And yet you did not know half my danger. I loved wine; my thirst for it was daily becoming more intense, and a few months longer would have placed me beyond the hope of all; but you were the 'good angel' commissioned by God to save me."

Lita is now a happy wife and mother, but she still maintains her plain style of dress. She wears a drab dress on her bridal day, and

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"Yes, a temperance man if you like it. I've signed a pledge, too, and it's useless to urge me more, for I'm bound to keep it."

Lita Ross had stationed herself near the folding-door, and not only had she seen all that had taken place at the side-board, but not a word had passed but had reached her ear. With a heart filled with happiness she turned away; and at that moment would not have exchanged for the richest dress around her, her own simple drab dress.

Several weeks wore away, and yet Lita was never in public in anything but drab.

"It is ridiculous in a child of her years," said a lady as Lita entered a large dry goods establishment—"perfectly ridiculous." I suppose she thinks it will pass for eccentricity. But it is not; it is downright folly. If she was my girl, I'd shut her up in the house and keep her upon bread and water, before I'd see her making such a simplication of herself. Only see that drab bonnet, with its white ruche and strings, and the drab silk dress and cape—quite suitable for her grandmother!"

"I have heard it called one of the finest dressed ladies upon the street, to-day, by a gentleman from Europe," replied the clerk, and he expressed a desire to obtain an introduction to her."

"Ah, indeed," said the lady, tossing her head. "Show me some lilac moiré."

Frederic Ross, said Charlie Chester, drawing Fred's arm within his own, as they left the crowd who thronged Mrs. Grundy's musical assemblies, "Will you walk with me? I've something to say—a few questions to ask you; if you will not deem it impertinent in me."

Frederic readily acceded to the request, and no sooner were they alone, than Charlie said:

"Perhaps you will think it strange, but I am anxious to know why you so suddenly left off taking a 'fashionable glass.' It alarmed me. I said whenever I saw you turn from me, 'I hope that he fears to trust himself?' or what has wrought the change in him?" And now will you not give me the key that will unlock this mystery?"

"Yes, Charlie, I will, was the ready reply. And then he proceeded to tell him the circumstances that led to this change in his habits, omitting to relate that his name was particularly mentioned as the one over whom Lita especially feared the influence of her brother's example."

"Your sister is an angel of goodness, Fred; you may well be proud of and worship her. If more ladies would take the stand she has done, young men would have higher inducements to break from fashionable follies; but instead of that, they smile upon any custom which 'dear, delightful, Mrs. Grundy' sanctions, and give the cold shoulder to carry out his own honest sentiments. You, with your wealth and position, are an exception; but I should find it quite a different thing. And yet I'm resolved to follow your example; and whenever temptation is strong upon me, I will look upon Lita, in her dark drab dress, and call to mind the sacrifice she has made; not so much from fear that her brother might fall a prey to the wine-cup, but lest others who have not so much self-control might take encouragement from your example."

After a few moments spent in discussing the subject, the two friends parted; and when Fred related their conversation to Lita, after expressing her satisfaction, she stole away to her chamber, as was her wont, to give full vent to the gratitude of her heart, and an earnest petition ascended to Heaven that Charlie Chester might have strength imparted to remain true to his vow.

Well, Lita, so this rich, talented, handsome European, who used so earnestly for this little white hand, has shared the same fate with your many suitors. You're an enigma, sis, and I'm afraid if I do not exert my authority you'll never be married."

"I am sure I shall not, Fred, unless my heart goes with my hand! And Lita smiled a queer smile as she looked up from her eyes. "I don't leave me with that sober face, for I assure you I am very happy as I am."

"I doubt it, sis," was the laughing rejoinder, as Fred closed the door and went out through the long hall, humming a snatch of a sentimental song.

Two years had flown by, and still Charlie Chester had kept his vow inviolate. Lita had watched him narrowly, and every day in her heart she thanked God that this was so; and yet to have seen them, no one would ever have imagined that they had the slightest interest in common."

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convinced of this, from the fact that my second daughter is already far more frivolous, and has more false ideas of life and the world, than her sister, while she is following exactly in Kate's footsteps. But it is far more in the early training of a judicious mother."

In the present system of educating farmers' girls, I am confident that the great fault lies with the farmer's wife. Many times it is easier for her to do the work herself, than to take the trouble of teaching her daughters. Oftener still, from sheer thoughtlessness, she does not implant in their impressionable minds those correct views of the ends and aims of life and usefulness here, which are a safeguard against the trivial and false notions so often imbibed from their associates in a boarding school, until they return with hands too delicate to be immersed in dish-water, and heads too full of dress, society and 'conquest' to give any comfort to the home circle. Then let every farmer's wife who is a mother, consider well the responsibility of her charge; for on her depends, in a great measure, the future prosperity of the agricultural community.

[Country Gentleman.]

Where Does Wealth Come From.

If a dweller in dry goods takes an account of his stock of property, a portion of it will be set down as a number of yards of cloth. Let us examine a piece of this—say a piece of sheeting—and see where the wealth in it comes from. In the first place, the cotton was raised on a Southern plantation. The seed was planted in the ground, and when the plant came up it was plowed and hoed till the cotton was ripe. When it was picked, baled and sent to market. By this process no new matter was created. It is regarded by chemists and philosophers as settled, that matter cannot be produced by man. The elements which form the cotton were previously floating in the air or resting in the earth. All that the planter did was to bring them together in new combinations, by which process he gave them value. It will be found that all production of wealth, consists in changing the relation, or form, or location of some portion of matter in a way to impart to it value. After the bale of cotton reached the shipping port, it was placed on board of a vessel and sent over sea to the manufacturer. By this change of location additional value was given to it. The merchant is not only just as really a producer of wealth as the farmer, but he produces wealth in the same way. Both of them give value to matter by changing the location. The manufacturer draws the cotton out into long slender threads, and weaves it into a web of cloth; by this change of its form—of several parts in relation to each other—giving it additional value. It then passes into the hands of the trader, who separates the large quantity into small parcels convenient for use, and transports it into the neighborhoods where it is wanted. By thus changing its location, and the relations of its several parts to each other, he imparts to it additional value. The trader is a producer of wealth in the same sense as is the farmer or the manufacturer.

There was a time when there was no wealth in the world; it is now to be reckoned by millions of millions, and if we examine each item of it, we shall find that all of this wealth has been produced by making changes in the form, or the relation of the parts, or the location of the several articles of which wealth consists.

Let us take one more case—that of a ship. A certain value is given to the logs by cutting them down and transporting them to the saw mill—changing their location. They receive additional value by being sawn into plank or timbers—removing the surplus, changing the relation of their several parts to each other. The transportation to the shipyard gives them additional value—changing their location. Then cutting away the portions which are not wanted, and placing the materials together in the ship, gives them another installment of value. The ship constitutes \$50,000 worth, or \$500,000 of the wealth of the world, and all this wealth has been produced by changing the form of some material substance, or the relation of its several parts to each other, or its location, in such a way as to impart value to it.

It will be observed that the reason why these changes give value to the material is that they advance it a step in the process of adapting it to gratify some human want. If labor is bestowed upon an article in a way not to have this effect, such labor adds nothing to its value, and of course does not increase the wealth either of the laborer or of the world. If a farmer works the whole season to raise a crop which will satisfy no want, his season's labor adds nothing to his own wealth or the wealth of mankind. If a manufacturer makes such changes in the forms of his articles as not to increase their usefulness, he does not, by such changes add anything to their value or to his own wealth. If a merchant buys hides in New York and transports them to Buenos Ayres, where they are worth less than they are in New York, he not only loses his own money, but diminishes the wealth of the world by the operation.

[Scientific American.]

SELF CONTROL.—The want of self control is to be traced, in the first place, to neglect of early discipline. Every human being is possessed of a complex nature. He has a physical, a mental, and a moral constitution. Each part needs to be developed, modelled and cultivated according to the laws which the Creator has established. Our natural passions, reason and conscience enter into our very being. If these are neglected, the passions become wild and ungovernable, and are like thorns and briars that infect the grounds. The intellect is eclipsed and the conscience starved as with a hot iron. If the passions are restrained and brought into subjection, the man may be disposed to lead a quiet and peaceable life. If the mind is cultivated and enriched with the treasures of learning, without proper attention to its physical nature, the man may become a brilliant luminary, but under a storm of passions he may fall like Lucifer, and be buried in everlasting night. If the heart is renewed and the conscience purified, which is seldom the case unless the child is taught subjection to a rightful authority, the person will surely be under the control of a benevolent spirit, though the sphere of its activity may be limited by ignorance, and the want of self-control may cause a cloud to obscure its brightness. But that man who gains a mastery over his own spirit—who disciplines his mind and stores it with various knowledge—

who keeps his heart glowing with the love of God—that man is the most useful, the most happy, the most safe. That man comes nearest to the Apostle Paul, nearest to the statue of a perfect man in Christ Jesus.

In our early education there is great danger of neglecting the passions, of rather of allowing them to gain ascendancy. They will spring up in the morning of our existence; they daily and hourly cry for indulgence; and sometimes they become very strong before the intellect and conscience are fully aroused. Such will very generally be the result, unless special pains are taken to restrain and subdue the passions, and give the judgment and the moral sense the supremacy over them.

Borrowing Neighbors.

The laws do not reach all a woman's afflictions. If her husband forgets his gallantry, and attempts to use arguments more forcible than elegant, the law steps in to take the hickory stick out of his grasp; if a thief helps himself to her purse without the previous ceremony of asking permission, the law calls him and returns the abstracted goods. The legal code is longer than we can think of without a pain over our eyebrows—but where is the law made and provided to protect a miserable female against borrowing?

"Missus wants to know if you won't lend her your umbrella this morning—ours are all broken, and she's got to go out."

Our umbrella! and the rain coming down at the rate of fifteen knots an hour? Shade of St. Swilken! does our neighbor suppose we are water-proof ourselves; like a duck, or a yard of patent oil-cloth? How are we to get down town in case of necessity, we would like to know?—However, anything for a peace. Take the umbrella—take our India rubber boots—take our Balmoral skirt, even, if less want content the borrower—only keep away from the rest of the day.

Vain hope!

Would we have any objection to lend our little Zouave jacket pattern? Mrs. Trim wouldn't ask for it, only little Tommy got hold of hers last week, and tore it up for a kite-tail. No, certainly, take it along! If ever the deprecative element took human shape, Tommy Trim is that embodiment, and if he came across the original document of the Declaration of Independence itself, he would pounce upon it for that kite, which has more tails than any Pasha in history. We never expect to see the pattern again, but what then? It wouldn't do for Mrs. Trim to think as disabbling.

Rap, rap, rap again! just as our scattered ideas are beginning to assume some definite shape once more, and our pen is freshly dipped into the ink-stand. Another neighbor would like to borrow the morning paper, the new book on the table, and the last number of 'Life Illustrated.'

People call this a free country, yet not for the life of us dare we send back word that we haven't read the desired articles ourselves—and there goes our nice little half hour of reading before dinner. The neighbors have borrowed pretty much all our books, except the Bible and the big Dictionary—nobody seems to want these last volumes.

Would we send over our peppermint bottle to Mrs. Slack's? Jacob had the tooth-ache, and as Mrs. Slack had a lot of unexpected company, she would take it very kind if we could lend her a cup of molasses and a pound or two of butter?

That's right! drab but slender stock of molasses to the drags. Always happens so—just as sure as we calculate the cupboard shelves to a nicety, and don't go to the grocer's, that very day our neighbors want the identical article that is nearest out! Company, indeed! we expect company to dinner—our husband is coming up on that special errand, and if he don't have apple dumplings and molasses, he thinks the world is coming to an end. But no matter, Mrs. Slack—help yourself—and if your half-witted Bridget stirs the oil of peppermint into the soft gingerbread, and sets Jacob's tooth jumping with molasses, she will win our everlasting gratitude!

Mrs. Stephens wants to borrow our new bonnet five minutes, just for her cousin from the country to look at, and she sends it back with a greasy finger-mark on the white velvet of the cape! Now, if there's a weak spot about us, it is that bonnet, and—

Well, our feminine readers can guess what we said in the first transports of our indignation. It might not look so well in print.

We thought that bonnet was the last drop in our cup, but it wasn't—the last drop was a neat little three-cornered note, a-stuffed with a dove and an olive leaf, from the old maid across the way: "Miss Jenkins wants to go to the lecture to-night, and she has no one to accompany her; do you suppose that our husband would just sit fast as he goes?"

Lending our husband! Only think of it? After this we shall not be astonished at any thing, not even if the sewing-machine and the family baby are sent for!

Home comes 'Life Illustrated' from our literary neighbor, with the most interesting paragraph neatly clipped out; she keeps a scrap book! Of course it never occurred to her that it might possibly like to pursue the paragraph in question! And we have the pleasure of hearing, during the next few days, that Mrs. Smith thought our umbrella was a most too shabby to carry—that Mrs. Tim's dress maker pronounced our Zouave pattern to 'set like distraction,' and that our new bonnet was not very nice after all!

These are the pleasures of lending! [Life Illustrated.]

THE PURPOSE OF THE PEOPLE.—There is no mistake—determination is the word. The people are determined that this Union shall stand, and that its laws shall be enforced. The tokens may be seen and heard on all sides. The minister in his pulpit, the merchant at his desk, the mechanic at his bench, the scholar in his closet, the drayman in the streets—all classes, all callings, all conditions, show the same spirit of fidelity. Here and there are exceptions—men who would let treason do its worst rather than resist it—but these are a poor minority. The overwhelming sentiment is for the Union at all costs—for its preservation peaceably, if possible, but at all events for its preservation.

If this feeling has been somewhat slow in manifesting itself, it has been so because there has been a general incredulity that the Union was seriously threatened; because, too, when the danger was realized, it was believed that it could easily be averted by correcting slight faults that had been done amiss; and by a generous policy of conciliation. It was not until the hostile attitude of South Carolina became openly hostile and her treason unmistakable, that the North began to consider the sterner bearings of the issue; and just in proportion as secession has advanced, has the determination to put it down become deeper and firmer. There still prevails an intense desire for an amicable settlement. Men of all parties generally consider that there is no dispute between the two sections that may not be rightly and fairly adjusted under the Constitution. The great majority of the North are prepared to concede much—there is in fact, no limit of magnanimity to which they will not go, if they can be met in anything like a loyal and liberal spirit. But we to those who take this clinging to peace as acquiescence in treason. It will be

most fatal of all mistakes to confound for-
bearance with weakness, or the spirit of con-
ciliation with either childishness or slavishness.
The North will not give up its manhood; it
will consent to no exacted humiliation; it is
prepared, if need be, to maintain not only the
Union, but its own proper place in the Union
at all hazards. There is no sterner sentiment
than loyalty; there is no more generous sen-
timent than patriotism;—the North has these,
and from them will come a mingled firmness
and discretion, which will give it the highest
moral force possible.—[New York World.]

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, & DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, . . . JAN. 17, 1861.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON, & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 30 State
street, Boston, and 119 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for
the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements
and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.
S. H. SMILES, (successor to T. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertis-
ing Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston, is
authorized to receive Advertisements at the same rates as re-
quired by us.

Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named
above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Relating either to the business or editorial department of this
paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "EASTERN
MAIL OFFICE."

Now is the time! and our books are pre-
pared for a general settlement with subscribers
for the Mail. Don't wait for an agent to call,
as it only increases the bill. Produce and
wood will be received if promptly tendered
(This notice is earnestly addressed to all who
are owing for one year. Those who pay in
advance are always entitled to our special
thanks.)

How is Secession?

This is the question on all tongues; and it
seems to us that the whole matter grows day
by day more and more mysterious and alarm-
ing. Every movement develops a depth and
blackness of treasonable designs that were not
dreamed of till the thickening of the plot drove
them into the light; while on the other hand
all discussion reveals a positive incapacity in
our government, from its very foundation, to
sustain and defend itself against internal foes,
that is absolutely frightful for peace-loving and
well meaning men to contemplate. When the
first active steps in secession were taken they
were imputed to the madness of disappointed
party leaders, to whom reflection would in
time bring discretion;—certainly it could not
be a case beyond even the theory of coercion.
Nobody dreamed that the whole South, backed
even by the government itself, had mutually
arranged a plan to break up and utterly de-
stroy our entire national fabric, on condition
that they were defeated by the republicans.
With a people whose governing principle per-
mitted a majority to rule, such a determination,
however great the exasperation, could hardly
be charged to the most corrupt opponent. In
a nation whose history presents but a single
traitor, who could conceive that the leadership
of a great national party was bonded in
treachery, whose sole contingency was rule or
ruin? It was supposed South Carolina would
stand nearly alone in the absurdity of nominal
secession, and that a brief period of reflection
would show her that the advantages of the
Union were greater than she could afford to
cast away. But one after another of her
associates in treason file into the lead of seces-
sion as naturally as the letters of the alphabet
follow each other; showing that the entire
phalanx were dyed traitors from the beginning.
Even the government itself, with its entire
partisan leadership at the north, is only par-
tially saved from implication in the scheme by
the apparent enormity of the work to which it
had committed itself. That the real freemen
of the north were blind to the full length and
breadth of this great treason, it is no humilia-
tion to confess. It was beyond the conception
of any but traitors; and the few who earliest
proclaimed the danger were themselves nearest
the taint of treason. It even contemplated
breaking up the government at Washington
and leaving the country in anarchy. There
can be no doubt that it had this full extent;
and that but for influences outside the cabinet,
this climax of treason, unexampled in history,
would have been attained.

Up to this time no actual progress has been
made in staying the work of secession. The
friends of the Union may have imagined other-
wise; but unless something has been
gained by proposed concessions from the North,
which are as yet but bare propositions, we
discover not the most trivial gain—but rather
the reverse. The government has in fact
taken no position, but that of inactivity. The
president proclaims it as his duty to execute
the laws, but he has made no move to do so.
It turns out that the Star of the West went to
Charleston only through a blunder, and that
the Brooklyn followed to correct the error, and
not to give her any protection against South
Carolina. The Star of the West has come
back with her provisions and troops, and Maj.
Anderson is not to have any reinforcements;
and it is asserted on good authority that the
cabinet are a unit in the opinion that the gov-
ernment can only be preserved by inactivity,
and not by arms. Hence the occupancy of
the forts and arsenals is regarded as unimpor-
tant, and no efforts will be made to recover or
secure them. The ground taken is, that there
will be a reaction at the South, against seces-
sion, if the people are let alone. Humiliating
as this report may be, perhaps no better is left.
Let the government itself be secured, and if it
has no power of coercion, trust the seceding
States to their own reflections, with the hope
that even with traitors wise counsels may ul-
timately prevail.

Our Representative, and other friends at the
Capital, are entitled to our thanks for numer-
ous favors.—Reports, &c.

Hon. F. H. Morse had withdrawn his name,
as candidate for U. S. Senator, and this ac-
counts for the small vote thrown for him in the
legislative caucuses, last week.

Mississippi River Correspondence.

Oct. 1860.

In bidding adieu to Minnesota, we bear
with us the most favorable impressions of the
State. Her soil, general resources and enter-
prise for developing these resources far exceed
our expectations. In approaching the wharf
to take steamer we find the same hurry and
confusion, ever attending the ingress and egress
of public conveyances. Such is the competition
at present, between the two lines of steamers,
that the Packet line running far down the
river, and the line connecting with the cars at
LaCrosse, that this morning we procured tick-
ets taking us from St. Paul to Chicago, a
distance of between four and five hundred
miles, for one dollar each, including board,
staterooms, &c., while on board the steamer,
perhaps to-morrow we should have to pay \$10
or \$12 each for the same ticket.

We pass another day and night on the Mis-
sissippi, a day in taking leave of LaCrosse
friends, and then take cars to cross the State
of Wisconsin, enroute to Illinois. As we
leave LaCrosse, the early morning promises a
fine day, but unexpectedly a cloud appears,
which soon becomes fearfully threatening; the
heavens are suddenly darkened portending the
speedy approach of night; and as the thunder,
peal after peal, rends the sky, preceded by
vivid and terrific flashes of lightning, and the
rain falls almost literally in torrents, it seems
as if the whole artillery of heaven were in
commotion. One of the most fearful tempests
we have ever witnessed has come upon us in a
moment. Yet our iron horse heeds not the
violence of the storm, but faithful to his trust,
bears us safely on our way, while we enjoy all
the comforts of a home, parlor. Thus are we
enabled to appreciate, more truly than ever
before, the convenience, nay the luxury of such
a mode of conveyance.

A portion of the western part of Wisconsin
is comparatively rough, to some extent diver-
sified with hills and bluffs—much of the land
is yet unbroken. We pass many towns just
springing into existence, and some already
quite large—of the latter class is Sparta, an
hour's ride from LaCrosse, a beautiful, active
town, rapidly increasing. During the forenoon
we have glimpses of the Wisconsin river, but
not sufficient to get an idea of its bold imposing
scenery, of which we hear so much. Portage
city is a town of considerable importance, but
we merely get a glimpse of it.

The town of Fox Lake, which we pass at
some little distance, is the seat of Wis. Female
College; it is a decidedly pleasant village, with
some fine residences, four churches, a substan-
tial elegant stone structure for the Institution;
town increasing moderately. Fox Lake upon
which the town is located is tributary to the
Rock river waters. Beaver Dam, ten miles
further on, is a city of some seven or eight
thousand inhabitants, occupying a pleasant
locality at the head of a beautiful sheet of wa-
ter, called Beaver Dam Pond, beavers having
at some period made a dam across it. Manu-
facturing is a prominent business here, mer-
chandise also claims a good share of attention,
the city furnishing very fine stores. The most
attractive object to a stranger is the edifice of
Wis. Wayland University. This is a beautiful
structure, occupying an eminence overlooking
the whole city and region around; the front is
of Milwaukee brick, a delicate rose color, the
architecture chaste and elegant. This Institu-
tion, yet in its infancy, is under the auspices of
the Baptists; it has been in operation under
efficient officers, but the crisis, financial and
political, through which our country is passing
shake the Institutions of the West to their
very centre; that is, those which have not as
yet been able to secure a firm basis financially.
The friends of the University are now making
a strenuous effort to place it on a permanent
and sure foundation in a pecuniary point, and
are hopeful of success.

At Minnesota Junction, where the cars
branch off for the State of Minnesota, we had
a sumptuous dinner, handsomely served and
made up of every luxury which the keenest
appetite of weary traveller need demand. As
we pass into the southern part of Wis., the
face of the country becomes beautiful, we see
again the broad prairie varied by gentle swells
and undulations, and interspersed with large
gracefully waving trees, crowned with autumnal
foliage, giving an air of subdued beauty to the
whole picture. Handsome towns are
scattered all along this part of the route, it
being an older part of the State. Watertown
is a place of considerable importance with fine
buildings and the usual et ceteras to make up a
pleasant town.

Jaynesville is very attractive in appearance,
having elegant residences, with beautiful
grounds, shade trees and the like in the sub-
urbs, and all the requisites of a delightful rural
city in the town.

At eight o'clock in the evening we reach
Chicago, and here we gratefully rest from our
journeying, to enjoy awhile the comforts of the
traveller's home, which our country so abun-
dantly furnishes. Everything here is in pro-
cess of preparation for the reception of Senator
Douglas, consequently the city is thronged
with visitors, but as Chicago has numerous
first class hotels, we have been enabled to se-
cure a home which furnishes pleasant rooms,
handsome luxuries, a bountiful table,
a multitude of servants, and "last though not
least" a house densely filled with guests.

Miss Bremer in her notes upon America,
pronounced Chicago a "genuine baby of the
great West," but at present, it seems to have
quite outgrown its babyhood, and become at
least a hopeful youth. Nowhere in the West
do we see such evidences of uninterrupted
perseverance and enterprise, not to say "go-
ahead attitude," as in Chicago. We hear
them talk of a financial crisis, but as we look
around upon immense, costly structures, just
completed and others in process of erection,
and see manifold improvements that must re-
quire enormous sums of money, it strikes us

that either they cannot have been solely pre-
sented, or else they possess the happy faculty of
moving on without funds as well as with.
We would not pretend to compare Chicago
with any eastern city, for we do not believe it
compatible with that land of "steady habits"
to produce a town requiring the rapid strides
that have been made here. Some twenty-five
years since, the site of this great western city
was an undisturbed wilderness. Six years
since we passed a few days here; the improve-
ments within that time are very marked, spec-
imens of architectural beauty have multiplied,
the city locality has been much improved by
grading; shade trees have accumulated, and
in some points grown into groves. The city
furnishes magnificent stores, both as regards
buildings and assortment of goods, elegant and
some superb church edifices are scattered here
and there in the city.

The Court House is a massive, imposing
structure of great architectural merit. Some
of the private mansions in the city are really
palatial; many of the retired avenues are
beautiful; that on the Lake is a charming, if
not an unsurpassed promenade. It is of am-
ple width, washed on one side by Lake Mich-
igan, which to the vision is as boundless as old
ocean, and on the other side are elegant resi-
dences, most of them indicative of both taste
and wealth. This side of the street is bordered
by a double row of fine trees, affording deli-
cious shade for promenading.

The city is laid out in squares, on many of
these, in the more quiet portions of the town,
a double row of trees on either side, wave
their graceful branches, and thus protect the
weary pedestrian from the scorching rays of
the summer sun.

A superb structure is in process of erection
for a hotel. Chicago is the mart of business
generally throughout an immense territory,
and more particularly of the grain and lumber
trade. The improvements of the city are
entirely local, not extending even into the
suburbs. Indeed there is often a want of tid-
iness in the aspect of things as one passes into
the country.

We listened to an address from the Hon.
Stephen A. Douglas, while in the city, not
long before election, but that address has been
extensively circulated and freely criticised,
rendering further comment unnecessary.

On our return to the interior of Wisconsin,
we take the Railroad on the border of the
Lake, which carries us through several large,
handsome towns. Racine, Kenosha, Milwau-
kee, &c., but getting merely a bird's eye
glimpse of them we will not attempt description.
In many respects this route is not as pleasant
as that through the southern part of the State.
Here is less prairie, less cultivated soil, the
surface of the country is rougher in its general
aspect, but we pass extensive forests, and they
are beautiful in their gorgeous display of au-
tumnal tints.

After ten week's rambling, we find ourselves
again seated under our own "vine and fig
tree," a description of which we may give
you at some future time.

AMELIA.

SINGING SCHOOL.—Attention is invited to
the advertisement of Mr. Carpenter, in another
column. Mr. C. is a gentleman of good abil-
ity and large experience in his profession, and
is well known in this vicinity as a reliable and
efficient teacher. He needs no recommenda-
tion at our hands, and will doubtless receive
what he well deserves, the encouragement and
support of this community, of which he is a
worthy member, in preference to irresponsible
strangers. He will no doubt faithfully per-
form his whole duty to those who come under
his care, and his school will be found profitable
as well as pleasant.

TICONDI DIVISION, S. OF T.—The follow-
ing is a list of the officers chosen for the pres-
ent quarter:—

G. F. Waters, W. P.
C. S. Newell, W. A.
S. D. Webb, R. S.
W. A. Stevens, A. R. S.
H. Bailey, F. S.
F. S. Chase, T.
E. R. Drummond, Chap.
S. Keith, C.
J. Hill, Jr., A. C.
E. G. Atkinson, J. S.
G. A. L. Merrifield, O. S.

A GOOD TIME.—The scholars of the Bath
High School recently held a love, which we
have no doubt was what the Times styled it—
"a good time." An inviting table was
spread, and the teachers of the public schools,
with the committee, Mayor, and others, were
present as guests. It was a free and easy
social interview, the young folks amusing
themselves actively and their elders enjoying
the sight passively. During the evening a
very beautiful copy of Scott's Poems was pre-
sented to L. Dutton, Esq., the popular Prin-
cipal of the school; and of this incident the
Times says:—

We characterize this as the most interesting
feature of the evening, because it is indicative
of the good feeling and harmony existing be-
tween the scholars and teachers, so essential to
the welfare and prosperity of the school. The
presentation speech was brief, but to the point;
the acceptance speech, more lengthy,
presented many ideas concerning the relations
of teachers and scholars, worthy of serious
consideration.

SNOW'S PATFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE.—This
publication is hereafter to be issued
weekly, with new type and many improvements
which will render it the most reliable guide to
the Railways in N. England. It is now pub-
lished by Geo. K. Snow & Hapgood, at No.
40 Devonshire street, Boston, at \$1.50 a year,
or five cents a single number.

TERMINUS AT THE SOUTH.—The follow-
ing extract from a private letter from New
Orleans, received in August, and published in
the Kennebec Journal, reveals a bad state
of things among our Southern friends:—

You know I am no abolitionist, neither a
black Republican. I have always been a dem-
ocrat, was brought up one; but for all this
I stand as good a chance as any one to have

outrages committed on me in this way; if I
get the ill will of a southerner he would only
have to say that he heard me utter abolition
sentiments, and I should have short notice to
leave town, and be lucky if I got off without
a new suit of homespun, made of tar and
feathers. More than this, it is dangerous to
get the ill-will of a nigger, for all he has to
do is to say to some resident: "Massa, dat
gemman talk abolition to me. His word
would be taken before mine; and, without
judge or jury, I would have to leave the coun-
try, and maybe not get farther than the first
tree at that."

Legislature of Maine.

Committees have under consideration the
Personal Liberty Bill.

On the 9th inst. John L. Hodsdon was
chosen Adjutant General.

In making up the House Committees, Per-
cival, of Waterville, was put upon the Com-
on County Estimates, and on the Joint Stand-
ing Com. on Agriculture; Nye, of Fairfield,
on Com. on Pay Roll, and on Printing and
Binding, and on Joint Standing Com. on the
Reform School.

In the House, on Wednesday, the petition
of Sam'l Buck, of Fairfield, was presented,
that he may be set off from Kendall's Mills
village, and that the boundary lines of said
village may be altered. An act to prevent
the gerrymandering of the City of Portland
was put through in a hurry.

On Friday, petitions were presented in the
Senate, asking for a complete and scientific
survey of the State which were referred to the
committee on Agriculture. A bill fixing the
salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court at
\$2500 per annum, was put upon its passage.

An amendment to the Parsonage Bill is pro-
posed, which will exempt all the real and per-
sonal estate of any accredited minister of the
Gospel from taxation.

On Monday, a memorial for the repeal of
the Personal Liberty Bill was received from
Edmund Longley, a native of Maine, but a
resident of Virginia for 18 years.

On Tuesday, a preamble was introduced
setting forth the loyalty of Maine to the Union
and that treason exists in several States ac-
companying with an order that the committee
on Military affairs be directed to inquire into
the condition, efficiency and available strength
of the military forces of this State, in view of
the probable exigency that may arise for its
use in aid of our National Government.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—The following gen-
tlemen have been appointed aids de camp of
the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Col.—
A. W. Wildes, Esq., of Skowhegan; James
F. Miller, Esq., of Portland; Ebenezer Web-
ster, Esq., of Orono; and William A. Win-
ship, Esq., of Portland.

Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer, has re-
turned to this country, and recently gave a
very successful exhibition of his wonderful
powers in New York.

The Thrice-Weekly Journal and Age, of
the present legislative session, are larger than
the former issues, and in addition to full ac-
counts of the legislative proceedings and other
interesting reading, contain telegraphic reports
up to the time of going to press. These are
attractive features, in these stirring times.

AID AND COMFORT!—Fairfield was one of
the first to organize a Farmer's Club; but the
town that produces the best oxen in Maine is
too broad to be gathered round one hearti-
ness, and a second club has been organized.
Three times as many more would find room to
be useful. The "Ridge Road" neighborhood,
where some of the most thrifty farmers reside,
has formed a club, and will no doubt find it a
means of much social as well as pecuniary
profit.

Mr. Obed Emery, the Secretary,
writes us:—
The Citizens in this vicinity having discus-
ed Secession till it has become threadbare,
concluded to change the subject, and talk upon
agricultural interests, at home; and those
favoring the formation of a Club were request-
ed to meet at Obed Emery's, Jan. 10th at 6
P. M. for this purpose. The friends readily
responded to the call, and the meeting was
called to order by A. I. Emery. Abner Buck
was elected President, and Obed Emery Sec-
retary. To designate this from other Clubs
in town, we call it the "Ridge Road Farmers'
Club."

We hope our friends will not hide their
light under a bushel, but send the substance of
their discussion to the Mail, with a notice of
the following meeting and subject. Apples
are plenty, and there are many good social
evenings in store for the Ridge Road Club. If
they have an apple to spare it may be called
for, some time.

Where is the Winslow Club? They are
losing the best of the winter evenings—and
we hope to be remembered when they send out
their cards.

COLD.—We have had three or four days of
intensely cold weather, the thermometer fall-
ing as low as 35 degrees. There is a good
depth of snow, which is increasing almost
daily; and everything promises that winter
will commend itself to the usual appreciation,
through the control of the heat and cold.

Good fires, warm clothing, nice woodpiles, and
 snug dwellings will continue to give comfort
and happiness, because the severity of north-
ern winter renders them necessary. Thank
God for winter! that through its biting sever-
ities gives us all its comforting opposites.

WATERVILLE FARM CLUB.—The next
meeting, on Tuesday evening, will be at Col.
Isaiah Marston's—subject "Farm Crops."

The meetings thus far have fallen on unfa-
vorable nights, and it can hardly be told wheth-
er the club is dead or alive. We hope the
next meeting will settle the question. At Mr.
Morrill's, the last meeting held a pleasant
discussion, though but few were present. We
have no report.

The speech of Senator Harlan of Iowa, is generally
spoken of as one of the most able of the session. It
completely won the theory proposed by Governor
Leach of Maine, of "sloughing off" New England
the West, he says, is bound to the East, and to every
free state, by the ties of blood, lakes, rivers and
roads. Senator Harlan himself is a native of the West.

Progress of Secession.

The steamship Marion, of Spofford and
Tilston's Charleston line, was taken possession
of by the secessionists, for use as a war
vessel, on Tuesday, but released on Thursday,
and has resumed her place in the line.

On Wednesday morning the Star of the
West, with men and provisions for Fort
Sumter, in attempting to enter Charleston
harbor about daylight was fired into from a
temporary fortification erected by the South
Carolina authorities on Morris Island, and also
from Fort Moultrie. The Star of the West
reports that seventeen shots were fired at her,
one taking effect in her port bow; the second
as she turned to leave the harbor, on the
starboard quarter. One ball passed between
the smoke stack and engine beam. The firing
continued as she was going to sea, but she
received no other damage. She struck on the
bar twice in crossing. She remained outside
the bar over Wednesday night. She saw a
steamer coming out, and supposed they were
in pursuit; extinguished all the lights and
was not seen by them; saw ship Emily at St.
Pierre, and for Charleston, anchored. She
had been refused admittance into Charleston
harbor in consequence of having the American
flag flying. The same day the Mississippi
State Convention passed a secession ordinance,
and now stands side by side with South Caro-
lina, in open hostility to the national govern-
ment, while the arsenals and fortifications of
the United States in Georgia, North Carolina,
Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, have all
been taken possession of by the State govern-
ments. A special dispatch from New Orleans
to the Herald says that Major Haskins, with
two companies, refused to surrender the arse-
nal at Baton Rouge. He was surrounded with
600 State troops, and after a parley with
Gov. Moore and the Mayor, he surrendered at
noon.

The same day, the President sent a special
message to Congress, stating that the executive
power was insufficient to stay the progress of
a revolution—invoking Congress to do some-
thing, and recommending the submission of
the Crittenden plan of adjustment—the re-
establishment of the Missouri compromise—to
the people. The message is straight-forward
and patriotic, breathing the strongest attach-
ment to the Union.

On Thursday, Florida seceded from
the Union, and on Friday, Alabama followed suit,
making four States which have declared them-
selves independent of the Union. Georgia,
Louisiana and Texas will inevitably stand in
the same position before the end of the present
month.

On Friday, Mr. Thomas, Secretary of the
Treasury, resigned his seat in the President's
Cabinet, and General John A. Dix, late Post-
master of New York, was appointed to fill the
vacancy. With the retirement of Mr. Thom-
as the cabinet became entirely purified and
now presents a unit in favor of enforcing the
laws.

On Saturday the Mississippi delegation
formally withdrew from Congress, and the
representations of Alabama and Florida are
expected to do the same on Monday. Mr.
Seward on Saturday made his great speech in
the Senate, which, as he is to be the Secretary
of State under the administration of President
Lincoln, may be considered as a foreshadowing
of the policy which will be adopted upon its
accession to power on the 4th of March. The
general tenor of the speech is strong in tone,
but with a decided Union bearing. He con-
cides that slaves are property in slave States,
and that when such property escapes to other
States it must be delivered up on claim of its
owners. Hence all Personal Liberty Bills
designed to impede the operation of the Fugitive
Slave Law should be repealed. He is willing
to amend the Constitution so that Congress
can never abolish slavery in the States, but
claims that Congress has unquestionable
authority to legislate upon slavery in the
territories, the exercise of that power to be
determined on practical grounds. Mr.
Seward is willing to accept the propositions
introduced into the New York legislature by
Lucius Robinson, and understood to be the
Rice propositions, of making the States of the
existing territories, one south of 36 30 and
the other north. Hereafter, two or three
years hence, he would advise a convention of
the people to amend the Constitution if neces-
sary. Once in a century, the machine of
government may need change. Mr. Seward
is also willing to vote for laws to arrest John
Brown raids, and advocates two Pacific Rail-
roads to bind the Union together. The speech
is one of the most able and elaborate ever
made by the distinguished Senator; and we
regret that we have no room for a complete
abstract of its leading points.

There is great excitement throughout all
the slave States, and the news of the secession
of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida is every-
where hailed with rejoicing and the firing of
cannon.

A telegraph from Jackson, Miss., Saturday,
announces the fact that the State artillery has
been ordered to Vicksburg by the Governor
to hail and question the steamboats passing up
and down the river.

Affairs in the harbor of Charleston are
meanwhile remaining in a position not easily
understood, from the impossibility of obtaining
accounts from that place that are not false and
one sided. The Star of the West, after being
fired upon, returned to New York and landed
her troops at Governor's Island. After the
firing, Major Anderson sent Captain Hall with
a message to Gov. Pickens of the secessionary
State, inquiring if it was done by his authority,
and notifying him if the act was not disclaim-
ed, he (Anderson) should regard it as an act
of war and proceed accordingly. Gov. Pickens
in his reply, assumes the whole responsibility,
and says his position in the harbor was an act
of toleration on the part of S. Carolina. Maj.
Anderson responds by acknowledging the
Governor's reply, and says he deems it proper
to refer the matter to his Government, defer-
ring the course indicated in his former note
until the receipt of instructions from Washing-
ton, and asks the safe departure and return of
Lieut. Talbot, and from Washington, which
was granted. That officer reached Washing-
ton on Friday afternoon, and immediately
returned, no doubt, with those instructions.

It has been rumored from Washington, as
coming through Lieut. Talbot, that the situa-
tion of Maj. Anderson and his command within
Fort Sumter is not so good as had before been
reported, and it is rendered doubtful whether
the fort does indeed command the works on
Morris Island to the same extent previously
believed.

Gen. Scott is actively preparing against any
possible breach of the peace in Washington.
Efficient military forces are to be posted in
several parts of the city. It is not probable
that any but regulars and the militia of the
District will be employed. A light artillery
company, under Capt. Barry, arrived Monday
morning and quartered at the Arsenal. Two
companies from Fort Leavenworth proceeded
to Fort Mifflin.

High words passed between Senator Toombs
and General Scott at a private dinner party,
one day last week. Mr. Toombs expressed
the hope that the people of Charleston would
sink the Star of the West. Gen. Scott with
much earnestness, asked whether it was pos-
sible that Toombs as an American could desire
such an event. Mr. Toombs replied affirma-
tively, and wished those who sent her there
could be sunk with her. Gen. Scott said he
(Toombs) was responsible for what he said,
and Mr. Toombs remarked that he also was
responsible. It is now said that the matter is
in the hands of friends.

On Friday, the Legislature of New York
passed resolutions, almost unanimously, ten-
dering the whole force of the State in aid of
the Federal Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE MESSAGE.—He
says at the opening of the session he called
attention to the dangers to which the Union
was exposed, and recommended measures of
relief to tranquilize and save the country from
the perils in which it is heedlessly and unfor-
tunately placed.

He regrets to say that matters instead of
improving are worse; and his hope that tran-
quillity would be restored has diminished.

Alluding to South Carolina, he says he has
no other alternative but to collect the revenues
and protect the public property. His duty is
to execute the laws; and the right to use the
military and naval forces in their execution is
undisputed set forth by the law.

The President says that the present state of
things is beyond the control of the Executive;
and that we are in the midst of a revolution;
and recommends Congress to act in the pres-
ent emergency. To Congress is reserved the
power to declare war; and the power to re-
move grievances that may lead to war, and re-
store peace to the country, also rests with Con-
gress.

He eulogizes the blessings conferred by the
Union; and says if it should perish, the ca-
lamity will be as severe to the Southern as to
the Northern States. The secession move-
ment is chiefly founded on an apprehension
felt by the Southern States as to the sentiment
of the majority in several of the Northern
States. Let the question be referred to the
ballot box, and the people will promptly re-
dress all grievances. In Heaven's name, let
the trial be made before we plunge into the
assumption that there is no alternative. Let
us have reflection. Would that South Caro-
lina had reflected. He appeals to Congress to
say in their might that the Union shall and
must be preserved by all constitutional means.
He recommends Congress to take prompt ac-
tion.

With a view to peace, a compromise on
the line of 36 deg. 30 min. is suggested as
calculated to procure an adjustment. It was
an imputation on the members to say that they
will hesitate a moment. The danger is upon
us. Several forts and arsenals have been
seized by aggressive acts. Congress should
endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful ac-
tion.

He gives as a reason for not sending troops
to Charleston, that he believed it would have
precipitated hostilities on the part of South
Carolina. He says that Major Anderson
could not have held Fort Moultrie sixty-four
hours.

The President says that he has warned his
country of the danger, and feels that his duty
has been faithfully though imperfectly per-
formed—and is conscious that he meant well
for his country.

The latest cause for secession is the report-
ed horrible fact that some northern Divisions
of the Sons of Temperance have actually
permitted colored men to become members.
Awful isn't it? The case has been promp-
tly taken in hand by the Palmetto Division at
Charleston, and one of the Georgia Divisions
—requesting their respective Grand Divisions
to notify that of Massachusetts that the South-
ern Divisions withdraw from the Order if
these outrages are persisted in. If they should
execute this terrible threat

THE EASTERN MAIL,
An Independent Family Newspaper,
Published every Thursday,
by **MAXHAM AND WING,**
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE—WATERVILLE.
DEPARTURE OF MAIL.
Waterville Mail leaves daily at 10:00 A.M. Closes at 9:45 A.M.
Boston 10:00 A.M. 10:45 A.M.
New York 10:00 P.M. 10:45 P.M.
Portland 10:00 P.M. 10:45 P.M.
Bangor 10:00 P.M. 10:45 P.M.
Monday Mails leave Waterville and Bangor at 8:00 A.M. 8:45 A.M.
Office Hours—from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.
A physician in Columbus, Ga., a friend of the Union has written the following poem:
SECESSION CONSUMMATED.
Yankee Doodle took a swig,
With patriot devotion,
To trim the tree of Liberty,
According to his notion;
Yankee Doodle on a limb,
Like another noodle,
Cut between the tree and him,
And down came Yankee Doodle.
Yankee Doodle broke his neck,
Every bone about him,
And then the tree of Liberty,
Did very well without him.
We learn that Col. Jesse Smart, formerly of Troy, died in Sacramento, Cal., November 30.
The Times states that a zebra continues to inhabit a grove in Bangor. Probably the bird is for the Union as it is, and declines to go to a seceding State.
The city of Bath has voted to ask the Legislature for authority to loan its credit to the Androscoggin Railroad Company for \$200,000.
The Ellsworth American says that a Mr. Morton of Mariaville, who has been teaching for Mr. Casey, being ill, and his son-in-law, who has been teaching for the last six months was found in the stall of one of his horses on Monday afternoon, dead and horribly mutilated. It is supposed that he was kicked by the horse, it being a vicious animal, and stunned, falling into the stall, when the horse continued to stamp upon him until life was extinct. Mr. Morton formerly resided in Burnham.

WOLF CAUGHT.—A wolf was caught on Saturday night, 5th inst., in Guilford by Col. Isaac Weston, which measured from the head to the tip of his tail 60 inches—he was a voracious looking fellow. It is the first wolf that has been caught in Piscataquis County for a great many years.
The Baptist Church in Lewiston was slightly damaged by fire about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. It caught in the wood work around the chimney.
Levi Powers, Esq., of Norridgewock, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailor for Somerset County.
On Tuesday last week eight or nine persons passed through Kenebec, N. C., on their way North, from South Carolina, in charge of Adams' Express, with their heads shaved.
The Androscoggin Company, Lewiston, have just taken in 500 bales of cotton, received from Calcutta. The cotton States may find, when it is too late, that cotton can grow elsewhere.
There is no day so delightful as the day that is useful and to work, is likely to pass so serenely as the week where first day was doubly hallowed by devotion and beneficence.
A little fellow of four years the other day nonplussed his mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is a Minister, and a woman a Matron?"

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.
Washington, Jan. 14.
The Tribune's Washington correspondent asserts that a piratical expedition is preparing at New York to seize the California steamers. A schooner is chartered at New Orleans to proceed to Aspinwall and seize the steamer on her departure in the name of South Carolina.
The Washington correspondent of the Times says it was announced yesterday that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter at present, but there is good reason to believe that it is the settled purpose of the administration to vindicate the flag of the Union by sending reinforcements as soon as the department can properly arrange the means.
Col. Todd, commander of Fort Monroe, Mo., says he has plenty of men, guns and ammunition, to prevent any hostile force approaching Mobile.
The Herald's Washington correspondent says that Dudley Mann goes as South Carolina Commissioner to Europe. T. Butler is Georgia's commissioner. Senator Tomlin has gone to Georgia. The Alabama and Mississippi senators and representatives leave on Monday and Tuesday.
Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been removed. While Mr. Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury 200,000 dollars was removed from the Treasury to the sub-treasury at New Orleans.
The Collector of Georgetown, South Carolina, has been arrested there for treason against South Carolina in writing to Mr. Buchanan, giving information concerning the State defenses, clearing vessels in the name of the U. S., and asking for a boat's crew to assist him in collecting the revenue.

Halifax, Jan. 14.
A fire on Saturday night destroyed 59 establishments on Hollis, George and Prince streets, and Cheapside, including the American Consulate, Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, Journal, Chronicle, Gazette, Casket, Colonist, and Express newspaper offices, Halifax Library, Stewart's Saloon, Irish volunteer, orderly room, Halifax fire office, Marine office, South Marine, Union Marine, Sheriff's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, and Surveyors' offices. One man is known to have been killed, and many were injured.
Cleveland, Ohio, 14.
Resolutions passed both branches of the Legislature, on Saturday, approving the President's message, and pledging the entire resources of Ohio, whenever it is necessary to demand them, for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the General Government.
Washington 15.
Mr. McClelland's speech in his House yesterday makes quite a sensation here; it is rallying a strong Union sentiment. It is understood that the South Carolinians are to demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The administration has not yet considered the proposition.

Harrisburg, Jan. 15th.
Gov. Curtin inaugurated this morning. In his address he pledged himself to stand between the Constitution and encroachment, instigated by fanaticism, folly and ambition; if all laws infringing of the Constitution should be repealed. Denies the right of secession, which cannot be permitted without confessing Government a failure, and the doctrine Pennsylvania never will subscribe to. Says in the duty of Government to stop anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will faithfully support the Government in such course. Integrity of the Union must be preserved at every hazard.

Special dispatch to Traveller.
A careful and systematic enquiry has been made here by authority, which shows without the least doubt the existence of an extensive combination in Maryland and Virginia, to depose the authorities at Washington, to obtain the prestige given by the possession of the archives, Treaties, &c., of the Capitol. The conspirators boast that they have Ten Thousand men bound by oaths and pass words, and are confident of their power to overcome any force which Gen. Scott can bring against them. The assassination of Lincoln while in Maryland, is a part of the contemplated plan. Gen. Scott has obtained considerable information of the Signs, Oaths, numbers, rendezvous, of the Maryland conspirators. The headquarters of the conspirators is located further south. Judge Greenwood's nomination is not yet before the Senate.

The Pacific R. R. Bill will pass the Senate in an amended form, but must be returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments. Senator Chase will keep the office of the Treasury department in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, under advisement, until Feb. If he accepts, John Sherman will probably be promoted to his seat in the Senate.
Washington, 16.
The South Carolina Commissioners demand the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter or the State will capture it regardless of consequences. This is their ultimatum. The State authorities, however, prefer a peaceable surrender of the fort by which civil war will be stayed.
New York 16.
General Sanford has tendered the first division of the New York State Militia to the Commander in Chief, to be ready at an hour's notice.
It is reported from Washington that Major Anderson has been ordered not to permit fort indignity to the American flag, and if another instance occurs to open his batteries immediately.
The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that the Governor of North Carolina has informed the President that the forts recently seized will be promptly restored, and condemn the seizure as lawless and unauthorized.

Brighton Market.
THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861.
At market 950 head cattle, 1000 sheep and 1000 pigs.
Beef Cattle—Extra 7.50; 1st quality 6.25 to 7.00; 2d quality 5.75 to 6.00; 3d quality 5.50 to 5.75; 4th quality 5.25 to 5.50; 5th quality 5.00 to 5.25; 6th quality 4.75 to 5.00; 7th quality 4.50 to 4.75; 8th quality 4.25 to 4.50; 9th quality 4.00 to 4.25; 10th quality 3.75 to 4.00.
Lamb—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Pork—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Butter—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Eggs—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Hens—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Ducks—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Geese—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Turkeys—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Pheasants—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Partridges—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Quail—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Sparrows—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Robins—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Chickadees—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Titmice—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Nuthatches—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Downys—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Cottontails—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Squirrels—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Muskrats—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Beavers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Otters—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Minks—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Weasels—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Skunks—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Badgers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Raccoons—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Possums—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Coon—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Marten—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Fishers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Martlets—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Swallows—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Vireos—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Warblers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
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Coon—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Marten—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Fishers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Martlets—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Swallows—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Vireos—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Warblers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Cuckoos—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Robins—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Chickadees—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Titmice—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Nuthatches—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Downys—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Cottontails—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Squirrels—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Muskrats—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Beavers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Otters—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Minks—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Weasels—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Skunks—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Badgers—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Raccoons—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
Possums—Extra 1.50; 1st quality 1.25 to 1.50; 2d quality 1.00 to 1.25; 3d quality .75 to 1.00; 4th quality .50 to .75; 5th quality .25 to .50.
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