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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 16, No. 28): January 15, 1863

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

God bless the little children,
We meet them everywhere;
We hear their voices round our hearth,
Their footsteps on our stair,
Their kindly hearts are swelling o'er
With mirthfulness and glee;
God bless the little children,
Wherever they may be.

We meet them 'neath the gypsy tent,
With vienge swart and dun,
And eyes that sparkle as they glance
With roguery and fun;
We find them fishing in the brook
For minnows, with a pin;
Or creeping through the hazel bush,
The linnet's nest to win.

We meet them in the lordly hall,
Their father's pride;
We meet them in the poor man's cot—
He hath no wealth beside.
Along the city's crowded street
They tread the happy ball;
We find them 'neath the pauper's roof—
The saddest sight of all.

For there they win no father's love,
No mother's tender care;
Their only friend the God above,
Who hears the orphan's prayer.
But dressed in silk, or draped in rags,
In childish grief or glee,
God bless the little children,
Wherever they may be.

THE ROCK OF GOLD.

Thirty or forty years ago, Elizabeth Alden and Sophia Marvel walked on the river-side. It was late in October, I think; and what with the golden sunshine, and the warm, splendid colors of maple woods, the land and reflecting water seemed all aflame.

I wish I could see those little girls as they looked that afternoon; but I can easily imagine how Sophia's blue eyes lit up, with all that autumn beauty surrounding her; and her golden curls, I know, danced like the wind. I fancy Elizabeth a sort of cherry beauty, with dark, happy eyes, bronze curls, and rosy cheeks. They knew each other so well, that they did not have to talk all the time; but walked silently along, just enjoying the looks of everything. All at once, Sophia came to a sudden stop, and looked around with a wild light in her eyes—*Elizabeth Alden! gold! I've found it—a whole rock of gold!*

Yes, shining right there, plain on the shore, was the precious rock—so large that the little girls might have had a play-house upon its sparkling surface. Oh, it was gold! They had no doubt of that; and how many air-castles they raised, at once, upon it! They would have everything nice to wear, and play with, and give away. Old Mrs. Moore's grand children should have a box of toys—the Sabbath school should have a library—the old white meeting house a bell. The ferry boat and ugly ferry men they would have out of the way; and a white marble bridge should cross the river.

'And we'll never tell where we found the gold!' exclaimed Elizabeth. 'Maybe the people will declare we stole it and they'll bring us to Court. The judge and the lawyers will look so stern and knowing—but they'll never end us out.'

'That will be splendid,' said Sophia. 'And then we will have a College for girls, and know as much as Roy, or the schoolmaster, perhaps. But now, Lizzie, run up to your house, and get two big hammers, and a basket, while I watch the rock.'

Away went the little feet carrying such a happy child! Back again they came in a few moments, though it was a hard joint up the stony river-bank, through the swampy fields, to Mr. Alden's. You should have seen the excited children, breaking off the sharp corners of the rock with their little hands, so heavily and awkward that their little hands could hardly lift them. They worked till the sun went down, and a chill night wind rustled fiercely through the trees, as if it would blow out the torch light of the maples.

Then the children remembered that they had been there a long, long while. Supper time must have come, and gone hours before, and their mothers would be anxiously waiting for them. It was hard to leave any of that precious rock; but they looked at their baskets of treasure, and went away quite contented. They had hardly reached the fields, when they saw Elizabeth's stout brother, Roy, walking with hurried steps toward them.

'Dear children,' he cried, as he met the little ones, 'where can you have been? Don't you know we have looked every where for you, and mother and Mrs. Marvel are afraid you are drowned?'

'Shall we tell him?' whispered Sophia. 'Tell him! Tell Roy! of course. He always keeps secrets, and he is so good.'

So the secret of the Golden Rock was told to the young man, who listened with laughing eyes, to the story of their treasure, and their splendid plans. But when he noticed the tired flush on their cheeks, and the poor little hands all torn and bruised with the rough stone, he was sad to think he must drive away the happy light from those childish eyes, and fill them with tears of disappointment. He heard them patiently through, and gave his promise—'never to breathe about the gold to anybody.' Then he said, very gently, 'You dear children! Everybody has found a rock of gold sometime.'

'Everybody? Why, no, Roy!' cried the girls.

'Yes, everybody has—or will. You have found yours sooner than many do, and it is well. I did not find mine till this evening,'—and as he spoke he crushed in his hand a delicate, perfumed letter. 'If you learn now the bitter lesson that all that glitters is not gold, maybe your hearts won't ache as mine does to night.'

The children looked at each other in sorrowful surprise, to hear their brave, merry Roy talking so sober and sentimental. They wanted to say something to cheer him. He hesitated and then went on. 'I don't like to tell you—but you must know that this is not gold, one bit—only sparkling Iron Pyrites. You might just as well try to buy your pretty toys with this homely gray pebble as my feet, as with a whole basket full of this shiny nonsense.' Then the little girls forgot to comfort Roy. It was quite enough to get comforted themselves.

He talked so kindly to them, that, in a few minutes some little sparks of hope shone out of their tears—as bright as the pyrites, and worth a great deal more.

It is of little use for me to tell you what there could be in that delicate little letter to grieve Roy—nor how bravely he kept down his own sorrow; while he talked to the children in a way that might have seemed like a dry lecture, if any one else had said it—but was interesting as a fairy tale said by him.

Enough that the little girls never forgot that afternoon. Many times, when either was tempted to expect wonderful happiness, the other exclaimed, 'Yes I hope so, but don't be too sure. Remember our rock of gold!'

CONGREGATIONALIST.

FATHER IN CHURCH.—Grown people should have more faith in, and more appreciation of, the statements and feelings of children. When I read, some months since, in a telegraphic dispatch to one of our morning journals, from Baltimore, 'I remember rightly, of a mother who, in punishing a little boy for telling a lie

The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XVI.

WATERVILLE, MAINE. . . . THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1863.

NO. 28.

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE. . . JAN. 15, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 119 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

S. H. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Seely's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required 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."

WHICH SIDE?—"Show us the paper,"

says the Boston Journal, "that now professes the most despair at recent military events, mingled with artful monitions against the administration, and we will show you the paper that has done the least of any in the community to uphold the loyal cause from the beginning." Very much so, the Journal might have added, with individuals. They may whine, and tremble, and falter, sinking and rising like the thermometer, as the way of some men is, and yet mean well enough for their country; but when they mingle their incoherent moans with charges against the government, and express as much sorrow for the emancipation of a slave as for the death of a soldier, then you may write 'tory' on their backs without being rebuked by their fathers. These men go about manufacturing public feeling—not public sentiment—by hypocritically grunting over our occasional reverses, and inducing honest but weak-nerved Union men to grunt with them. And strange as it may seem, they now and then raise quite a concert of this kind. Every misfortune raises a howl from the secession outposts all through the North, which rolls and echoes and dwindles, till it is taken up by the unfortunate but honest and trembling class of Union men who are entirely unsuspecting where it came from, and in whose mouth it is turned from a howl of indignation to a grunt of despair. They are of the "don't know and can't tell" and the "wonder what next" sort of men. They meet in the street, with "Well, how do you feel to-day?" and "O, I don't know!"—and look at one another across the stove with a vacant stare as they wonder why 'our folks' didn't do this instead of that! They are 'hearts of oak' playing gizzard! Just let them open their eyes and see that they are dancing after a secession fiddle, and they would be as much startled as they were at the hint of a draft last summer!

Gen. Butler said in his Boston speech that the soldiers of the army were not half as doubtful of the result as were the men at home, for the reason that while they knew the weakness of the enemy and their own strength, they were more deeply impressed with the justice of the cause. Then let the men who stay at home and whine go into the ranks and fight—it will give them courage. Let them listen to the whistle of bullets instead of each other's sighs, and learn that stout hearts are the foundation of true loyalty and patriotism.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The inaugural address of Gov. Coburn must be excellent; for while freely finding fault with its endorsement of the President's emancipation policy, even the *Age* is compelled to say that it "is an ably written document—unexceptionable in point of style, admirable in its tone, sensible in its suggestions, and recommendations, and lucid and methodical in its exhibit of the business concerns of the State."

The address refers with congratulation to the active energy displayed by Maine in aid of the war. It states that she has enlisted and sent to the field twenty-eight regiments of Infantry, one regiment of Cavalry, six batteries of Light Artillery, and one company of Sharpshooters, besides furnishing four companies of Heavy Artillery to man and guard the principal forts on our seaboard. These regiments and companies with the recruits raised to keep them up, present an aggregate of 33,137 men furnished by Maine directly for the war. The enlistments of Maine men in other States number 2947—making the total, 36,084. Taking the enlistments in the naval service the total is swelled to 40,084.

Of the finances of the State, the message speaks in encouraging tones. The funded public debt of the State prior to the war was \$690,000—it is now \$1,126,667.52—nearly half of which sum has been reimbursed by the general government. A further loan will be necessary to pay the State bounties paid the volunteers under the last call—the money having been advanced by the banks. The message contains various suggestions and recommendations under this head.

The message recommends an extension of the term of the suspension of the banks of the State as a measure of absolute necessity. The message gives the amount received from the sale of public lands the past year at \$25,779.27. The State now owns about two millions of acres—the lands having reverted, for the reason that the conditions upon which they were appropriated in aid of the Aroostook Railroad, not having been complied with. The Governor nevertheless hopes the enterprise will not be abandoned, and expresses a readiness to co-operate in all proper efforts to secure the success of that great undertaking.

The Governor renews the recommendation of his predecessor in behalf of establishing a military and naval depot at Portland.

The Scientific survey of the State is favorably noticed, and renewed appropriations are recommended.

The Governor speaks of the injurious effects upon the industry of Maine, resulting from the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, so called, and favors its abrogation.

The Insane Hospital, Reform School and State Prison are noticed.

The closing portion of the message—that to which the *Age* alludes—is devoted to an endorsement and earnest advocacy of the policy of the administration in conducting the war, specially urging the propriety and justice of the great measure of emancipation. The evident honesty and heartiness of this part of the message render it truly eloquent. "As a loyal man," he says in closing, "anxious only to do my duty as a citizen and a magistrate, I can see no line of patriotism or of safety except in a cordial, unreserved support of the policy enunciated by the president. To resist or combine against it is to run all the hazards of anarchy. If as a people we stand firmly by that policy we shall conquer, and the nation will come forth from the fiery ordeal, through which we are passing, purified, strengthened, invincible. But if we divide into hostile factions and spend our energies in fruitless, petty contests with each other, it needs no prophet to foretell the result of the pending issue, or to write the deep humiliation and disgrace to be forever associated with a degenerate people, who had neither the spirit nor the patriotism to maintain the nationality bequeathed to them by a heroic ancestry."

COOL.—The only copy of the *Maine State Press* that we have seen for two months comes to us with a marginal note complaining that ours is not received. We don't intrude where we are not wanted, Mr. Press; right your mail book and we will follow suit.

An Augusta letter to the Portland Press says the coolness and gallant conduct of Adjutant Frank W. Haskell, at the battle of Fredericksburg, attracted the special attention of general officers.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.—Gov. Andrew, in his annual address, urgently advises the Legislature of Massachusetts to establish an Asylum for the treatment of inebriates. He says:

Drunkness is a disease as well as a sin. We have long since legislated for its punishment; let us no longer delay to legislate for its cure. By every motive of humanity and reason, by every law of duty, it challenges our consideration. I am led to believe that it is in our power, so to economize the room in our sanitary and pauper institutions as to enable experiments to be made with one hundred and fifty patients, without any material increase of public expenditure.

We renewedly commend to the attention of those who are arraying themselves against the government the following extract from a recent speech of W. L. Yancey, before the Alabama Legislature. Mr. Yancey said:

'We have something to hope, however, from this division of the councils of our enemies—from their fierce party strife and jealousies. Upon this hope let us build our own unity—upon these clashing of party interests let us bind together our own patriotic energies—upon their selfishness and folly let us base a prayer to God that He would enable us to exhibit, in behalf of our beloved country, a self-sacrificing wisdom, both in opinion and action, in all matters appertaining to our defense.'

THE OTIS MURDER.—One of the Callenders indicted for the murder of Mrs. Jones and her two children, has made a full confession of their guilt. Prepared for a sheep stealing expedition by heavy draughts of whiskey, and with their brutal passions excited by the liquor they had drunk, they ravished the woman whom they met with her two children searching for berries; and then to conceal one crime they committed another, by murdering their victim and the young witnesses. The father still stoutly denies his guilt.

The Legislature is settling into working order rapidly. In convention, on Tuesday, Hon. Lot M. Morrill was chosen U. S. Senator—everybody knew he would be.

Hon. Isaac Hacker was elected Senator, to fill a vacancy in the Aroostook District, where there was no election.

All petitions for private legislation must be presented by the 15th of February or they will go over to the next legislature.

The *Journal* says the House of Representatives is made up mainly of middle aged men, giving promise of less gag and more work than usual.

Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, who for a year past has preached a portion of the time in the Universalist Church in this village—has just removed his family here and taken up a permanent residence among us.

Our colleges in all parts of the country, have done ably for the cause of the Union. Gov. Andrew says that Harvard College has sent into the field more than seventeen per cent. of the whole number of her living alumni.

WATERVILLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.—A statement of the condition of this company will be found in our advertising columns this week.

The *New England Farmer* insists that swine should be regularly supplied with cold water for drink, and treated to a little salt occasionally. Their comfort and health will be thereby promoted, and they will fatten faster.

LECTURE.—The third lecture of the Home Course will be delivered tomorrow evening at Sons of Temperance Hall, by Prof. M. Lyford. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 7 1/2.

We receive regularly the *Augusta Three Weeklies*, for which the publishers will please accept our thanks.

OUR TABLE.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—A charming full length portrait of Mrs. G. S. McClellan appears in the January number of this 'Queen of the Monthlies,' which also contains a beautiful colored fashion plate, numerous patterns and designs, and a host of spirited illustrations of stories and other articles.

Among the stories, many of which are exceedingly interesting, will be found the commencement of a new one, by the author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' entitled 'John Marchmont's Legacy.' Do not fail to examine the January number of this work before making up your list of magazines for 1863.

Published by Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall, New York, City, at \$3 a year—and very cheap at that.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—All is comparatively quiet on the Rappahannock, though the of important movements are increasing.

A recent expedition from Yorktown to West Point was very successful—capturing much forage, destroying the depot and rolling stock at the White House, and burning a steamer and several small craft laden with grain and stores.

The rebels report large addition to Foster's force in North Carolina, and that a formidable demonstration is contemplated on Goldsboro' or Wilmington.

Jackson, the fugitive rebel Governor of Missouri, is dead.

Goy. Robinson, of Kentucky, in his message, recommends that the State respect the President's Proclamation, under protest, but thinks the chief magistrate is guilty of usurpation under plea of military necessity.

The repulse of Sherman at Vicksburg is said to be complete, and the whole force, under McClelland, who is now in command, re-embarked on Saturday, closely pursued by the enemy, who coming inconveniently near, were driven back by our gunboats.

Advices from N. O. state that the rebels have 12,000 men and thirty guns at Port Hudson. The earthworks are said to be twelve miles in extent. The Capitol at Baton Rouge was destroyed by fire recently, with many thousands of rare and valuable books, papers, etc. Loss \$70,000. Admiral Farragut would immediately attack Port Hudson, in conjunction with Banks.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th says that the danger of financial ruin to the Confederacy is imminent, and the high prices resulting from the enormous issue of treasury notes, are an enemy more to be feared than the Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce \$150,000,000.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all captured rebel officers to be confined until Jeff. Davis' order is revoked, the rebel prisoners to subsist on army rations. The food contributed by friends to be confiscated to hospital uses, and the repetition of such contribution to constitute a jail offense.

By a bold and well planned attack, the rebels, under Magruder, have succeeded in recapturing Galveston, Texas. Our gunboats there were assailed by five rebel steamers protected by double rows of cotton bales and loaded with troops armed with rifles, &c. The Harriet Lane was captured, by boarding, after nearly all her officers and crew had been killed and wounded; and the flagship, Westfield, was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Commander Renshaw and a boat's crew were unfortunately blown up with her, by a premature explosion. Our loss in killed and prisoners was about 400. The rebel troops largely outnumbered our forces.

It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat Merrimack is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstructions and cannot return on account of low water in James river.

Reinforcements are on their way to Rosecrans.

The reports of the capture of Springfield, Missouri, by the rebels, were not true. After being handsomely repulsed the enemy retreated, pursued by our forces in three columns.

The rebels refuse to release our officers captured at Marietta, and our authorities refuse to receive the men without the officers; so that exchanges of prisoners in that quarter are suspended.

Cumberland Gap, the key to East Tennessee, is again in our possession.

The rebel steamer Alabama, it is said, fearing capture, has started for the other side of the Atlantic.

Rev. Lyman Beecher died on Saturday last, at the ripe age of 87 years.

The democrats have succeeded in electing their senatorial candidate in Pennsylvania.

While our winter is so mild they are having terribly severe weather in Russia.

We take the following from the Baltimore Americans:

'It is stated that, by constructing a canal about three fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake, to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles. The country traversed by these rivers is surprisingly fertile and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Saginaw river from the West. The Saginaw river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Fraser river, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 6,000 miles. A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate which makes provision for the building of the canal.'

A jury has awarded Elder Davis \$700 damages for being ejected from the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad—he having refused to exchange his ticket for a check, at the request of the conductor.

Kerosene oil continues to have a downward tendency. The factory prices have been further reduced, and they are now selling at 55c in large lots, 57 1/2c in 5 bbl. lots, and 60c per gal. by the single bbl.

Mr. T. S. Lang advertises his entire stock of horses and colts for sale, including Gen. Knox, Trenton, Gen. Wayne, and others of good blood. Ill health and increased business career compel Mr. Lang to abandon this enterprise of his, which has already worked great improvement in the horses of Maine.

Two nephews of Kossuth have arrived in New York, intending to offer their services, in any capacity, to the Government to aid in putting down the rebellion.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON DISCIPLINE.—A Nashville correspondent says:

Gen. Rosecrans is digging about the roots of a great evil in this army. The officers are accountable for the conduct of the men, and he holds them responsible. On review a short time since, he gave a forcible illustration of his ideas on the subject. He noticed a private whose knapsack was very much awry, and drew him from the ranks, calling at the same time for his captain, who approached. 'Captain, I am sorry to see you don't know how to strap a knapsack on a soldier's back. But I didn't do it, General.' 'Oh! you didn't? Well, hereafter, you had better do it yourself, or see that it is done correctly by the private. I have nothing more to say to him. I shall hold you responsible, sir, for the appearance of your men.' 'But if I cannot make them attend to these matters?' 'Then if you can't you had better leave the service. If you don't I'll see that you do leave it.'

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE GENERAL.—At a public Temperance meeting in Washington, Gen. Prentiss presented himself to the audience as the greatest curiosity in the army, a general who had never drank a glass of liquor in his life. He stated that rum and drunken military officers, had done more to defeat, and demoralize our armies, than all rebellion could ever do—that if the appointing power had made temperance in an officer an indispensable qualification, the war would have closed long before this time.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Daniel C. Stanwood, one of our prominent citizens, who has been for thirty years in the book trade in this city, died very suddenly this (Wednesday) morning, of congestion of the brain, aged 53 years.

BEES IN WINTER.—Mr. K. P. Kidder, of Burlington, Vt., has prepared an article on this subject based on his observation and experience, in which he says that in our States, bees should have for their welfare in winter, a dark, cool, dry, and still place, where the temperature is as even as possible, and about five degrees above the freezing point, or 37 degrees Fahrenheit. In this temperature, the bees will remain very still and quiet, and will require but little honey to what they would if kept in a warmer place. If the hives are rightly arranged, and the cellar well ventilated by opening either a door or window in the night time, occasionally, there will be no loss of bees, only what die of old age, and the comb will look nearly as white as in the fall previous.

The time to put bees into winter quarters, depends somewhat on the severity of the weather—usually the last of November or the 1st of December; if the weather is not too cold, they may safely remain out until near January. They generally suffer more in the latter part than in the beginning of the winter.

TO MILITARY CRITICS.—As so many newspaper editors, and also citizens in their parlors, are criticizing some of our generals in the field without mercy, record or fact, we commend to them the timely words of Chas. Kingsley:—

'Battles (as soldiers know, and newspaper editors do not) are usually fought, not as they ought to be fought, but as they can be fought; and while the literary man is laying down the law at his desk as to how many troops should move here, and where rivers ought to be crossed there, and where cavalry should have been brought up, and when the flank should have been turned, the wretched man who has to do the work finds the matter settled for him by pestilence, want of shoes, an empty stomach, bad roads, heavy rains, hot suns, and a thousand other stern warriors who never show on paper.'—[Exchange.]

VENTILATION.—Typhus and putrid fevers, consumption, scrofula, delicate health, headaches, and cutaneous, bilious, and nervous attacks are caused by inspiring vitiated air. About one-fourth of the annual deaths in Great Britain are caused by consumption, and nothing so soon diseases the lungs as inhaling vitiated air. God has decreed that a certain portion of oxygen shall suffice for the ration of only a fixed and determinate quantity of venous blood. If we adapt our circumstances to this law, we reap our reward in comfort and health; whereas if we transgress it, and persevere in breathing an atmosphere containing less than the requisite quantity of oxygen and more than the usual quantity of carbonic acid, we have no more right to expect to enjoy health, energy, activity of mind and body, than to expect a fire to burn without air, or a fish to live out of water.—[Dr. Combe's Principles of Physiology.]

SITTING BESIDE KATY. A little girl lost a friend by death—her name was Katy. 'I'm so sorry Katy is dead,' said she to one of the members of the family, 'for now I can't play with her any more. Yes I can, too,' she continued, looking up with animation. 'When I get to heaven, though they don't play on anything but harps there. At any rate, I'll go and sit right down by her side the first thing after I get there. Oh no, I can't,' and the lowered her voice to a regretful tone, 'I shall have to sit down side of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob first.'

A temperance orator having finished his discourse, began to call for signs to the pledge after this wise:

'Come up, my friends, and let us build a monument to the cause of temperance in this town. Whereupon a tipsy individual was the first to present himself at the stand.

'What do you desire?' asked the lecturer, as he surveyed the bloot.

'I guess,' said a bystander, 'he wants to help build the monument for he's got a brick in his hat.'


HOW TO TREAT CARTRIDGES.—A party of ladies were, the other day, discussing the question of the draft, when a young lady, somewhat ignorant of what a cartridge is, inquired the reason why men were exempt who had lost but two or three teeth?—'Because they could not bite the end off a cartridge.'—Then, replied the questioner, demurely, 'why don't they soak 'em in their coffee?'

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**THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
FOR FEMALES.**

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue

This celebrated Female Medicine, possesses virtues unknown to any other, and is known and proving effectual after all others have failed, is specially designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best medicine known for the purpose, as it will bring on monthly sickness in the absence of obstructions, and all other remedies of the kind have been



in vain.

OVER 2000 Bottles have now been without a single failure when taken as directed, and without injury to health in any case.

It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, sent by Express, **CLOSELY SEALED**, to all parts of the country.

PRICES.—Full Strength, \$10; Half Strength, \$5; Quarter Strength, \$3 per bottle.

REMEMBER!! This medicine is designed especially for **OBSTINATE CURES**, which all other remedies of the kind

BeWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and WARRINGTON'S PURCHASES OF PROPERTY OF DR. M. or at his REMEDIES FOR ALL THE MOST OBSTINATE AND DANGEROUS DISEASES, No. 28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAUTION.—It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay. Most of this sum comes out of the class of people who are unable to lose it, but once paid they can never get it back, and they are compelled to suffer the wrong in silence, not daring to expose the cheat for fear of exposing themselves. It thus comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are like destitute of honor, character, and skill, and whose recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions in praise of themselves. If therefore, you would avoid

unbumped, took no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY - It will cost you nothing and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising papers, in blue cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety, trustworthiness of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as a guarantee, a Pamphlet or DISEASES OF WOMAN, and on Private Cases generally, giving full information. With the most doubtless reference and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of the kind is deserving of CONFIDENCE. HATELY.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address on the back of this notice. Do not send money.

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tinue to meet all orders in
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has given satisfaction to
best employers for a pe-
riod that indicates some ex-
perience.

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Main Street,
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WATERVILLE.

1861 Fall Style Beavers for 1861
Just received and for sale by
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MEAT MARKET
The subscribers have of
a Market, at the
*Corner of Main and
Temple Streets,*
Where will be found a good
assortment of
Fresh & Salt Meats
of all kinds.

Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Vegetables.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER sold at the lowest market price and cut and delivered at any part of the village.

We hope, by the sale of one but the most reliable article and by strict attention to business, to meet a share of public patronage.

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