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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 16, No. 50): June 18, 1863

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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THE PRETTIEST HAND.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the hand that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me the hand that I may believe in.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy woman;
Soft palm of hand, hand, it matters not—never;
Give me the hand that is friendly forever!

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has not been wronged;
Give me the hand that has not been wronged;
Give me the hand that has not been wronged;
Give me the hand that has not been wronged;
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The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XVI.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

NO. 50.

The Eastern Mail.

BPH MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE... JUNE 18, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 87 Park Row, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office. S. R. NILES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Southway 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 departments of this paper, should be addressed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

A LEE LUNCH.—While workmen were engaged in bracing up the foundation of the old blacksmith shop on Main St., lately occupied by J. P. Hill, the building made a sudden lurch to the north east, and settled down in that direction about several feet or so, in which uncommon aspect it now remains. It is reported that its proprietor, Mr. Alfred Burleigh, proposes to erect a new two-story block in its place. Such an improvement would demand at least a new dress for the old shabby hulk next door south; and since the commencement of the cleansing process in that vicinity, by the demolition of the rickety old coop on the Gilman lot, there is reason to hope the work will go on, at least as far as above suggested. Following which, we could almost venture to pledge a clearing away of various unseemly scatterings of brick, splinters, straw and other dirt, the result of late improvements on Main and Temple streets. This is now the dirtiest locality of the village.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The French Canadians, who have an extensive settlement at the Head of the Falls, catch the most of their wood in the river, the women doing no small share of the work. Two of them, each having a child in the boat, were engaged in this labor on Friday afternoon, when incautiously approaching to near the Fall they were drawn over and drowned. Warned of their danger by those on the shore, they seemed to be panic stricken; for although, to all appearance, easily able to save themselves by well directed efforts even though they labored wildly and without concert or definite aim for a minute or so, and then threw down their paddles in despair and abandoned themselves to their fate. The scene to the lookers-on, unable to do anything for their relief, was painful in the extreme, as the poor doomed ones wrung their hands and filled the air with despairing shrieks. One woman, as the boat passed within a few feet of the jam of logs at the head of the fall, seeing safety apparently so near, leaped into the water and with her hands caught and clung for a moment; but only for a moment, for the current, with resistless force dragged her after her companions. The other woman also left the boat, with her little boy, just as it entered the upper pitch of the fall, while the little girl clung to the boat until it was capsize at the great fall below. One of the bodies only has been found—that of the little girl—which was drawn up by the log catchers in the bay, a few minutes after she was drowned.

The persons who thus perished were—the wife of Moses King, with her daughter, aged 11 years; and the wife of William Myeun, with her little boy about 6 years old. Mrs. King left no children, but Mrs. Myeun left three, the youngest a babe only a few weeks old.

THE WONDERS OF INSTINCT.—The following description of the process of transformation by certain kinds of caterpillars is from 'Harris's Treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation.' Read it, and see how nearly akin is instinct, even in a humble insect, to the higher and finer processes of reason:

Some butterflies have the first pair of legs so much shorter than the others, that they cannot be used in walking, and are folded on the breast like a tipper. Their caterpillars, when about to transform, do not make a loop to support the fore part of the body, but suspend themselves vertically by the hindmost feet. As they all secure themselves pretty much in the same way, it may be proper to explain the process. Having finished eating, the caterpillar wanders about till it has discovered a suitable situation in which to pass over its transformations. This may be the under side of a branch or of a leaf, or any other horizontal object beneath which it can find sufficient room for its future operations. Here it spins a web or tuft of silk, fastening it securely to the surface beneath which it is resting, entangles the hooks of its hindmost feet among the threads, and then contracts its body and lets itself drop so as to hang suspended by the hind feet alone, the head and fore part of the body being curved upwards in the form of a hook. After some hours, the skin over the bent part of the body is rent, the fore part of the chrysalis protrudes from the fissure, and by a wriggling kind of motion, the caterpillar is slipped backwards till only the extremity of the chrysalis remains attached to it. The chrysalis has now to release itself entirely from the caterpillar skin, which is gathered in folds around its tail, and to make itself fast to the silken tuft by the minute hooks with which the hinder extremity is provided. Not having the assistance of a transverse loop to support its body while it disengages its tail, the attempt would seem perilous in the extreme if not impossible. Without having witnessed the operation, we should suppose that the insect would inevitably fall, while endeavoring to accomplish its object. But, although provided with ordinary limbs, it is not left without the means to extricate itself from its difficulty. The hinder and tapering part of the chrysalis consists of several rings or segments, so joined together as to be capable of moving from side to side upon each other; and

these supply to it the place of hands. By bending together two of these rings near the middle of the body, the chrysalis seizes, in the crevice between them, a portion of the empty caterpillar skin, and clings to it so as to support itself while it withdraws its tail from the remainder of the skin. It is now wholly out of the skin, to which it hangs suspended by nipping together the rings of its body; but, as the chrysalis is much shorter than the caterpillar, it is yet at some distance from the tuft of silk, to which it must climb before it can fix it in the hooks of its hinder extremity. To do this, it extends the rings of its body as far apart as possible, then, bending together two of them above those by which it is suspended, it catches hold of the skin higher up, at the same time letting go below, and by repeating this process with different rings in succession, it at length reaches the tuft of silk, entangles its hooks among the threads, and then hangs suspended without further risk of falling. It next contrives to dislodge the dead caterpillar skin by whirling itself around repeatedly, till the old skin is finally loosened from its attachment and falls to the ground. The whole of this operation, difficult as it may seem, is performed in the space of a very few minutes, and rarely does the insect fail to accomplish it successfully and safely.

CONCERT.—The quarterly concert of the Cong'l Sabbath School, on Sunday evening was one of unusual interest. Mr. J. P. Moore, a member of the school, had just returned from a visit to the army in Rosecrans' department, under the auspices of the Christian Commission, and his relation of facts and incidents that came to his knowledge was listened to with great interest. He represented the soldiers as in great need of moral and religious reading, and ready and eager to receive instruction from religious teachers. He was followed by T. O. Saunders, Esq., a former Superintendent and laborer in the school, and lately returned from the army at the west, in a train of pleasant suggestions and reminiscences, very pleasant and profitable to be heard. The school reported near 200 persons in its association, with an average attendance for the quarter of 130. The large number of classes—thirty-four—indicates the abundant supply of young and willing teachers in that enterprising society.

A NEW WRINKLE.—If any of our readers have looked upon hot houses and conservatories as luxuries for the rich alone, and therefore wholly beyond their reach, let them visit the premises of Mr. J. B. Wendall, on Front St., and see how cheaply and easily these may be had, if one only knows how. He has flowers in bloom; the year round, and is enabled to give his garden plants an extra early start, with trifling expense, by the help of a little window glass and the heat of his kitchen. In addition to the new ideas you get in looking over his premises, which may prove valuable though they will cost you nothing, you may find it for your interest to buy some of his flowers or plants, some kinds of which he has in abundance.

George A. McIntire, of Waterville, has been commissioned as captain, and Charles W. Lowe, of Waterville, 1st Lieut., of Co. G, Third Maine Regiment; and John R. Day, of Waterville, Captain, and Geo. S. Blake, of Belgrade, 1st Lieut., of Co. H.

NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—This institution, which is located at No. 20 Essex Street, Boston, will commence its summer session of ten weeks on the 5th of July. It is under the charge of Dr. Dio Lewis, the originator of the institute and the system of gymnastics taught there, the other members of the faculty being Walter Channing, M. D., Prof. of Hygiene, Thomas Hoskins, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, T. F. Leonard, Professor of Elocution, with other lecturers not named. Both sexes are admitted, and a faithful attendance during one term will secure to persons of average capacity the diploma of the Institute, and ensure them profitable employment if they wish to teach. For further particulars address Dr. Dio Lewis, Box 12 Boston.

COOK A DOO-DEE DOO-O!—Oh, Moses and Zekiel! We don't like to hurt your feelings, but the truth must be told; and as Jack Falstaff says, 'Is not the truth the truth?' Yea, verily, sarian. We have been shown an egg, weighing a quarter of a pound, strong; and the hen that laid it—a Cochise China, owned by Ephraim Morrell, Jr.—although not yet a year old, has already produced eighty just like it in every respect. There, if you beat that story you will have to fib worse than you used to, which would be a sin.

A WORKMAN.—Mr. Harvey Woodworth recently slaughtered and dressed for Portland market, between half past one o'clock P. M. and sunset, twenty-three real calves. He had no assistance in any part of the work. It was done at the slaughter-house of I. R. Doolittle, on the Kendall's Mills road. Mr. W. is a Brighton trained workman, and in no danger of being beaten in this section.

ARE YOU INSURED?—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Bangor Fire and Marine Insurance Co., in another column. As will be seen, it numbers among its directors many of the most prominent business men of Bangor. E. F. Webb, Esq., of our village, is agent for this company.

APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. Simon Keith, of this village, and B. F. Otis, of W. Waterville, are appointed special provost marshals for this district.

Vallandigham has been nominated as the candidate of the democratic party of Ohio for Governor.

OUR TABLE.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The July number has some very pretty embellishments, with the usual supply of patterns and designs for the fashion department. The reading matter is of the usual excellence and variety, and embraces several good stories, valuable hints for housekeepers, recipes, &c. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

"ON THE MOVE."

Farmer Bart of Dalton More—Has a busy stir about his door—Kragments of packing, and scattered hay. And wagons laden with household stores. Yoked and ready to drive away. Full of importance and prudent care. The farmer is busy everywhere. Seeing that none are late or slow. That what is left be right and square. That nothing be left that ought to go. But the farmer's wife of Dalton More? Her face is sad, her heart is sore. For she leaves the grave on the lonely hill. The little grave so cold and still. And she weeps as she leaves the door.

Mrs. Partington considers that washwomen are particularly silly people to attempt to catch soft water when it rains hard. Capt. John H. Hubbard, son of Ex. Gov. Hubbard, of Hallowell, was killed in the recent battle at Port Hudson.

Can you read and punctuate these lines correctly, little dears, so as to write them true? Every scholar in this land Has twenty nails upon each hand, Five and twenty on hands and feet; And this is true without deceit.

A few days since, Gen. Rosecrans was dining with his staff at a hotel. He unfortunately tasted of the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the plate before him, remarking, 'Gentlemen, that butter out-ranks me!'

Ned Bantline, 'as a deserter from the New York Militia' had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Fort Norfolk, Va.

A colored man was lately accosted by a gentleman on a visit to the army of the Potomac and called a secessionist, to which the negro replied: 'Ah, massa, if I was only as free from sin as I am from secession, I should be ready for de Kingdom.'

Some one day says, 'It is a land of liberty, every loyal dog hasn't the right to bark at its goddess.'

A TRUE SOLDIER.—We make the following extract of a letter written by John P. Hunter, formerly of this village, to his mother, now residing in Clinton, just after the taking of Jackson, Miss., in which action he took an honorable part. It is painful to state that the same envelope that enclosed this letter, held also another, written by a brother soldier, stating that young Hunter had lost his right leg in a subsequent action. He enlisted in Clinton, and this letter should be a living rebuke to the many intriguing, whining and traitorous copperheads who disgrace that otherwise respectable town.

'You wrote in your last letter that you thought of going to Washington to get my discharge. Now I advise you to stay at home, for it would be of no use for you to try; and if you should get my discharge I should be ashamed to leave my company in that way. I would never do it. I would fight on, just the same till the war is ended, or my three years were up. I have seen too many men play off, as we call it, and get their discharge. Such men are not fit to be called men. Now don't you think so? I believe you do—at any rate I hope so.'

'Eternal vigilance is the price of'—fruit in these times of destructive insects. Keep looking after the current worm. In some gardens in our village quarts of them are destroyed at a time.

RALLY!—The following notice was read in all the churches of this village on Sunday last. **TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—It is proposed to initiate a new temperance movement in Waterville, on the old Washingtonian principle, to be conducted independently of any existing temperance organization. The first meeting will be at Town Hall, Saturday evening, June 20th—at which a general attendance is requested.

Several of our strong, earnest and eloquent men are engaged in this movement, and there will probably be a large meeting at the time appointed. A large portion of our community have long been calling for a return to the good old Washingtonian temperance measures, and now they will have an opportunity to take hold and labor in their favorite way.

Among the casualties in Capt. John D. Hubbard's Co., 21st Maine, at Port Hudson, were the following:—Killed, Richard Perley, and Stephen Ellis, Waterville; Newell D. Nye and Corp. Hiram D. Allen, Fairfield. Wounded—Hadley Dyer, in hand and shoulder, since had his arm amputated; Capt. Hubbard, slightly in the neck; Wm. Wyman, since died; John Garlin, and M. B. Emery, all of Waterville. In Capt. Garland's Co., C. F. Tarbell, Vassalboro', was wounded and has since died, and Winthrop Shiland was wounded in wrist and back.

Just as we go to press we are in the receipt of a letter from Chas. N. Smiley, Quartermaster of the 4th U. S. Vols., written from Brashear City, under date of June 1, at the instance of Lieut. Wm. H. Lowe of our village, who had been hastily summoned away to Port Hudson, in Ullman's Brigade. Of the negroes he says—'They give every evidence that they will make good soldiers, and their backs that the severity of their masters has never been misrepresented at the North.' He speaks in the highest terms of Lt. Col. Bangs. Their Col. they have not yet seen.

Capt. Sam'l Hamblin, formerly of this place, now of the 3d reg't of U. S. Vols. (colored) at Port Hudson, writes to a friend here in reference to the colored soldiers:—

You have an unaccountable prejudice against color, but I must own that they make as fine looking soldiers as I ever saw. One thinks nothing of color after getting a little accustomed to it. I find them the most apt of any men that I have ever drilled, but had some fear of them when first placed under fire; but three regiments went to Port Hudson and have proved themselves fully equal to any in the noble profession of murder. The enemy are much afraid of them and well they may be if the flashing eye when speaking of their wrongs is any index of their feelings.

I should not be surprised if a bloody day of retribution was at hand; and I could not blame them if they should take full advantage

of their opportunities. Planters have brought their chattels up in a savage school, and conferred on them the boon of ignorance, and should the war continue many sections will reap ample proceeds from their barbarous code. The mild punishment of the lash, the ride and the bloodhound, suggests more terrible reprisals, and unless I am mistaken, many look forward to a time with so much pleasure as when they may have the power to make like returns.

WAR OF REDEMPTION.—The startling news came over the wires on Monday last, that Lee's whole army was on the march for the north, followed by Hooker, and that the rebel advance was already in Pennsylvania, having reached Chambersburg. On their march the rebels surrounded Gen. Milroy at Winchester, but he cut his way through them, fighting desperately, and joined our forces at Harper's Ferry. Great excitement was of course occasioned by this offensive movement on the part of the rebels, and the country is rallying to repel the invaders. Troops are called for from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and New Jersey.

It is difficult, amid the numerous conflicting reports to arrive at the truth or the extent and precise object of the invading movement. On Tuesday, the enemy's advance, in large force, was reported six miles east of Chambersburg, threatening Harrisburg.

Falmouth was hurriedly evacuated by one whole army, and all property removed or destroyed. Hooker was reported at Warrington on Tuesday, threatened by Lee's main army, 60,000 strong, and a battle was imminent.

Gen. McClellan is at Albany, assisting Gov. Seymour in organizing and forwarding the New York troops.

About a week ago Johnston's forces took possession of Yazoo City, but they were speedily dislodged by Grant. The siege of Vicksburg is progressing slowly.

A tender of the rebel pirate Florida is operating on our coast, and has already captured six vessels between Port Royal and New York. The Navy Department has dispatched ten vessels in pursuit.

The rebels, 2500 strong, under McCulloch, recently attacked our small force at Milliken's Bend. The troops, mostly negroes, fought bravely, and with the aid of the gunboats, repulsed the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides.

Refugees from Alexandria, La. say that since Gen. Banks' withdrawal several parties of blacks have escaped in canoes and flats and come to our gunboats. They represent the rebels as treating the negroes with horrible barbarity, shooting them on the road and dragging them with ropes tied to their horses tails to the jail, which is so crowded with blacks as to be unable to hold any more. Both whites and blacks who showed any favor to the Union forces have been arrested and several shot. The flag-staff with the stars and stripes was cut down and burned. The low stage of water only prevents our gunboats from going up to retaliate.

LATEST.—The news is mostly made up of unreliable rumors and guess work. The rebels have evacuated Chambersburg. The movement into Pennsylvania, was evidently made to distract the attention of Hooker, but he, we trust, master of the situation. His headquarters are at Centerville.

The President, under date of the 12th, has replied to the letter of Erasmus Corning and others, who were officers of the public meeting held at Albany, on the 16th of May, requesting his earnest consideration of the resolutions passed on that occasion. The resolutions, he says, promise to support him in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. He has not knowingly employed, nor shall he knowingly employ any other. Differing from the meeting, that certain military arrests and the proceedings following them, for which he is ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional; he argues the question to show that the provisions of the constitution have no application to the case in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason, that is, for the treason defined in the instrument, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death, nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital, or other infamous crimes, nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, criminal prosecutions. The arrests, he shows, were made on different grounds, and the proceedings following the arrests the President would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

FREE SPEECH! WHERE?—At the late Fernando Wood peace meeting in New York, much fault was found with ministers for preaching in favor of sustaining the government by war. The same meeting laid great stress on freedom of speech and the press, not perceiving probably, that they were attacking free speech in one of its most sacred and important precincts. Putting their tenets into plain English, they favor free speech on the side of rebellion, in pot houses and mass meetings; but no legal speech or prayer must be tolerated in a pulpit. (Portsmouth Chronicle.)

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—The Chicago Tribune has a special dispatch from Washington, stating that John Ross writes to the Indian Bureau that a special Cherokee Council, at Cowokin Prairie, in February, decreed the severance of all connection with the rebels, and the abolishment of slavery. A general Council of tribes is to be called, and a delegation, of which John Ross is chairman, has been sent to Washington, to renew the treaties with the United States, and petition that the Cherokees may return to their own country.

REMEDY FOR WOUNDS.—The following is recommended as a certain means of allaying inflammation, extracting the poisonous effect of iron, steel, etc., preventing lockjaw, mortification, and the necessity for amputation. Saturate small pieces of rag or woolen material (raveling of hose or flannel) with grease (lard or sweet oil) which place upon ignited wood, coal, or charcoal, in an iron kettle, so that they may smoke without blazing. Hold the wound over the smoke; and if convenient, covering the whole with a blanket to condense the smoke upon the wound. The kettle should be at or near a chimney, or the window open at the top, to prevent the deadly effect of inhaling the smoke. If this receipt were known and practiced in our army after every battle, it would save hundreds of lives.—*Ex.*

'What do you mean by eat and dog life?' said a husband to his angry wife; look at Carlo and Kitty asleep on the rug together. I wish you lived half so peacefully with their wives. 'Stop,' said the lady, 'then together, and then you will see how they will agree.'

