

North Street

LAWRENCE AMERICAN

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.--NO. 18.

LAWRENCE, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 599.

The Lawrence American,
AND
ANDOVER ADVERTISER,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
Corner of Essex and Appleton Sts.,
GEO. S. MERRILL & Co., Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS--IN ADVANCE.
One Year, \$2.00 (Six Months, \$1.00
When not paid in advance, \$2.50.
Single copies, 5 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, (one inch) one insertion, \$1
Each additional insertion, 30

1 month, 2 mos, 3 mos, 6 mos, 1 year,
One square, 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 50 8 00

3 months, 6 months, 1 year
One-eighth column, 7 00 12 00 18 00
One-fourth " 10 00 15 00 20 00
One-half " 15 00 25 00 35 00
One column, 20 00 30 00 40 00 50 00

No charge of less than one square.

Advertisers occupying one-fourth of a column, or more, are entitled to a change of matter quarterly.

Assignors and Administrators Notices, \$2.50;
Messengers, \$1.00; Probate and other Legal Notices \$2.50 per square for three insertions or less.

Special Notices, (nonpareil) headed; 25 percent extra.

No lines in reading columns, 15 cents per line--
No charge of less than 10 lines.

THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN
Is issued as above, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; devoted to the interests of Lawrence and vicinity; \$1.00 per year.

AMERICAN
JOB AND CARD PRINTING OFFICE,
Corner of Essex and Appleton Streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MISCELLANEOUS JOB PRINTING,
in the best manner.

LAWRENCE POST OFFICE.
WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
MAILS CLOSE FOR
Boston, South and West, at 4 1/2 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.
Newburyport, (direct) 12 M., (via Boston) 5 P.M.
Salem, (via Boston) 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.
Haverhill and East, 7 A.M., and 2 P.M.
North, 7 A.M.
Manchester and Concord, 2 P.M.
Methuen, 7 A.M., and 2 P.M.
California, daily, 11 A.M.
Georgetown, West Newbury, and Hgfield, 12 M.
North, 4 P.M.
Newburyport, Georgetown, West Newbury and Hgfield, 12 M.
Office open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.
GEO. S. MERRILL, P. M.
Nov. 12, 1866.

ATTENTION!
The undersigned returns to Lawrence after nearly four years' service in the United Army, where he acquired the art of repairing and restoring old furniture, and he hereby gives notice that he is prepared to repair and restore old furniture, and he is prepared to do so in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest prices.

Reseat Cane-Seated Chairs,
and most respectfully requests the patronage of the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity.

WM. G. HOLDEN.

BILLIARD TABLES.
HENRY HEIMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Billiard Tables
With his New Patent Combination Cushion, Superior to any now in use. The most elegant and durable ever made. Orders promptly answered. Address by mail or telegraph as above directed. Refer to all well-known billiard men in New England.
Salesroom at 108 Sudbury St., Boston.

ROBERT WOOD
VETERINARY SURGEON,
High Street Square, Lowell, Mass.
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals; performs surgical operations; cures all curable cases of spavin, ringbone, curb, splints and the like. Orders promptly answered. Address by mail or telegraph as above directed. Refer to all well-known horsemen in New England.
Aug. 17--1866

J. B. FENERTY,
BOOK-BINDER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
132 Essex St., (up 2 flights),
LAWRENCE, MASS.

HENRY CUTLER,
SUPT OF CEMETERY.
Orders may be left at City Clerk's office, or at residence, on Cross street, just west of Turnpike.
1866

DR. JOHN F. LORD,
DENTIST
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1 Appleton street,
Opposite the Post Office.

DR. J. H. KIDDER,
Surgeon-Dentist,
No. 138 Essex street, Lawrence

DR. A. H. FOSTER,
Physician & Surgeon,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
145 ESSEX STREET.
1867

The Meadow Brook.
Beside the meadow brook she strayed,
A happy child with laughing eyes;
Above her smiled the soft blue skies,
Around her there the sunbeams played.

The brook went babbling on its way,
And down the meadow, bright with flowers,
Of early spring, and through the hours,
Made merry with her all the day.

She sat beside the meadow brook,
A maiden fair in summer time,
When the sweet year was in its prime;
And in her hand she held a book.

The same blue sky smiled bright above;
The brook it sang a tender song
Of love to her, the whole day long;
The book she read was all of love.

Beside the meadow brook she stood,
A matron in the noon of life,
A happy mother and a wife,
Who loitered there in pensive mood.

Around her fell the autumn leaves;
The meadow brook was almost dry,
And in the harvest fields hard by
The reapers found the last year's sheaves.

Once more beside the brook she stood--
The willow's branches round her there
Hang leafless in the winter air--
An aged dame with folded hands.

Old memories her thoughts engage,
Whose every link she cannot trace;
And, frozen o'er, the brook's still face
Is wrinkled like the face of age.

Mrs. Williams' New Year's Gift.
It was New Year's eve; a cold, blustering night. The wind dashed the frozen sleet furiously against the sturdy walls of the Red Stone Farmhouse, making the bright fire that was burning in the large, old-fashioned kitchen seem doubly grateful, around which were gathered Father Williams, his wife and four children.

The weather bronzed face of the farmer has a care-worn, discontented look. He is one of those who 'make haste to be rich, and though he is surrounded by many blessings, and every reasonable want is supplied, as the close of the old year finds no surplus in his purse, his heart, instead of being lifted up with gratitude, is filled with repinings.

His gentle, meek-browed wife is sitting beside him. Her countenance wears a look of chastened sorrow, and tears glisten in her eyes as they wander to a corner where stands a vacant cradle, from which smiled, a week ago, the rosy cheeked, bright-eyed boy, upon whose little grave, to-night, the snow is drifting heavily.

The long silence is broken by a manly knock at the door.

Farmer Williams opened it, revealing a respectable, middle-aged, colored man, who held carefully in his hand a covered basket.

'Does Mrs. Williams live here?' he inquired.

'She does.'

'The lady who buried a child yesterday?'

'Yes.'

'Well, here is a New Year's present for her.'

Thrusting the basket into the farmer's hands, he turned and walked quickly down the road, where could be dimly seen the outlines of a covered sleigh, from which came the faint sound of stifled sobs.

Bewildered and astonished, Farmer Williams carried the basket into the kitchen and set it upon the table.

As he did so he was startled by a plaintive cry; and upon opening it there lay a lovely boy apparently about three months old.

Farmer Williams sprang to the door, but the sleigh and its occupants were nowhere to be seen. In the meantime Mrs. Williams and the children gathered around the basket with exclamations of surprise and pleasure.

'As the babe saw the sweet, gentle face that bent over it, it suddenly stopped crying, and smiling, stretched out its little hands to her. The heart of the bereaved mother yearned towards it, and taking it up in her arms she pressed it fondly to her bosom. Just then her husband came back from his fruitless search.

'I declare it an imposition!' he exclaimed, stamping the snow off his boots. 'But I won't submit to it. I'll take it over to the town farm the very first thing in the morning.'

'I can't bear the idea of its going there, John,' said his wife. 'Just see what a sweet babe it is!'

'I don't see but what it looks like other babies,' returned John, gruffly, doing his best to steel his heart against the little stranger, in which he only partly succeeded, for, rough as was the farmer's way, he had a kindly nature, if one could only reach it.

'Any way, the authorities will have to take care of it; we've got more mouths to fill, now, than we can find bread for.'

Mrs. Williams' lip quivered as her thoughts rested on the little grave in the churchyard. Ah! to her heart was one too few!

'Dear John,' she said, pleadingly, 'it seems as though God had sent this babe to take the place of our own Willi, whom he has taken to himself. Let me keep it. It will not fail to bring a blessing, you may be sure.'

Farmer Williams' countenance relaxed as he looked into those tearful eyes.

'Well, Well, Mary, if you are in a softened voice, I'll think about it. If we do, you and the children may have to go without a good many things, for there are hard times, and likely to be harder. So you had better weigh the matter before deciding.'

Mrs. Williams did so, and the result was

that 'New Year's Gift' became a fixture in Red Stone Farmhouse. He grew up a merry winsome boy, twining even around the farmer's rugged nature, and taking, in the heart of his adopted mother, the place of her lost darling, loved and cherished by her with equal tenderness. Many sacrifices did she make, many toil-ome hours did she spend in order that her husband might not feel the expense of his maintenance too heavily.

And well did his growing intelligence and beauty, and the ardent affection he evinced for her, repay her for it all.

There was nothing about him that could give the slightest clue to his parentage. Simply a bit of white paper pinned to his frock, on which were these words, evidently written by a woman, in a graceful but unsteady hand:

ARTHUR,
BORN AUGUST 23D, 1851.
I WAS A STRANGER, AND YE TOOK ME IN.
Farmer Williams made some inquiries in the neighborhood and learned that a lady with an infant had been stopping for a week past at the village tavern; that she was very beautiful, but pale and sad, and kept her room most of the time. But they had disappeared as suddenly as they came.

It was just ten years from the time that Mrs. Williams received her New Year's gift. Let us take another peep into the kitchen of Red Stone Farmhouse. The group is smaller now than then. The farmer who murmured ten years ago that he had so many mouths to feed, has now only one child left him--the little flaxen-haired girl that is sitting beside his knee. The rest are all sleeping in the little churchyard. A heavy misfortune has befallen him; the thirst for riches has brought its usual curse. Possessed with the mania for speculation he mortgaged his farmhouse and all it contained. The gilded bubble burst, and the dawning of the new year found him a ruined and hopeless man. This was the last night that he and his wife remained in the old homestead, that had been in his family for four generations, and was linked to his heart by so many tender memories. On the morrow they were to go--they hardly knew whither. It is true, many of the old neighbors--kind, good souls--had offered him a temporary home; but it was hard for that proud, self-reliant man to accept charity from any.

'What can we do? Where can we go?' he groaned, as he thought of the morrow.

'The Lord will provide, John,' said his wife, lifting her sad, patient eyes to his. 'He has never forsaken us. Neither will He ever forsake any who trust in Him.'

But the farmer lacked the Christian resignation that made that gentle heart such a haven of peace and love.

'Aye, that's what you've always said, wife,' he retorted, impatiently, 'and you see what we've come to. For my part, I don't think the Lord troubles himself much about us, any way.'

Mrs. Williams might have said that he had brought this misfortune upon himself, but she wisely forbore. Just then there came the sound of a quick, buoyant step, and there burst into the room a fine, sturdy lad of about ten, his eyes bright, and his cheeks glowing from the keen, frosty air.

'It's bitter cold, I tell you!' he exclaimed, flinging his cap, boy fashion, upon the kitchen settee, and stepping up to the kitchen fire. 'Not but what I've been warm as toast, all but my ears and fingers,' he added, blowing upon the latter as he spoke.

'Here is something for you, mother,' he said, seating himself on a stool at her feet, and tossing into her lap a shining piece of gold.

'Why, Arthur, where did you get this?' The strange gentleman down at the tavern gave it to me, mother. He asked me into his room, and gave me as many nuts and raisins as I could eat, beside.'

'I wonder who he is,' she said musingly.

'I can tell you,' exclaimed her husband, his eyes flashing angrily. 'He is the owner of Red Stone Farmhouse! He is the man who bid against me on the few articles I wanted to reserve. The curse of the homeless rests upon him.'

'Nay, John,' interposed his wife, gently; 'perhaps he did not know how highly you prized them.'

'Yes, he did; Parson Woods stepped up and told him. But he only smiled, and said he wanted to buy everything just as it stood.'

'Well,' said the boy, gazing thoughtfully into the fire, 'I can't help pitying him, he looked so sorrowful. He asked lots of questions about you, mother, and all the rest of us; and kept walking up and down the room, wringing his hands and groaning as if he was in great distress.'

'I will buy you a new coat with this, Arthur,' said Mrs. Williams, as she examined the gold coin. 'You need one badly enough,' she added, glancing with a sigh at his well patched rags.

'You shall do nothing of the sort, mother,' said the generous-hearted boy. 'You shall buy yourself and six a nice warm shawl.'

Before Mrs. Williams could reply there was a quick knock at the door. Farmer Williams opened it. It was only a boy who brought a small parcel for Mrs. Williams.

'Another New Year's gift, I suppose,' he

said, bitterly, as he handed it to her, for he was in a bitter mood. Mrs. Williams glanced reproachfully at her husband.

'God grant that it may bring us as much comfort,' she said, laying her hand fondly upon the head that was resting against her knee.

As she opened it, she uttered an exclamation of surprise. It was a deed of Red Stone Farmhouse, made out in her name. On the inside wrapper were these words--

'Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me.'

There were grateful and happy hearts beneath the roof of the old homestead that night. Though with Mrs. Williams' joy there was mingled an uneasy feeling. She was well assured that it was in some way connected with Arthur, and trembled with apprehension lest some one should appear who had a stronger claim to him. This fear was dissipated the next morning by a letter that came to her in the first mail. It contained a check for five thousand dollars, together with these words--

'The boy that you so generously received ten years ago, and have so tenderly cherished since, will never, never be taken from you. The mother forced to relinquish the babe, dearer to her than life, is now in heaven.'

The father, who so basely forsook his child, and her he had sworn to cherish, is unworthy of so sacred a trust. In the \$5,000 you will find the sum of twenty thousand dollars deposited in the name of your adopted son, of which he is to come into possession when legally of age; and the interest of which is to be appropriated to his support, and education during his minority.'

To this singular letter there was neither date nor signature. There were various conjectures, in regard to the stranger, who had been in the village some days, and from whom it was evident this letter came, as well as the package received the night before.

But when Arthur recalled to mind the look of sad, remorseful tenderness with which he had regarded him, he felt that it must be the father. He had a faint recollection of the face of his adopted mother, that he wanted no dearer friends than those he already had. And as for Mrs. Williams, among all the blessings that surrounded her, there was no one that brought a purer joy than he whom she had taken to her heart when a friendless babe, her NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The War in the Mediterranean.
'The little island of Crete, in the Mediterranean, in early mythology the cradle of Jove, and in later times the scene of some of the most desperate and valorous exploits recorded in history; that romantic island about whose famed mountains cluster the associations of familiar ancient fables; whose very name calls up the heroes of Troy and the divine songs of the old blind poet, and whose soil has been consecrated now by over 200 years of struggle against Ottoman despotism, is once more the theater of heroism and the battle-field of liberty.

Since the Turks wrested Crete from the Venetians in the 17th century, after a twenty years' siege of its capital, the Christian inhabitants of the island have lived almost in constant rebellion against their Mahomedan masters. Time and again have they been on the point of throwing off the slavish yoke, and twice their efforts have been riveted and their glorious aspirations thwarted by their Christian brethren of Europe.

When the Turkish power was shattered at the battle of Navarino, in 1827, there was good cause for hope that the independence of Greece would involve the liberation of the Cretans; but the arbitrary partition of the Hellenic territories by the allied powers of Europe, handed over Crete, bound hand and foot, to an Egyptian despot; and when fresh complications in 1840 rendered a change of rule inevitable, the same unwholesome combination gave back the island into the hands of the same cruel master at Constantinople, from whom it had suffered during so many generations.

Its subsequent history has been little else than a history of oppression and revolt. Its population has dwindled away under misgovernment and outrage, until it is now hardly a fourth of what it was in the palmy days of Venetian supremacy. But the independent spirit of its indomitable people is as hardy as ever, and the insurrection which is now raging among them seems only to have gathered strength from long repression. And that this revolt is no trivial uprising, to be put down in a few months with a few handfuls of mercenaries, we daily have unmistakable proof. The bravery of that heroic band of 500 priests, women, and villagers, who defended the convent of Askladi, a short time ago, against 16,000 Turks, and when the gates were forced fought to the death, hand to hand, at the doors of the cells, finally immolating victors and vanquished by setting fire to the magazines; or of the few soldiers who held the stone mill of the convent with such obstinacy that the Turks had to blow it up to silence them; or of the 3000 Cretans, who, if reports can be trusted, were drowned in a cave on the seashore by the rising tide; or of the troops who, after repeated defeats, only withdrew to their mountains, and while preparing for fresh resistance, renewed again and again their sally never to lay down their arms until the Ottoman despotism has been overthrown--the bravery of these men, we say, is not of a kind that can be easily overpowered.

Lawrence American.
GEO. S. MERRILL, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

NEWS SUMMARY.
SATURDAY.--A cotton warehouse on Washington St., New York, was burned, last night, with 4000 bales of cotton; loss \$500,000.--The birth-day of Burns, the Scottish poet, was very generally celebrated by the Scotchmen in this country, yesterday.--The man Lee, said to have drawn the \$900,000 opera house, (it was not Bryant, as stated) is pronounced a myth by the Chicago papers; no such man can be found.--Gen. Griffin, of the U. S. Army, has forbid the great demonstration over the body of the rebel General Johnston, which was intended at Galveston, Texas.--A pretended Samaritan robbed a man who fell in a fit in New York, of \$2000.--A large portion of California has been flooded again, and railroads, bridges and grain-fields destroyed, and stock drowned.--The Catholic Church in Mexico is preparing to cut loose from Rome.--There is a great financial panic among the New York banks. It is said John Morrissey has lost \$500,000.--Gold 134 1/2.

MONDAY.--The supposed murderer of the two old ladies at Auburn, Maine, has been arrested. His name is given as Chas. Fretchie. He is a person of brutal physique and the circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. He is a Swiss.--There appears to be a certainty of war between Christian Greece and Morion Turkey. It is thought that the two powers are about equal in strength, and Greece will be heavily reinforced by Christian men of all nations.--Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have declined the President's invitation to attend the President's levee.--There will be a sharp contest for Mayor of the Georgetown, D. C. election. It is quite probable that the radical candidate who will be supported by the freedmen who vote for the first time, will win.--Gov. Cummings, of Colorado, is opposed to its admission as a state.--A young man in bed in New York, was killed Friday night, by the fall of plastering shaken down by dancers overhead.--Reporters are important persons sometimes.--The one who reported the President's speech at St. Louis, while on his tour, is being examined at Washington, as to the correctness of his report.--The gold mines are said to be turning out rich.--The President has now no power to grant amnesty or pardon.--A dog in Gloucester, discovered three school children buried in the snow, and they were saved, on the stormy Thursday.--G. S. Hillard (democrat) has been confirmed as U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts, N. S. Howe, of Haverhill, as Collector of the 8th District, and W. C. Binney as Assessor of the 5th District.--The New York police have been struck moral.--They have broken up the gaming house of John C. Heenan and others.--The City of Mexico is closely besieged by the Mexicans, and the French and Austrians must soon leave it.--A cotton war house in Albany Street, New York, was burned last night. Loss \$200,000.--The chemical works at Locust Point, Baltimore, were burned yesterday. Loss \$600,000.--There was a heavy fall of snow in the neighborhood of Belfast, Maine, Saturday night.--There have been formidable bread riots in Greenwich, England, and Madrid.--The man who drew the Opera House, was A. H. Lee, Colonel of an Illinois regiment in the war, and a wealthy man. He has sold out to Crosby for \$200,000.--Gold 134 1/2.

TUESDAY.--The President has vetoed the bill admitting Colorado as a state. He gives as a reason insufficient population, there being but 28,000 people in the territory. The population of this city is over 25,000.--Lotteries of great magnitude are being drawn as freely as if there were not a severe law against them.--Leprosy is prevailing fearfully at one of the Sandwich Islands.--There was thunder and lightning while a snow storm was raging at Long Island.--Two of the Boston police have been discharged for burglary, and one for getting drunk.--A Mormon schoolmaster died recently in California, who confessed that he had perjured himself by swearing that a Mr. McFadden, a lawyer, had robbed him on the highway. McFadden had been sent to the State Prison for five years, of which he had served over three and a half years. He was immediately released. The Mormon was concerned in the horrible and wholesale massacre of one hundred and fifty emigrants, men, women and children, by his people at Mountain Meadows, in 1857, the probability of which crime was forbidden by Buchanan, after McFadden and others had commenced prosecuting them.--They have had another terrible snow storm in western New York.--Crosby made \$650,000 clear out of his Opera House lottery.--An ex-union officer was recently shot and wounded by the people in Texas, and his family driven from the town. His wife died from exposure. Twenty cavalrymen were sent to put down the rebels who proved too strong for them.--The report on the New Orleans riot will be very severe on Louisiana.--The Russian American line has been put up to the Russian territory on our northwest coast. It is

expected that the whole will be completed by fall.--Fretchie, arrested for the murder of the old ladies at Auburn, Me., proves to be innocent, and the mystery is as great as ever.--J. G. Bennett, Jr., presented his yacht to the State, but he declined accepting it.--A Washington paper asserts that a bill recently prepared to depose the President, and substitute Gen. Grant, was prepared for the real purpose of affecting the gold market and that agents of the author in New York, took advantage of the rise.--Gold 134 1/2.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Friday Evening, Jan. 25th, 1867.
Mayor Melvin in the chair. Full Board. Recommendation of the Board of Fire Engineers that an old wagon belonging to the Fire Department be sold, and a new one purchased. Referred to Com. on Fire Department.

The report of the Auditor was presented and accepted. The report of the Treasurer was referred to the Com. on Accounts. The bond of the City Marshal was presented and approved.

An order was adopted, authorizing the Com. on Public Property to complete the new Police Building.

Petition of Dennis Conway for license to keep swine. Referred to Com. on Licenses, with full powers.

Petition of F. G. Tyler, and others, for repairs on the armory of the Lawrence Light Infantry. Referred to Com. on Armories.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.
The Mayor made the following nominations for Constables, all of which were rejected: Moses Perkins, D. B. Webster, Joseph Stowell, Perley Ayer, John L. Hutchinson, James Boardman, A. K. Currier.

Patrick Murphy (removed in 1865), Maurice Casey, Willard Gordon, were nominated and confirmed as regular policemen. Albion G. Clark and Richard Sullivan were nominated and rejected.

N. E. Ford, E. F. Chase, A. R. Brewster, J. C. White, Amos Southwick, H. K. Webster, W. K. Morrill, Samuel Richardson, David Carter, D. W. Pingree, Charles Giles, Edward Caufy, Levi Emery, E. B. Dufford, Warren Stevens, Willis Plummer, Frank P. Carr, Wm. Gibson, Jas. E. Ballock, Benj. Booth, John E. Dostin, Edwin Ayer, Jas. A. Metcalf, were nominated and confirmed as special police officers. Tompset Birtwell, Frank Bradley, Thomas Ham, were nominated and rejected for the same.

Executive session dissolved, and Board adjourned to Friday evening, Feb. 1st, at 8 o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Monday Evening, Jan. 28th, 1867.
President Eaton in the chair. Absent, Councilman Colburn.

Council concurred with the Aldermen in referring the Treasurer's report and accepting that of the auditor.

Order for printing 500 copies of the auditor's report adopted in concurrence.

Order authorizing the committee on public property to complete the new police building adopted in concurrence.

Recommendation of fire engineers for purchase of new waggons. Referred in concurrence.

Petition of F. G. Tyler and others for repairs of armory. Laid upon the table.

A committee of two were appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Aldermen in regard to the disagreement in action on the City Marshal's report.

Resolution for purchase of horses for the street department passed.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution, making the annual appropriations, to raise by taxation, the sum of \$185,000 and appropriate the same to the several departments, as follows:--

Bridge	5,000
City Hall	200
Common	200
City Debt	10,500
Fire	14,000
Incidental	14,500
Interest	25,000
Lighting	5,000
Military	1,500
Police	14,000
do. Special purposes, new station-house, etc.	6,000
Reservoir and Water Pipe	1,500
School	30,000
School House	4,000
do. New house, etc.	14,000
Salary	17,500
Street	15,000
Sever	5,500
	\$775,000

(It will be seen that the State and County taxes are omitted, and will be added to the above amount in the assessment.)

The resolution was read twice.

Several petitions laid over from the last year were referred to the proper committees.

Adjourned to Monday, Feb. 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

IDLE PEOPLE.--For years there have not been so many people visible upon our streets in the day time, as at present, and it is to be feared that most of them are without occupation. It is not a very good time of year for employment to cease, but we must hope that labor will soon be in as great demand as ever.

The Eastern Railroad.
Seems to afford some members of each successive Legislature a standing topic of investigation, in its financial relations to the Commonwealth. Nearly thirty years ago, the State loaned that Corporation scrip to the amount of \$75,000 each, loan was extended in 1837, the interest to be paid semi-annually, and the principal in yearly installments of \$75,000 each, commencing in 1865. The interest has been regularly paid, and the two installments due upon the principal. In 1863, to facilitate the making of loans, the Commonwealth agreed by law that its interest should be payable in gold, and it has been claimed by these legislative agitators, that the Eastern Railroad ought, therefore, to make its payments to the State in gold. Aside from the injustice and illegality of attempting, by an ex-post facto law, to compel this corporation to bear an increased burden, not contemplated in the agreement, and growing out of no act or omission of its own, and to which change of law it gave no assent, the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth has decided that the State has no legal claim for any other than currency payment, and the gold interest law of the Commonwealth was enacted purely as a financial measure, to strengthen its credit and increase the premium on its bonds, and in no wise benefiting the Eastern railroad, upon a loan made a quarter of a century before.

Had the legislature voted to raise the rate of interest to eight per cent, there would have been as much justice in expecting the Eastern road to accede thereto, upon an agreement made some many years before, as to bear the increase in the shape of premium upon gold.

But this corporation has gone further, and by vote of its stockholders, in January, 1863, again in May, 1864, and by act of its officers upon several other occasions, offered to repay, at once, the entire loan of the State, and thereby terminate their whole indebtedness; but this was refused, although the money thus received bearing bonds of the national government. The subject of this interest has been before committees of four successive Legislatures, and it is a little noticeable, always upon motion of "the member from Newton," and in every case it has been decided that no action was necessary. In 1864, a joint special committee of the two branches gave the subject a thorough examination, and in their very able report, state--

'The committee are of opinion that the Eastern Railroad Corporation is no more indebted in equity, or in honor, than in law, to pay the debt in question in gold.--When the loan was granted, no one anticipated the exigency which has now befallen the State, and the Legislature, in adopting the rule of paying in gold, and why was this rule adopted? The only answer is because the state was plainly informed that the Commonwealth was to be repaid in equity, or in honor, than in law, to pay the debt in question in gold.--A large borrower of money, and the premium upon gold bonds would probably supply an ample fund to purchase all the gold required to pay the interest until the return of peace shall restore the whole currency to the specie standard. Thus the Commonwealth will be no loser by the policy adopted, and why should the corporations for whose benefit some of the scrip was issued be made to suffer? They had no voice in agreeing to pay the bonds of the Commonwealth in gold--they never contracted to pay their debt to the Commonwealth in gold, and the act of 1863, so far as it bears upon their contracts is open to the objections against all ex post facto laws.'

Again, last year, the Finance Committee, through their chairman, Hon. Moses Kimball--(then whom no one looks more closely after, or more thoroughly understands, the financial interests of the State, reported that "inasmuch as an Act of Congress has made U. S. Treasury Notes legal tender, no part of the cost of gold to pay interest can be legally required from the Eastern Railroad Company."

It would seem, that these facts ought to remain satisfactory, but we see the indefatigable member from Newton is again agitating the subject in the Legislature, but we trust the General Court will soon so effectually put an end to the matter as to relieve the business of each session from the expense, and an honorable corporation from the annoyance of these annual attacks, when they have so clearly fulfilled every legal obligation to the State.

TOBACCO SMOGGING.--If the prisoner who has always been accustomed to the use of the weed, has a hankering for one thing over another, after his incarceration, it is tobacco, and as it is against the rules of our jail for them to have it, many are the expedients used by their friends to get it to them. A few days ago, the wife of one brought a nice Indian loaf, in one end of which was baked a large piece of the coveted article. The loaf was cut in halves when handed in, to receive still further the officer whose duty it is to examine everything of the kind, but for some reason, perhaps the anxiety of the woman that it should pass inspection, another cut was made, and the trick discovered. Another loving spouse scooped out a large apple and filled it in with tobacco, but it was so skilfully managed that the smuggle was easy of detection.

MORE OF IT.--The snow storm of Saturday added two or three inches to the pile upon the ground. It fell quite level but the high wind of Sunday and Monday afterwards did not permit it to remain in place, and it was drifted like the rest.

LAWRENCE AND AMERICAN

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.—NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 600.

The Lawrence American,

AND

ANDOVER ADVERTISER,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

AT

Corner of Essex and Appleton Sts.,

BY

GEO. S. MERRILL & Co., Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.

One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.00

When not paid in advance, \$2.50.

Single copies, 5 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, (one inch one insertion), 30

Each additional insertion, 10

One quarter, 200 300 400 500 800

3 months, 6 months, 1 year

One-eighth column, 7 00 10 00 15 00

One-fourth " 10 00 15 00 20 00

One-half " 15 00 20 00 30 00

One column, 20 00 30 00 40 00 120 00

No charge of less than one square.

Advertisers occupying one-fourth of a column, or more, are entitled to a change of matter quarterly.

Assignees and Administrators Notices, \$2.50;

Messengers, \$3.00; Probate and other Legal Notices \$2.00 per square for three insertions or less.

Special Notices, (nonpareil lead) 25 per cent extra.

Notices in reading columns, 15 cents per line—

No charge of less than 10 lines.

THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN

Is issued as above, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; devoted to the interests of Lawrence and vicinity, \$1.00 per year.

AMERICAN

JOB AND CARD PRINTING OFFICE,

Corner of Essex and Appleton Streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS JOB PRINTING,

in the best manner.

LAWRENCE POST OFFICE.

WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS CLOSE FOR

Boston, South and West, at 11 A. M., and

5 P. M.

L. Well, at 1 and 5 P. M.

Newburyport, (direct) 12 M.; (via Boston) 5 P. M.

Salem, (via Boston) 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

Haverhill and East, 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

North, 7 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Manchester and Concord, 2 P. M.

Methuen, 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.

California, daily 11 A. M.

Georgetown, West Newbury, and

Hughes, 12 M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GEO. S. MERRILL, P. M.

Nov. 12, 1866.

ATTENTION!

The undersigned returns to Lawrence after nearly

four years service in the United States Army, where he

was one of the best soldiers of his regiment, and

has been honorably discharged, and is now prepared to

Reseat Cane-Seated Chairs,

and most respectfully requests the patronage of

the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WM. G. HOLLEN.

ORDERS left at the following places will receive

prompt attention:—F. J. Cross, 181

Essex St.; J. Pillsbury, Jr., 175 Essex St.; F. S.

Jewett & Co., 181 Essex St.; Howe & Hughes, 15

Ambury street.

Lawrence, Aug. 17, 1866. Aug. 17/66m.

BILLIARD TABLES.

HENRY HEIMS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Billiard Tables

With his New Patent Combination Cushion. Superior

to any now in use. The most excellent play-

table and most complete billiard set ever

ORIGINAL TALE.

Ten Thousand a Year.

I, Peter Theophilus Peppergrass, Esq.,

am a very remarkable man. Being very

modest, I should not presume to assert so

much were it not the opinion of all Gossip-

villians, which has been my place of residence

ever since my eyes opened to the light, a

period of—I will not say how many years,

confident of a mistake in the "Family

Record!" For I have not yet condescended

to any support save the "staff of life," have

not arrived at the period of wigs, neither

made use of the dentist's ivory.

My vision is perfect, though malicious

people sometimes suggest eye-glasses, when

I occasionally hold my prayer-book upside

down, or bow to the pump instead of the

parson.

I have been honored by being First Sec-

retary, Assessor of Taxes, Chairman of the

School Committee, and when Gossip-

villians was incorporated a city, lost only one

vote of becoming its first Mayor!

From earliest boyhood I discovered a de-

cidious preference for legal pursuits, was

dubbed Esquire long before I could spell

the same, and always won the highest encom-

iums from my teachers, and all discerning

people, in that department in which Phila-

delphia lawyers are supposed to excel.

After due drilling at the Trinnell Acad-

emy, I entered the celebrated Bombastic

University, where, after spending much pa-

ternal money, and four years, I graduated

with honors.

A few months in a lawyer's office, a course

at the Law School, and I was fully prepared

to enter upon my professional career; and

the Hon. Moses Makepeace just then retir-

ing from business, and from life, a brilliant

prospect of wealth and fame opened before

me.

So years passed on. Clients filled my

office, dimes my pockets, conscious superi-

ority my head. I travelled extensively,—

once was actually present at a Presidential

Inauguration,—but the more I saw of the

world, the more I realized "there's no place

like home," though, like Mrs. Gummidge, I

lived "lone and lorn," notwithstanding the

many attempts to inveigle me into the noose

matrimonial.

The very June that told me I had seen

half a century, brought my cousin Mary

back to Gossipville, after several years res-

idence at the West. Now Mary was my

special pet, was, in fact, a sort of sister, and

always scolded me to her heart's content,

and made fun of what she called my old

barbarisms!

Her advent I hailed with delight, and

her husband, Joe Hudson, was the best fel-

low in the world, but to my vexation there

came with her a Miss Spriggins, neither

young nor pretty,—a very dear friend,"

she said; "double as good a governess for

Charlie, I fancied, as I scanned her face and

attire, and marked a decided absence of

style in either, and as time wore on, and

was puzzled to account for the respect and

affection manifested for her by the whole

household.

Days and weeks sped, delightfully, as

far as Mary was concerned. She sang, she

played for her favorite airs, told her

queer stories, amused me with her odd

read for his household, when he can just as

easily surround himself with an atmosphere

in which his fine tastes and poetic aspira-

tions may be developed and realized, and

when even every cloud has a silver lining."

'Love in a cottage is pretty enough for po-

etry, but unpractical in the prose of every

day life.'

'Another requisite, and the last, is a

charm name.' I added, looking with

much vinegar towards Miss Spriggins.

'Certainly,' she said, 'your own is so eu-

phonious!'

I just then recollect an appointment at

the City Hall, and hastily took my leave;

but in the evening somehow found my way

back again.

'I was hoping you would come in,' said

Mary, 'as I particularly wished to see you.

That long talk of picnic is to come off to-

morrow, at the Magnolia Gardens,—and so

provoking! my husband is in New York

for the week. I propose you accompany

us, though I remember your aversion to

such merry-makings.'

'I am at your service, fair dame,' said I

if you will go off twelve miles just to look

round a farmer's garden and eat sweet-

meats.'

'O, staying at home makes me stupid,

and there's something exhilarating in a

crowd. We shall have a variety of enter-

tainment; music by the Ser-seek Owl Band,

sailing on the bay; fishing, and bowling;

you can lunch in the arbors, take a siesta in

the Pavilion, or play the agreeable to all

the waltz. We are going in the cars at

ten o'clock, the only train that stops at that

resort, so be punctual, to help celebrate

Betsy's and my birthday.'

'Betsy! Betsy who?' I exclaimed.

'Why, myself, Betsy Mitable Spriggins,

announced that lady. 'So I was named

for my grandmother, nearly thirty-eight

years ago.'

Accumulation of horrible name and age

combined!

I took my exodus so rapidly that I upset

Charlie in the hall, who greeted Uncle Pep-

per as he was a wasp, so he could bite

somebody!

The morning came and with it important

business a few miles away. I scorned Mary's

suggestion of treating Miss Spriggins to a

ride, and took Charlie instead. Hastening

back and consulting my watch, which I did

not observe had stopped, found I had an

abundance of time to polish my boots and

brush my pet whiskers; but while taking the

last admiring glance at myself, I heard a

car whistle, and when I reached the street

had the satisfaction of seeing the train whiz

past. I rushed up to Mary's to apologize

and also to deposit Charlie, but the house

was locked! Mary was at the picnic.

I retraced my steps moodily, and whom

should I meet but my old college chum

Frank Willis! He began to congratulate

me on my engagement to Miss Spriggins,

which of course I indignantly denied.

'O, you're too old a boy to try to pull the

wool over a fellow's eyes!' he exclaimed.

'And you're a lucky dog to get a fortune so

easy.'

'Fortune?' I repeated inquiringly.

'Come now; you're precious cool over

her ten thousand a year, to say nothing of a

laugh rung out with 'dear me! will you

never wake up? you have upset the little table

that stood beside your sofa, and Charlie has

been drumming you for the last half

hour!'

'Where was I?—Where is my wife?' I

exclaimed, and then the humiliating truth

flushed on me, and I vanished! wife,

bliss, and—ten thousand a year!

Blinding tears filled my eyes; I tried to

wipe them away, but at each attempt Mary

and Miss Spriggins were convulsed with

laughter, and discovered the handkerchief I

had applied so vigorously to be an old

stocking I had been mending that morning

and had hastily thrust into my pocket when

interrupted by a call from a client.

The New York Tribune.

The Boston Congressionalist gives some

information in regard to this great, popular

and influential New York daily, whose cir-

culation has reached such vast figures. The

first number was issued April 10th, 1841—

in New York City, by George J. Raymond,

first assistant, (salary \$10 per week) and

four or five others. The number of editors,

reporters and correspondents now employed

on the paper, is over three hundred.

It was started as a one cent paper. The

Herold, which had then been issued about

six years, was a two cent paper. The penny

Star, neutral in politics, had an immense

circulation. Mr. Greeley had acquired con-

siderable reputation as a political writer,

through his New Yorker. No prudent jour-

nalist would now undertake to found in New

York a new morning daily, with less than

half a million dollars. By one thousand

dollars (borrowed by Greeley from a friend)

was required for starting the Tribune. It

began with 500 bona fide subscribers, and

the first morning printed 5,000 copies. At

the end of the week its expenses amounted

to \$525, which was thought alarming and

extraneous. During that summer, in a

single day, the Tribune telegraph bills (only

one of many expenditures) have run up to

\$1,500.

At the end of three months, Thomas

McClure took charge of the business de-

partment; and for several years it continued

to be published by Greeley & McClure.—

In 1846 it was changed to a joint-stock com-

pany of one hundred shares, with a par value

of \$1,000 each. These shares now sell at

from \$8,000 to \$9,500. In 1865 (the most

lucrative year in newspaper history) the

Tribune divided \$165,

WEDNESDAY.—The reconstruction proposition, which is said to be favorably looked upon by the President, is reported satisfactory to few others. The high Southern gentlemen do not relish the words "insurrection" and "rebellion" contained in it. It will amount to but little. A company of U. S. troops while passing through Richmond, were grossly insulted from the house of a prominent rebel, out of which a rebel flag was suspended. The National Bankrupt bill has been defeated, though probably but temporarily. The U. S. Senate.—The Boston papers publish the speech of the Queen, delivered yesterday, received by cable. In "good old colony times" it required about sixty days to transmit such messages. The office of the rich Jerome, the New York broker, has been robbed by burglars of \$100,000.—Gold was up to 138 1/2 at one time yesterday.—Aaron A. Bradley, the colored lawyer, who has incited the freedmen to the South to make trouble, has been arrested.—A building to accommodate 2000 Americans with board and lodging, is to be erected near the Fair ground at Paris.—The man who gave the information to Secretary Seward about Mr. Motley and other foreign ministers is a wealthy New York traveling snob.—The ex-rebels in the Idaho legislature having refused to take the oath that they did not aid the rebellion, have been denied their pay by the secretary of the territory, and they threatened to seize upon the funds by force. Many of them were in the army of Price.—A fire in Marblehead Monday night, burned Harlow & Son's shoe factory, the Baptist church and other buildings. Loss \$150,000. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.—The Supreme Court has decided that liquor cannot be attached.—The U. S. Naval Academy is to be removed from Annapolis to New London.—A fund has been raised in Tennessee to procure the assassination of the leading republicans of that state.—A gang of thieves robbed a man in a horse car in New York, by force on Monday evening, and there was no one to prevent.—Mollie Trussell, who murdered her paragon, the rich gambler at Chicago, has been pardoned after a month's imprisonment.—A mob of two hundred men, women and children attacked and nearly killed an officer in New York, who was carrying the license law into effect.—In the Holyoke schools the master forces open the boys' mouths and administers Cayenne pepper for punishment.—The Supreme Court has decided that a dead horse left in one of the streets of Charleston was not a defect in the highway. A man who, with his wife, had been injured by their horse taking fright, at sight of it, lost their case.—Business is improving wonderfully in Boston, and people are much encouraged.—Gold 137.

THURSDAY.—The radical plan of reconstruction is to put the rebels under a thoroughly military government and to sternly enforce it for a time. It is considered the only way in which their citizens can be made to respect the rights of Northern men and women, black and white. In that section, the plan is more likely to be adopted than any other.—Mrs. Nickles, whose affair with District Attorney Keyes made so much talk a few years ago, died at the residence of her husband, Gen. Nickles, in New York on Tuesday.—The temperance men are apparently unanimous in favor of a Metropolitan police.—The Mormon legislature ask for the repeal of the anti-polygamy law, saying it interferes with their religion. There are several coyotes in our houses of correction, who may think it interferes with their arrangements but we hear of no petition from them.—Disease and destitution are prevalent in Newfoundland.—The English churchmen are trying to persuade the workmen to go to church. They plead in reply that the example of church goers is such that they do not think it worth while.—The Turkish sovereign is getting into hot water. Egypt and Servia propose to rebel against him.—The Maine legislature refuse to allow whites and blacks to intermarry.—The reformers are to have an immense demonstration in London, February 11th. They are very bitter, and even the queen is unpopular with them.—Couch has been rejected as collector, and Swift as surveyor of Boston, and Phinney as collector of Barnstable.—A lame gentleman was humbly assisted into his sleigh, in Boston yesterday, by two young men who picked his pocket of \$1,500.—B. Doran Killen, a leading Fenian, proposes to expose the affair.—One Lerock charged Chief State Constable Jones before a legislative committee, with receiving bribes.—Gold 137 1/2.

FRIDAY.—Lord Stanley has asked Secretary Seward the points of the Alabama claims, with a view of settling them.—A new Atlantic telegraph is to be laid by way of the Azores.—The Pope proposes to declare Christopher Columbus a saint.—The plan for a strict military government for the South is unanimously supported by the republicans. It is approved by Generals Grant, Sheridan and Thomas, who declare it necessary to restore law and order in that quarter.—Nevada asks that Utah and the Mormons be handed over to her.—A fire in Ogdensburg burned the Tolman House, Marble Row and other buildings. Loss \$200,000.—Two of the Adams Express robbers who escaped from jail at Danbury, Conn., have been caught.—Gen. Sheridan has presented a splendid gold watch and chain to a young Quaker lady who gave him, at great risk, information which enabled him to win the battle of Winchester.—A machine to plow by steam has been invented. It cost \$10,000.—There has been a terrific hurricane in Florida causing great loss of life and property. The people were compelled to fly from the houses to the fields. There is a great rush for Paris.—A negro twenty years of age has been arrested for the murder of the old ladies of Auburn, Maine. He confesses and implicates a white man who denies the charge.—Gen. Fiske, Ex-Chief of S. D. Detective testified that he had a letter from Andrew Johnson to Jeff. Davis, written early in the war, offering to support him on certain conditions.—Gold 137.

It has been decided in one of the French courts that to call a woman a "female" is to insult her, and is libelous.

The Musical Festival.—A Delightful Evening.

The Musical Convention and Festival of 1867, in this city, has proved a signal success in every respect, in the number of singers, the style of music furnished, the magnitude of the audiences who listened, the general satisfaction given, and in all particulars, and we congratulate the managers of the affair upon their triumph. The rehearsals have been thus far well attended, both by vocalists and audience, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen are present from other cities and towns, some from a considerable distance. Among the choruses we recognize the familiar faces of Messrs. J. W. Rice and P. A. Butler, former residents, and well known among our musical people. The latter gentleman favored the audience with a solo on Wednesday afternoon.

The first concert came off on Wednesday evening, and the house was very full. There was a chorus of about seventy-five ladies and fifty gentlemen, and the time preserved was excellent. It is very creditable that such a satisfactory result should have been attained with such a moderate amount of rehearsal.

The hour for commencing was announced to be 7 1/2 o'clock, but it was about eight when the concert was opened by a fine anthem, "Lord, I believe," well sung. This was followed by a song of a religious character, "Who treads the path of duty," by Mr. Barnabee, who displayed great bass powers in singing it. Miss Kametti followed with a song, "The Beat of my own heart." She has a sweet and powerful voice. Selections of different psalms were then given by the choir. The first Cavalia (Italian) was given by Mrs. H. M. Smith, a general favorite, not only with the admirers of music here, but everywhere. She was accompanied by Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard, on the piano. It was evident that she had not lost any of her popularity, and another piece was imperatively demanded. She responded with a song, "Believe it not, my darling." Mr. M. W. Whitney followed with the "Storm Wind," which was received with high applause that he came forward again and sang "The Exile." The bass of this gentleman is very deep, and he is bound to become popular wherever he becomes known. A very sweet and pleasant solo by Mrs. Perry, of Boston, a pupil of Miss Kametti, with full chorus, was one of the pleasing features of the evening. The piece was "Hark, what means those holy voices." It was followed by a duet in Italian by Miss S. W. Barton and Mr. Barnabee, which, being warmly applauded, elicited a repetition. After another chorus, Miss Barton, who is highly favored in personal appearance, gratified the audience with a cavatina. She declined answering the call to repeat it, or to give another piece.

The piano solo by Mrs. Shepard followed, and was of course rapturously enjoyed. There are plenty of people who would travel miles to hear her performance and nothing else. The trio "Hear our prayer," by Mr. Barnabee, Misses Barton and Kametti, came next, and was well received. "Lord of my salvation" was the next piece, the solos being sung by Mr. Whitney and Mrs. Perry. The more serious portion of the entertainment of the evening was relieved by a comic song, "The Lost Child," by Mr. Barnabee, which was received with great delight and a thundering encore which brought out the old song "Calome!" an excessively funny piece, which brought down the house at every verse. It was pretty clear that a large portion of those present would not object to an exclusively Barnabee concert, with a chorus and a cavatina thrown in for a change. The Trump chorus, solo by Mrs. Smith, closed this most delightful entertainment.

The morning concert Thursday was well attended and the hall filled. The Mendelssohn Club gave some of their finest selections, and were greatly admired.—Mrs. Smith sang an extremely pretty piece with the beautiful instrumental music of the club as an accompaniment. There were also other attractions.

Rehearsal Thursday afternoon brought out the power of Mr. Hazelwood, who is to supply the place of Mr. Whitney. He has a fine, clear, rich, and powerful tenor, and will give general satisfaction. There was a majority of the chorus present, and the hall was about half filled. The Mendelssohn Club took part in the rehearsal.

THE SECOND NIGHT CONCERT.—The third concert of the Musical Convention was given last evening to another crowded house. The Mendelssohn Club was a most efficient orchestra and about as thoroughly desirable a one as is often met with. Their contributions to the musical banquet have been most acceptable. They opened with an overture by the great composer Mendelssohn, from whom they derive their name. Miss Kametti followed with a sweet, plaintive Irish song, "The Bay of Dublin." The next good thing offered was two pieces by the Manchester Harmonic Club, consisting of seven ladies and five gentlemen, E. T. Baldwin, leader. They gave in artistic style Mendelssohn's Hunting Song and Shepherd's Song (four parts). Mr. Ryan, of the Mendelssohn Club, followed with a very beautiful solo on the clarinet, which he handled with infinite skill. Mrs. Smith sang a cavatina (Italian) from Il Puritani, and as usual was warmly applauded though she declined to respond to the call for another piece. A song concerning the merits of porter, though well sung by Mr. M. W. Whitney, failed to create enthusiasm among the members and supporters of the Temperance alliance present. Mrs. Kametti gave "Alice where art thou?" and displayed in her execution of it the peculiar powers of her voice. A quartette (instrumental) from Faust, by the orchestra, the piano and the organ, succeeded, after which Mr. Hazelwood (tenor) gave "In Native Worth," a song of the creation. One of the features of the evening was the magnificent performance on the piano of "The Carnival of Venice," an old and familiar air, by Mr. J. H. Morey of Concord, N. H. Mr. Morey swept the keys with an apparent carelessness, but preserved the air with great exactness. He has not been equaled by any gentleman player here, except by Mr. Robert Heller. A very fine solo on the violin called "The Bird upon a Tree," in which the imitation was exquisite, by Mr. Schultze of the Mendelssohn, closed the first part but not until an encore not to be disregarded, obtained a repetition.

Hazelwood's oratorio of the seasons (spring part) concluded the entertainment. The great choir, which was much larger than on the previous evening, rendered the choruses admirably, as were also the several solos and trios by Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Whitney (bass) and Hazelwood (tenor). Mrs. Shepard presided at the piano forte, and Mr. C. P. Morrison of Newburyport, at the organ. The Mendelssohn Club also took part. The whole was under the efficient direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn of Boston. At half past ten the large audience dispersed to their several homes.

Letter from Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17th, 1867. Ed. American.—The railroad from Louisville, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennessee, 377 miles, runs through a very interesting portion of these states, though inferior to other sections of them for Agricultural purposes. After leaving Louisville, the country is flat or gently rolling for several miles, but after an hour or two begins to be cut by deep valleys. The road passes along several very rugged gorges. One from the North is struck by the absence of evergreen trees through this part of the country. We saw none but an occasional transplanted evergreen for several hundred miles; beginning in eastern Ohio, thence to Memphis. There are heavy forests of oak, beech, gum, cotton trees, &c., but no evergreens. At this season, the landscape appears to be perfectly bare of foliage. The farm houses below Louisville are chiefly built of logs, chinked with lime, plaster, or clay; the chimneys are generally built on the outside of the houses, sometimes wholly of brick, often of stone at the bottom and brick at the top, and occasionally of logs, built up cob-house fashion and filled in with clay. They usually end about a foot above the ridge, and look oddly enough. Evidences that we have reached a warmer latitude are seen in the style of the houses and barns, particularly the latter. For the most part they are of logs without the clay filling, so that one passing along the road can see through them; they afford but very partial protection from the wind. Cattle here evidently get nothing more than a little shelter from the rain. The hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses are all feeding together in the fields. The easy farmers stack their hay in convenient spots, and leave their corn either nethered or more generally, shock it and feed it out at leisure. We have seen no snow south of the Ohio. The road from Louisville passes through the famous limestone region, in which are seen what are called sink holes, curious circular depressions, ten, twenty, or thirty feet deep, sometimes much deeper, smooth round holes, shaped like a bowl or basin. Sometimes half a dozen or more are seen in a ten acre lot. Now and then one has water in it, but most of them are dry, and are cultivated with the rest of the field, showing that they are always dry. The hills in this section, instead of running in ridges, appear to run in circles. Near Memphis, a little spring, flowing into a mill pond, which discharges so much water as to overflow the dam twelve or fifteen inches, as regularly as the tides, every twenty-four hours. On the top of an elevation called Frenchman's Knob is a pit, which has been descended by means of a rope 275 feet without finding bottom. There are hereabouts numerous gaps, precipices, canyons, waterfalls, natural bridges, etc., the most interesting of which is the famous Mammoth Cave. There are also many strange, artificial works, older than tradition or history. We find an account of one about 17 miles from Bowling Green, where, "There is a solid wall of stone, 600 feet long, 40, 30 wide at its base and 6 at the top. It crosses a neck formed by a curve in Drakes Creek, enclosing a peninsula of about 200 acres, elevated 100 feet above the river. On the crown of this eminence, an area of three acres is surrounded by a wall and ditch, making the place a fortress of great strength."

Temperance Meeting.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Lawrence Temperance Alliance, was held at the Free Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Chadlock, the pastor; the house was very full. After the usual services and remarks by Mr. Chadlock, Mr. Walters was called upon. He made a short speech, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Weaver, who traced the progress of the temperance movement from its commencement, and its present prospects, morally and legally. The speaker—in view probably of the recent acts of democratic politicians, who, having obtained a partial control of city affairs, turned out good officers and substituted men liable to indictment as rumsellers,—advocated the establishment of a Metropolitan Police, to be appointed by the state authorities, and who consequently would be independent of political changes, and of the good will of liquor dealers. Mr. Weaver was followed by Rev. Mr. Chick, who administered some real sledge hammer knocks in his peculiar style at the liquor traffic. The previous speeches were clinched as usual by Rev. Mr. Wilson, who in his remarks, dragged a large sized cat out from under the meal, by revealing the trifling fact that Mr. Alpheus Hardy, the eminent Bostonian who heads one of the License Law petitions, is proprietor or has the charge of the Tremont House building, where a "respectable" rum shop is kept, and that Ex-Gov. Andrew, who had always taken his liquor, receives a fee of \$10,000 from the wine dealers to advocate their cause before the legislature. Mr. Wilson also stated that in a few days a remonstrance against the enactment of a license law would be circulated, and he trusted no one would refuse to sign it. The printed letters of Judge Woodbury Davis of Maine, in defence of the prohibitory law, were then circulated, after which the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction.

SOLDIERS' FAIR.—The Neesham Army and Navy Union, of this city, have decided to hold, within a few weeks, a grand fair at the City Hall, to raise funds for their treasury. Full particulars will be given in due season. The demands upon this excellent institution have been larger than its means, but the officers have endeavored to answer them as well as was in their power. We will mention one case, which will give an idea of their operations. On the stormy Thursday, a woman at work in one of the mills, sank down from exhaustion, and it was ascertained that the poor creature had fainted from want of nourishment. The case was inquired into, and it was found that she had lately come to the city with her husband, whom she was trying to support. He had been a soldier in the 24th Mass., and had been disabled by a severe wound in the leg. They were living on Elm Street, and had not, on that terrible day, a spark of fire in the house, and no provision. They were too proud to make their necessities known, until they were accidentally discovered. Aid was promptly furnished by the officers of the Union to their brother soldier, and both man and wife were made as comfortable as its means would allow, and measures taken to secure them the aid provided by the State. This is only one of many cases of the kind, and it is hoped that the association will have abundant success in the enterprise to forward this noble work.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of cases in this, the criminal session of this court, now being held at Salem, commenced Tuesday. The following named gentlemen compose the traverse Juries:—Beverly, Isaac Appleton, James D. Abbott; Boxford, Alonzo J. Healy; Danvers, Charles Mackintosh; Georgetown, Prescott Poor; Gloucester, Stewart H. Colby, Andrew W. Dodd; Haverhill, Stephen Corliss, David D. Chase; Ipswich, Elijah Lewis; Lawrence, William R. Pedrick; Lowell, Young, Lemuel Hutton, Jr.; Lynn, Thomas W. Bachelor, Amos Arvey; Joel B. Hodgkins, Charles T. Hastings; Marblehead, Benjamin G. Pitman, Phares Cole; Newburyport, Joseph A. Atkins, Henry Cook; North Andover, Benjamin P. Saunders; Rockport, Warren Cole; Salem, Lucius Wells, Ephraim A. Emerton, Nicholas T. Suel, Freeman S. Peck; Saugus, Aaron J. Mills; South Danvers, John M. Berry; Swampscott, W. D. Brackett, Jr.

SMALL POX AT LAWRENCE.—We are informed that the small pox is prevailing extensively in Lawrence, the number of cases ranging as high as 500 or 600, and confined to families in various circumstances in life. We are indebted to the Haverhill Publisher for the above interesting and valuable bit of information. It is of a piece with many similar stories circulated in that town during the past year. The city records of 1865, sworn to, show that thirty-three persons died of this disease in the whole twelve months, and probably three-fourths of the cases were those of unvaccinated foreign infants under one year of age. Whether there were ever five or six hundred cases at one time, may be judged. That there are a few cases here is not denied, and it is not disputed that they are to be found among all classes, but such absurd exaggerations are hardly neighborly.

INDICTED ONCE MORE.—Mayor Melvin's special protegee, and "reform" politician, Patrick Murphy, visited the Superior Court, at Salem, on Tuesday, having been indicted again, by the Grand Jury of Essex County, for the crime of Rumselling! Possibly some fresh anonymous scribbler will complain of the vindictiveness of this action of the grand jury, in again bringing such innocence to grief, especially if the golden tongued eloquence of his Ex-Mayor Attorney should have succeeded in persuading our District Attorney that the Democratic "reform" party's necessities, in this city, ought to override the law, and let this, like the vaunted other case, "fall through."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The city clerk during the year 1866, issued four hundred and sixty-one of these permits to marry, and thirty-one during the month of January of this year, the same number as of January, 1866. There were four hundred and sixty-eight marriages in the past year, and therefore seven must have procured their license before the year came in or have obtained them out of the city. One gentleman is said to have taken his wife on the way to the residence of the bride to be united. The senior Mr. Weller, whom we read of, was deluded by some ropers in, into going into the office and taking out a license when he had no idea of doing so (Mr. Rowe, we should say, does not find it necessary to employ such aid. They come quite fast of their own accord). Mr. Weller when asked the name of the lady said "Put in Nancy Clark, I desay she'll have me." She did have him, and to use the language of his aggrieved son, Sam, "she's got him now, worse luck."

A CITY WITHOUT OFFICERS.—The recent virtual removal of the constables for pretending to differ politically with the Mayor, and the refusal of the Aldermen to confirm the appointment of his satellites in their places, has left the city in a nice plight. The Marshal, the only officer now on duty in the day time, is compelled during the present week to be absent at Salem, attending the term of the criminal court, and one may go to the City Hall for an officer until they are tired, and find no one to make an arrest, however necessary and urgent the case. The night police, of course, sleep in the day time. We are informed that a man was loose yesterday from New Hampshire to procure aid to recover some stolen property, supposed to be in his vicinity, but nothing could be done for him. Had it been before the present administration of affairs, the thieves and property would probably have been captured in short order.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed that as the last train of Wednesday was on the way from this city to Manchester, N. H., a passenger car got off the track, and was dinged along to a culvert, when it was overturned down the embankment and badly broken up. Fortunately no one was injured, though several executed difficult somersets.

THE DOGS OF LAWRENCE.

Let one look over one of the record books in the City Hall, the register of licenses issued to the lucky owners of the one hundred and seventy-four dogs, both of the male and female persuasion, who have some one to take sufficient interest in them to avert the risk of their being transformed into sausages, especially while pork was so high, by the payment of two dollars for each, and he will become irresistibly impressed with a feeling of an extensive dog acquaintance in Lawrence, at least by name. The list does not include the one hundred and seventy-four dogs who run their chances without a license, of becoming a deceased canine at the shortest of notices, nor does it specify what particular styles of the animals are to be found. (If any one can find them) at the agency for stealing dogs for the Boston market (if a party interested can find that). They are entered somewhat as follows:—John Smith; residence 350 Appleton street; one black and tan terrier; sex male; name, Fido; paid \$2.00. The number put down as females is about one to twenty of the other sex. Of the descriptions there are the large yellow dog, small yellow dog, large black Newfoundland, large white Newfoundland, small black, brown and white, brindle, spotted; and then there are terriers, setters, pointers, mastiffs, coach dogs, greyhounds, bloodhounds, Scotch terriers and poodles.

"Jack" appears to be the most popular name among the dog fanciers, there being some twenty or thirty with that cognomen. If the dogs of the town were all assembled together as many would come forward at that call as there would be thirty souls in a crowded California bar room when some unelucky night suggests "Judge will you take something?" "Prize" is the name next in favor, and this is in some cases corrupted to "Prinny." One name is particularly suggestive, and that is "Useless." The balance of the names are a general average of Rover, Nigger, Spring, Cricket, Jeff, Tip, Sam, Major, Buff, Pinky, Pet, Fanny, Bob, Charley, Beauty, Ned, Dolly, Yankee, Carlo, Jip, Bruno, Hero, Juno, Sanchez, Towser, Bill, Toney, Skip, Turkey, Bet, Nero, Tiger, Lion, Captain, Turk, Rollo, Sport, Tooty, Gunner, Weasel and others. Some rejoice in the title of "Esculapian," another is called "Trouble," and another "Danger." Having thus introduced these residents, who contributed or had paid into the City Treasury for them \$348 in the year 1866, and not wishing to be at all dogmatic in the matter, we will retire and let them speak for themselves, which all of them doubtless can do if stirred up to it.

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.—There is a city law which forbids the catching of certain fish in our waters in the winter months, which seems to be a rather unnecessary ordinance. The law was made by the state, and provided against their being caught either by line or seine in that period, and cities and towns were compelled to accept the whole of the statute or none, and it is said that the whole was adopted by our city government for the sake of having some provision to prohibit the use of the seine. As the law stands now if a man is fishing through the ice for minnows or other fish not named in the act, within our borders, and a picker happens to bite, the fisher is expected to put him back if he succeeds in capturing him, unless perhaps, he can prove that he is a Methuen or a Laverhill picker. It is true that the law is not regarded to any extent and people now go fishing with lines without much ceremony, but they would much prefer to know that they are not acting against the laws. It might answer the purpose to repeal the ordinance adopting the law altogether, and then by some means make a stringent enactment against catching by the seine at the wrong season. Some state legislation will be had this year to protect the fish, and to render the fishways of some practical value and it would be well to arrange this matter at the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In this court, the criminal session of which is now being held at Salem, some thirty persons have been indicted for maintaining liquor nuisance in this city. T. R. Safford and E. E. Lyman of Methuen, are charged with stealing gauges. The former plead guilty the latter not guilty. James Gowin, Methuen, stealing, not guilty. Joseph Hart, Michael Hart, James Dougherty, Lawrence, stealing money, guilty. John Jones, stealing a ride, guilty. (He is a boy of eight and a pretious rascal.) Fanny M. Kimball, Methuen, Polygamy, guilty. J. Crowley, Lawrence, assault on his wife, convicted. Robert Campbell and Frank Merfield, Lawrence, (boys) lascivious assault upon a little girl,—guilty. Asa M. Frye, Lawrence, guilty to two indictments of robbery. Several are up for assault upon State Constables. Joseph A. Akerman and E. A. Emerton are foremen of the two juries.

GOOD TEMPLARS INSTALLATIONS.—The following were installed as officers of the Aqua Pura Lodge, on Wednesday evening, to serve for the quarter:—W. V. T. A. J. Jacques; W. C. J. Morgan; W. S. Wm. K. Foster; W. A. S. Mary L. Lakey; W. T. Ruth G. Scott; W. O. G. Albert Davis; W. I. G. Francis Barr; W. M. James Gillespie; W. D. M. Melissa Hunters.

The following were installed as officers of the Good Will Lodge:—W. C. T. Jesse E. Gould; W. V. T. Emma L. Wentworth; P. W. C. T. Wm. M. Morse; W. S. Edwin Churchill; W. F. S. H. Dennis Morse; W. C. James A. Shepard; W. L. G. Augusta Hazelton; W. O. G. W. R. H. S. Mrs. M. A. Thompson; W. L. H. S. Carrie Merrow; W. A. S. Josie L. Hosmer.

THE LAST NIGHT.—The last opportunity to partake of the musical feast, which has been spread for our citizens this week, will be furnished this evening, when there will be a miscellaneous selection of vocal and instrumental music, the whole to conclude with Rossini's new creation, The Stabat Mater. The crowd will doubtless be greater than ever.

MADAME DE BOYCE.—The wonderful lady physician, who has been performing such marvellous cures in Lowell of late, is stopping at the Franklin House, in this city, for a few days. The Lowell papers speak in high terms of her skill in the handling of many difficult cases in that city.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

Communications solicited concerning all items or incidents of local interest in Andover, North Andover, and vicinity. We shall be glad to receive reliable items from any source.

ANDOVER ITEMS.

Mr. Almon Clark, of this town, has been appointed an agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance of New York. We understand this company is well established and has a large surplus fund on hand. Mr. Clark is entirely reliable and trustworthy. "His word is as good as his bond."

On Friday Lent, Charles H. Poor and John B. A. Russell caught a fine lot of pickerel. One of them weighing three or four pounds, was kindly sent to the writer, and its excellencies were fully appreciated.

Messrs Trumbull of Connecticut, Paxton from the west, and Mc Cullough will deliver addresses, on the subject of Sabbath schools, at the South church, next Monday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The Phillips District school will be closed on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14th, and the Ballardvale schools on Friday Feb. 15th.

The Treasurer of the Andover Freedmen's Aid Society has received, for the support of a teacher among the freedmen of North Carolina, the following sum from different churches in Andover:—Chapel Church, \$100.43; West Church, \$88.20; Free Church, \$73.50; South Church \$41.00. Total amount \$303.15. The sum pledged by the society is \$400. Any one feeling disposed to aid in making up the required amount may send their contributions to the Treasurer Mrs. Wm. Marland.

In behalf of the A. F. A. Society, C. R. JACKSON, Secretary.

The following officers of Safe Home Lodge have been elected for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T. M. B. Townsend; W. V. T. M. E. Hatch; W. S. A. N. Davis; W. A. S. Abbie Abbott; W. C. Rev. J. P. Lane; W. F. S. George C. Foster; W. T. Martha Chamberlain; W. M., John W. Howe; W. D. M., Cornelia Russell; W. L. G. Henrietta Abbott; W. O. G., Samuel M. Holt; W. R. S., Harriet A. Smith; W. L. S., M. M. Hatch; P. W. C. T., Joseph A. Smart.

BALLARDVALE.

During last week and the present, the state constabulary have been stirring up the rumsellers in the village somewhat more than would appear to be agreeable to them. For sometime they have been allowed to rest quietly on their oars, but Col. Beal seems determined to keep them in mind that his love for them is as strong as ever, and that though absent he will not forget them. Last week quite a respectable army of witnesses had to take a trip to Salem to give evidence in one of the cases, and in which the jury found a true bill in consequence of which the party had to give bonds for his appearance when called upon. This week the same party and had to find security for their appearance at a future time. Another party, we understand, against whom a charge has been made, has quietly left the place to avoid arrest. We are glad to find that Col. Beal is at work, for certainly no greater nuisance ever existed than some of those at present in the vale. The Good Templars cleared about \$90.00 from their festival last week, a very satisfactory account indeed, and are most pleased to the members.

CONCERT.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club Will give a Concert, (the second of a series of three), at the TOWN HALL, - - ANDOVER, On Thursday Even'g, Feb. 14, assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist, MISS ADDIE S. RYAN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 3 for \$1. Single Tickets 50c. For sale at Geo. H. Parker's, W. F. Draper's, and at the door.

Are You Insured?

The subscriber has been appointed an Agent for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, and will attend to applications for insurance, the payment of premiums, and all other business of the company in this vicinity. ALMON CLARK, Andover, Feb. 8, 1867. 21768

Estate of Martha W. Frost.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of Martha W. Frost, late of North Andover, in the county of Essex, widow, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to W. L. M. FOSTER, Exec. No. Andover, Feb. 7, 1867. 21768

Life Assurance.

The subscriber has been appointed an Agent for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, and will attend to applications for insurance in the company, or any other business of their life in this vicinity. HILTON B. TOWNSEND, Andover, Feb. 1, 1867. 17561

Attorney & Counselor-at-Law AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

17528 ANDOVER, MASS.

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber has established an establishment in North Andover, recently occupied by D. B. Pollard, and will carry on the blacksmithing business in all its branches. He has a large quantity of iron on hand, and will receive prompt attention. W. L. M. FOSTER, Notary. North Andover, Nov. 23, 1866. 21761

READY-MADE CLOTHING

A large and fresh stock of fine GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, At Low Prices. DANIEL LOGUE, MAIN ST., ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

COAL! COAL!!

The subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Andover and vicinity, that they have purchased the Coal business of Messrs. Gleason & Morse, and are supplied with a large quantity of the best of coal which they will sell at the lowest prices. Orders left at the shoe store of J. M. Barnard will receive prompt attention. BARNARD & TIBBETTS, 20517 Andover, Aug. 3, 1866.

HATS & CAPS

All the latest style Can be found at LOGUE'S, MAIN STREET, ANDOVER. 17511

YOU CAN BUY YOUR DRY GOODS!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

Communications solicited concerning all items or incidents of local interest in Andover, North Andover, and vicinity. We shall be glad to receive reliable items from any source.

ANDOVER ITEMS.

Mr. Almon Clark, of this town, has been appointed an agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance of New York. We understand this company is well established and has a large surplus fund on hand. Mr. Clark is entirely reliable and trustworthy. "His word is as good as his bond."

On Friday Lent, Charles H. Poor and John B. A. Russell caught a fine lot of pickerel. One of them weighing three or four pounds, was kindly sent to the writer, and its excellencies were fully appreciated.

Messrs Trumbull of Connecticut, Paxton from the west, and Mc Cullough will deliver addresses, on the subject of Sabbath schools, at the South church, next Monday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The Phillips District school will be closed on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14th, and the Ballardvale schools on Friday Feb. 15th.

The Treasurer of the Andover Freedmen's Aid Society has received, for the support of a teacher among the freedmen of North Carolina, the following sum from different churches in Andover:—Chapel Church, \$100.43; West Church, \$88.20; Free Church, \$73.50; South Church \$41.00. Total amount \$303.15. The sum pledged by the society is \$400. Any one feeling disposed to aid in making up the required amount may send their contributions to the Treasurer Mrs. Wm. Marland.

In behalf of the A. F. A. Society, C. R. JACKSON, Secretary.

The following officers of Safe Home Lodge have been elected for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T. M. B. Townsend; W. V. T. M. E. Hatch; W. S. A. N. Davis; W. A. S. Abbie Abbott; W. C. Rev. J. P. Lane; W. F. S. George C. Foster; W. T. Martha Chamberlain; W. M., John W. Howe; W. D. M., Cornelia Russell; W. L. G. Henrietta Abbott; W. O. G., Samuel M. Holt; W. R. S., Harriet A. Smith; W. L. S., M. M. Hatch; P. W. C. T., Joseph A. Smart.

BALLARDVALE.

During last week and the present, the state constabulary have been stirring up the rumsellers in the village somewhat more than would appear to be agreeable to them. For sometime they have been allowed to rest quietly on their oars, but Col. Beal seems determined to keep them in mind that his love for them is as strong as ever, and that though absent he will not forget them. Last week quite a respectable army of witnesses had to take a trip to Salem to give evidence in one of the cases, and in which the jury found a true bill in consequence of which the party had to give bonds for his appearance when called upon. This week the same party and had to find security for their appearance at a future time. Another party, we understand, against whom a charge has been made, has quietly left the place to avoid arrest. We are glad to find that Col. Beal is at work, for certainly no greater nuisance ever existed than some of those at present in the vale. The Good Templars cleared about \$90.00 from their festival last week, a very satisfactory account indeed, and are most pleased to the members.

CONCERT.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club Will give a Concert, (the second of a series of three), at the TOWN HALL, - - ANDOVER, On Thursday Even'g, Feb. 14, assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist, MISS ADDIE S. RYAN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 3 for \$1. Single Tickets 50c. For sale at Geo. H. Parker's, W. F. Draper's, and at the door.

Are You Insured?

The subscriber has been appointed an Agent for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, and will attend to applications for insurance, the payment of premiums, and all other business of the company in this vicinity. ALMON CLARK, Andover, Feb. 8, 1867. 21768

POLICE MATTERS.

There is very little going on in this court, as it is so much troubled by an officer to make an arrest...

SATURDAY—Ellen Doggan, whom four stout and humane young gentlemen attempted to assault...

MONDAY—A gentleman who was in a balcony and very nearly stole the night before, and would not hear of closing a little entertainment...

TUESDAY—Catherine Sweeney was sent up for thirty days, for borrowing Mr. Eddy's wash tub without his permission...

WEDNESDAY—A man who was drunk and furious, and engaged in a savage fight in a house on Elm street...

THURSDAY—A very sleepy drunk, a Lowell man, paid \$7.10.

Golden Wedding in Methuen.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sargent, of Pleasant Valley, Methuen, gave them a surprise party on the eve of Feb. 23...

Among the presents was a fine album, containing the photographs of themselves, with those of their children and grandchildren arranged in the order of their ages...

The evening was passed in a most pleasant and social manner. Old and young combined to make the occasion one of great interest.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

After they had left the table, the young folks took possession, and had a noiser but not a happier time.

THE LAST WHITE LECTURE.

The last lecture of the White course will be delivered on Wednesday of next week, by Rev. Dr. Webb, of Shawmut church, Boston.

CHASE, THE BURGLAR.—A gentleman who is well posted about the affairs of the State Prison, informs us that Wm. H. Chase, convicted of burglary in this city, is engaged in wood carving in this institution...

QUALIFYING COMMISSIONERS.—James H. Eaton has been appointed one of the State Commissioners to qualify civil officers in place of Nathaniel White, deceased.

THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."—An accident insurance company writes to the fat contributor, not long since, to work up a column or so of inducements for people to take out policies.

WONT USE ANY OTHER.—The list and best; the right article finally; everybody likes it; it is purely vegetable; restores gray hair in four weeks...

SCALDING HAIR REGENERATOR.—It is the best article known for restoring hair. It will positively restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.

Rev. Wm. McDonald, Having conveyed to me the proprietorship of his COUGH CURE, which cured him when afflicted, twenty years ago...

SELENE'S HAIR Lotion.—Still retains its high reputation as the most and most reliable Hair Restorer and Dressing in use.

CASSANDEE'S MEDICATED BALM.—Surpasses all other toilet articles, soap, etc., for giving smoothness to the skin, and a most beautiful glow to the complexion.

GET THE BEST.—I would not exchange my Odessa Skirt for any that was ever made.

THEY'RE COMING!—The Favorites of the East! AT CITY HALL, Thursday Even'g, Feb'y 14.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!—MASTER BENNIE, THE EMPIRE BOYS, JAKE BIDD, CHARLEY ATKINSON.

ALL THE GREAT STARS!—W. H. H. BLACKMAN, Advsr. Agt. W. H. H. BLACKMAN, Advsr. Agt.

HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS, which is selling at GREATLY REDUCED prices.

Operatives and Mechanics, ATTENTION!—Indispensable in every Factory and Workshop.

Greely's Great American Confict.—Vol. one and two, in John C. Dow & Co's Circulating Library.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP!—AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

Everything Selling Low.—WRIGHT'S, 178 Essex St.

BATTLE AT FIFTY-TWO.

Did you not hear it? No, 'twas but the wind, Or the deep tramping of the mill boys' feet.

WOODWARD'S, 52 Essex st., Lawrence.

DR. SCHENCK'S NEW OFFICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has opened an office on the second floor of No. 25 Hanover street, Boston.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "FAMILY PHYSICIAN."—Seventy-six pages; price 25 cents.

WONT USE ANY OTHER.—The list and best; the right article finally; everybody likes it; it is purely vegetable.

SCALDING HAIR REGENERATOR.—It is the best article known for restoring hair.

Rev. Wm. McDonald, Having conveyed to me the proprietorship of his COUGH CURE, which cured him when afflicted, twenty years ago...

SELENE'S HAIR Lotion.—Still retains its high reputation as the most and most reliable Hair Restorer and Dressing in use.

CASSANDEE'S MEDICATED BALM.—Surpasses all other toilet articles, soap, etc., for giving smoothness to the skin.

GET THE BEST.—I would not exchange my Odessa Skirt for any that was ever made.

THEY'RE COMING!—The Favorites of the East! AT CITY HALL, Thursday Even'g, Feb'y 14.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!—MASTER BENNIE, THE EMPIRE BOYS, JAKE BIDD, CHARLEY ATKINSON.

ALL THE GREAT STARS!—W. H. H. BLACKMAN, Advsr. Agt. W. H. H. BLACKMAN, Advsr. Agt.

HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS, which is selling at GREATLY REDUCED prices.

Operatives and Mechanics, ATTENTION!—Indispensable in every Factory and Workshop.

Greely's Great American Confict.—Vol. one and two, in John C. Dow & Co's Circulating Library.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP!—AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

Everything Selling Low.—WRIGHT'S, 178 Essex St.

At 156 Essex Street

BAILEY & MURRAY. CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS!

CALL EARLY, AND Secure a Choice in Bargains AT SUCH LOW PRICES

BAILEY & MURRAY, 156 Essex Street, Lawrence.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP! AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

FOUND, AT LAST, A fine and extensive assortment of TOBACCO, CIGARS & PIPES.

TOBACCO, CIGARS & PIPES. To which we invite the attention of all lovers of the weed.

FINE CUTS. Tolet, Zephyr Puff, Forget-me-not, Peerless, Golden Cut, Silver Cut, Dumont's Green Shield, Choice Virginia, Green Seal, Killinkink, Hill Kinikink, Fine Havana, Hyko, Solace, Cut Navy, Cut Cavendish, Amulet, Century, Bagley's Mayflower, &c., &c.

CIGARS. 150 different styles and kinds, which we offer for sale at prices varying from 20 cents to 25 cents.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DR. J. C. AIKEN, DENTIST. 106 Essex Street, - Lawrence, Mass.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

DRY GOODS SELLING CHEAP, AT SMITH'S, No. 90 Essex, corner of Jackson St.

Sharpe's Practice.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock! Our Goods MARKED DOWN!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Sharpe's Practice. ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. Balance of our Winter Stock!

Letters Remaining Unclaimed

In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed. In the Post Office at Lawrence, State of Massachusetts, the 27th day of February, 1887.

MUSIC BOXES, JEWEL BOXES

Beautiful Pins, Ear Rings and Sets, Children's Rings and Sets; Gold and Silver Good Templar Pins; Pearl, Ivory, Jet, and Bone Wood Pins and Sets.

Gold Emblem Pins, For Sons of Temperance, Masons, Odd Fellows, Fenians and Firemen, and JEWELRY of all kinds.

WM. H. RILEY'S, Jeweler and Engraver, Door Plate and Street Marker, Office in Whitcomb's, Periodical Depot, No. 42 Essex Street.

JOHN B. Still lives, and would most respectfully say to his old friends and customers, that he has REMOVED FROM 76 ESSEX STREET

No. 11 Atkinson Block, OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET, where he is prepared with a fresh stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, BEAVERS, &c.

MAKE UP TO ORDER, A LITTLE CHEAPER than can be bought in this vicinity, or SOLD BY THE YARD, Cut and Trimmed at Short Notice, and about as Cheap as you can buy remnants

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, SHIRT PATTERNS, Cut as usual, by C. H. Moore.

J. B. ATKINSON, Economical Mutual Life Ins. Co. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Reasons for Insuring in the above Company in preference to any other. 1st. Because your equal safety and security you can obtain your insurance at a great saving, and "economy" in wealth.

Flour, Flour, Flour. A large assortment of CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR now receding at the Grain store of H. B. PRINCE.

GOOD ENGLISH HAY for sale by the car, ton or bale—warranted as good quality as any in the market.

FEED FOR HENS. Buckwheat, Corn, Cracked Corn, Yellow.

FOR FAMILY USE. Fresh Corn Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat, Boiled Meal, Rye Meal, Rye, White Corn Hominy, Oat Flour.

"MY POLICY." Having "swung round the circle" from 300 COMMON STREET

104 Essex street, we wish to return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past four years, and hope, by this

STRICT ADHERENCE TO "MY POLICY," Merit a continuance of the same. "My Policy" is to PLEASE ALL.

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, and Housekeeping Goods.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing. J. WALTER READ, Desires of reducing his stock of Boys' and Youth's Clothing.

Chambers, 300 Washington St., REMOVED. JOHN O'CONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.



Run by Greene Bal.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.—NO. 20.

LAWRENCE, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 601.

The Lawrence American,

ANDOVER ADVERTISER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

Corner of Essex and Appleton Sts.

GEO. S. MERRILL & Co., Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE. One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square, (one inch) one insertion, \$1

THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN. Is issued as above, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

AMERICAN JOB AND CARD PRINTING OFFICE, Corner of Essex and Appleton Streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MISCELLANEOUS JOB PRINTING, in the best manner.

LAWRENCE POST OFFICE. WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

MAILED CLOSE FOR Boston, South and West, at 9 and 11 A.M.

MAILED ASSORTED. Boston and New York, at 9 A.M., 2 and 4 P.M.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 7 A.M. TO 8 P.M. GEO. S. MERRILL, P. M.

ATTENTION! The undersigned returns to Lawrence after nearly four years service in the Union Army.

Reseat Cane-Seated Chairs, and most respectfully requests the patronage of the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity.

W. M. G. HOLDEN. ORDERS left at the following places will receive prompt attention.

BILLIARD TABLES. HENRY HEIMS, MANUFACTURER OF Billiard Tables

ROBERT WOOD VETERINARY SURGEON, High Street Square, Lowell, Mass.

J. B. FENERTY, BOOK-BINDER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

HENRY CUTLER, SUPT OF CEMETERY. Orders may be left at City Clerk's office.

DR. JOHN F. LORD, DENTIST. HAS REMOVED TO No. 1 Appleton street.

DR. J. H. KIDDER, Surgeon-Dentist. No. 136 Essex street, Lawrence

DR. A. H. FOSTER, Physician & Surgeon. HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO 145 ESSEX STREET.

Over the River.

We do not know how many times the following has been printed, but it is worth publishing again: Over the River they beckon to me.

For some return from those quiet shores Where cross with the Boston crowd and blue; We hear the dip of the golden oars.

And I sit and stand when the sunset's gold Is flashing o'er and hill and shore.

Call Me Not Home. When the clouds of the tempest are risen, And the sunshine of peace comes at last;

When the wreath of the victor is given To the heroes who stand through the blast;

And I dream of the scenes of my childhood, Of the home of my loved ones so dear;

There is a good deal of sound common sense in the following article, which we find in the California "Golden Era."

It is a duty which every man and woman owes to society to dress well.

Each person constitutes a part of a whole, which may be beautiful or not as the different parts choose to make it.

Beauty is one sense as perfume does another, as delightful atmosphere feeds a third, as music feeds a fourth.

Every one who contributes to the general store is a public benefactor. Each one furnishes something which all the rest may properly admire.

This thought, probably, does not prompt a majority of the handsome toilettes we see in the streets, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that a pretty woman who spends three hours over her morning toilette, who comes out at last most becomingly arrayed, although she has not probably been supported in her labor by any desire to contribute to the happiness of the human family, yet she cannot help giving pleasure to all well regulated minds who see her.

Whether she desires to do so or not. The vanity which causes her to study out a toilette in harmony with her person serves the world more than it serves her.

It is in this way that pretty, vain women, who are inclined to be idle, are made useful.

The beauty which they create does not appear to them as it appears to those who behold them. They have a consciousness that they look pretty, but they cannot see themselves. It is doubtful, also, if women take as much pleasure in each other's beauty as they ought.

Men are the chief givers by the feminine desire to be beautiful. A feast for the eyes is continually offered them; and at best they can make but a poor return. Yet men continually complain of women's fondness for dress, as if they were not benefited by the results attained.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that their personal appearance should become indifferent to their personal appearance—what would become of men? What would become of society? and what would become of business? Who would support these handsome jewelry, millinery, and dry goods stores which give such an effect to the streets? Where would we find customers for the goods we manufacture, and what would become of the people who make comfortable livings by manufacturing the goods which rich people buy? In fact, the train of casualties that would follow the loss of woman's natural desire to make herself as pretty as possible, is fearful to contemplate.

Our factories would stop. Trade would languish. Ships would lie idle at our wharves

and sailors roam penniless in our streets. Churches would be very poorly attended. Theaters would degenerate. Ball-rooms would be frequented only by very young persons of both sexes who are very fond of dancing.

The love of the beautiful, which grows with years, would not be served. It is some consolation to know that this condition of things is not likely to come to pass. Ladies, we confidently believe, will continue to bestow considerable attention upon dress to the last moment of recorded time.

We hope they will. We do not wish to survive the period of woman's love of dress, which is one form of her love of the beautiful. It is true her extravagance is sometimes annoying, but who ever yet struck a happy medium and kept it forever.

Men certainly do not. Men come with a social gait and end in the gutter. Men do a thousand things more senseless and injurious than woman's love of adornment of her person.

We repeat, it is every one's duty to dress well. But dressing up to the fashion or a little beyond it is not always dressing well. Let women consult their own correct tastes of mode and fashion, less, and they will dress better and be less subject to reproach.

Let them study new effects, if they have time, but let those effects be womanly. The cry against dress is simply a cry against the abuse of dress. No man who has a spark of soul, or an idea beyond the common wants of nature, but takes a degree of pleasure in beholding a well dressed woman.

Save in Something Else. 'Mutton chops again for dinner,' said the well-fed looking Mr. Finley.

'Really my dear, it's too bad; when you know that if there's anything I detest it is mutton chop.'

'I wasn't aware, James,' answered the wife, a care-worn woman, apologetically, 'that you disliked mutton chops so very much. I knew, indeed, that you preferred beefsteak; and then beef is not wholesome just now, unless one pays a very dear for it.'

'Well, never mind for to-day,' replied Mr. Finley, crossly, 'helping himself to a chop. 'But don't for mercy's sake, give me any more of this stuff—meat I will not call it. Steaks I must have. You can easily save in something else.'

'Save in something else; but how,' asked the wife of herself, 'is this to be done? Her weekly allowance was already as small as it could be, considering how many mouths she had to feed, and that she was compelled to disburse more or less of it continually for 'sundries, that's nothing at all,' said Mr. Finley.

The next day there was a juicy rump-steak for dinner, but no pudding.

'Why, how is this? No sweets to-day, when I like, as you know, my dear, some sort of sweets.'

'I thought I would save the extra money for the steak in that way,' timidly answered the wife.

'Good gracious, no! I'd rather do without anything else,' tartly replied the husband.

The tears came into the wife's eyes. But she knew her husband hated what he called a 'sneeze,' and so she choked down her emotion. There were few words spoken during the meal.

The third day the meat course was again excellent, and its joint was done 'to a turn.' Mr. Finley was in capital humor, as he always was over good eating, till the pudding came in, which consisted of a plain rice one.

At the sight of this the gloom gathered on his brow.

When I see a well-fed, dogmatic husband, who has a care worn wife, I think of the steaks, the pudding, and the bonnet, and wonder if poor Mrs. Finley is the only woman who, to gratify a selfish husband, is made the victim of 'saving in something else.'

Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow.

Est a few apples for refreshment-while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peacefully.

Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so.

When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it will be omitted this.

Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock 'em down. It makes great fun, and they like it.

If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot.

If your skates are too slippery, buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for the dealers. [N.B. We don't expect a pair of skates for this notice, but if they are sent we will tolerably sure they will not be thrown out of the window.]

In sitting down do it gracefully. Don't be too sudden—you may break the ice.

When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skates were loose. Beginners always do you know.

Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live.

After you get so that you skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it—skate three or four hours—skate frantically till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last. And then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette exposes the bitterness of the ex- Rebels in Tennessee towards the unfortunate freedmen, who are persecuted and harassed in the most villainous manner.

The officers of the Bureau have particulars of hundreds of cases where they have been abused, robbed and murdered with perfect impunity, the rebel courts and juries giving them no protection whatever. The white union men are scarcely better off. The writer says:—

'Within the last day or two, I have read several scores of letters, written by Union men in different parts of the state, to loyal members of the Legislature, who sent to inquire the state of affairs. In all of these letters the writers put their words as if in deadly fear, and in almost every line repeat the earnest entreaty not to let their names be known, for if it were ascertained by their rebel neighbors that they had communicated with a loyal member of the Legislature, their fate would inevitably be death.'

The guerrilla Harper, still roused at large, plundering, murdering and exiling union men and freedmen.

In Robinson county a gang of desperadoes, armed to the teeth, have overturned the civil law; established a code of their own, an article of which is that no white man in the county shall employ a colored laborer; are burning the houses of those who disobey their bloody mandates; are carrying things with such a high and terrible hand that even the Union and Dispatch of that city—a journal thoroughly committed to the rebellion—because it is really shocked at these monstrous proceedings, says its friends are going too far (we give it credit for the better motive), calls upon them for God's sake, to desist, and invokes the assistance of all parties to put a stop to their career.

In Shelby county, Frank Erickson, corner man of the county, who was driven from his home during the war, by the rebels, for his union principles, and who served two years in the Federal army, recently returned to his home in the town of Somerville, when he was met by the first day of his return, by a notorious rebel guerrilla and bandit, named Jim Burton, taken by the throat, a pistol placed to his head, and his brains blown out upon the street. Burton then plucked his foot upon the breast of the prostrate and bleeding man, and fired a second ball into his heart. To-day, the murderer walks the streets of the town with impunity, the magistrates of the place either afraid or unwilling to bring him to justice.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY DR. SCHENCK.—Dr. Schenck was again at his elegant rooms in Hanover street, yesterday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual there was a great number of patients coming in from almost every portion of New England. The Doctor, who is a shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and entering the reception room, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent advice. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke substantially as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I see there are more patients here than I can properly attend to, and I must try and manage to get at a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have probably seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are \$5.00 for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition, but you must know their exact state, whether it is bronchial, tubercular, Pleuritic, or ordinary consumption, and whether you are curable or not, you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of ascertaining Consumption can be cured. Lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their cod liver oil and whiskey only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get scolded by consumptive people. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spot of coughing they take a drink of whiskey. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills; and you all would be to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now I stop nothing. The cough to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to do is to get the strength; and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not to be badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Sea Weed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures. A safe frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucus and slime commence to move, the appetite begins to come up. The Sea Weed Tonic, being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease, the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and rots. Blood is made of it after. It is spoiled, and the system is weakened. The case of a lady, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and that will not be a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, Mrs. Hartman, came to my room, 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been diseased fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was castive, sickly, yellow, very stupid and dull, for the most part, and had no circulation. In three months I drove the disease out of her; the ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. You are often told to keep your feet warm, and I know if you do not keep your feet warm, you are sure to catch a cold. I never saw a cold that did not do more harm than any other ailment. It is a great mistake to suppose that a cold is a trifling matter. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and the patient is thrown back. When I can make whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy, it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. Yes, my notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers, they are all of a feeble or bilious

LAWRENCE AMERICAN.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.—NO. 21.

LAWRENCE, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 602.

The Lawrence American,

ANDOVER ADVERTISER,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

Corner of Essex and Appleton Sts.,
BY
GEO. S. MERRILL & Co., Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.10
When not paid in advance, \$2.50.
Single copies, 5 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, (one inch) one insertion, \$1
Each additional insertion, 3
1 month, 2 mos., 3 mos., 6 mos., 1 year
One square, 2 00 3 00 4 00 5 50 8 00
3 months, 6 months, 1 year
One-half square, 1 00 1 50 2 00 3 00
One-third " 50 75 1 00 1 50 2 00
One column, 20 30 40 50 60 100 00
No charge of less than one square.

Advertisements occupying one-fourth of a column, or more, are entitled to a change of matter quarterly.
Assignees and Administrators Notice, \$2.00
Messengers, \$3.00; Probate and other Legal Notices \$1.00 per square for three insertions or less.
Special Notices, (nonpaid) 25 cents per line extra.
No charges in reading columns, 15 cents per line—No charge of less than 10 lines.

THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN
Is issued as above, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; devoted to the interests of Lawrence and vicinity. \$1.00 per year.

AMERICAN
JOB AND CARD PRINTING OFFICE,
Corner of Essex and Appleton Streets.

VERY DESCRIPTION OF
MISCELLANEOUS JOB PRINTING,
in the best manner.

LAWRENCE POST OFFICE.

WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS CLOSED

Boston, South and West, at 11 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Lowell, at 11 A. M., and 11 P. M.

Newburyport, (direct) 12 M.; (via Boston) 11 P. M.

Salem, (via Boston) 11 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Haverhill and East, 7 A. M., and 2 1/2 P. M.

North, 7 A. M.

Manchester and Concord, 11 P. M.

Andover, 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.

California, daily 11 1/2 A. M.

Georgetown, West Newbury, and Byfield, 12 M.

MAILS ASSORTED.

Boston and New York, 9 1/2 A. M., and 2 and 8 P. M.

Lowell, 9 1/2 A. M., and 11 P. M.

Salem, 9 1/2 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Andover, 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.

East, 1 and 7 P. M.

North, 6 1/2 P. M.

Newburyport, Georgetown, West Newbury and Byfield, 12 M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GEO. S. MERRILL, P. M.

Feb. 15, 1867.

ATTENTION!

The undersigned returns to Lawrence after an absence of four years, and in the United States Army, where he has spent his life. Having a desire to earn an honest living, he hereby gives notice that he is prepared to

Reseat Cane-Seated Chairs,

and most respectfully requests the patronage of the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WM. G. HOLLEN.

ORDERS left at the following places will receive prompt attention:—Patrick & Closson, 181 Essex St.; J. Pittsford, Jr., 173 Essex St.; F. S. Lewis & Co., 100 Essex St.; Howe & Bigley, 18 Amesbury Street.

Lawrence, Aug. 17, 1866. aug 17/66m.

BILLIARD TABLES.

HENRY HEIMS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Billiard Tables

With his New Patent Combination Cushion, Superior to any now in use. The most eminent players and most competent judges have given their unequalled approval of these tables. By the use of the Billiard Room at 108 Sudbury St., Boston.

ROBERT WOOD

VETERINARY SURGEON,

High Street Square, Lowell, Mass.

Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals; performs surgical operations; cures all curable cases of spavin, ring-bone, curbs, splints and the like. Orders promptly answered. Address by mail or telegraph as above directed. Orders to all well-known veterinarians in New England.

Aug. 17, 1867.

J. B. FENERTY,

BOOK-BINDER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

132 Essex St. (up 2 flights).

Lawrence, Mass.

Henry Fuller,

UNDERTAKER,

AND

SUPT. OF CEMETERY.

Orders may be left at City Clerk's office, or at residence, on Cross street, just west of Turnpike.

DR. JOHN F. LOHD,

DENTIST

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1 Appleton street,

Opposite the Post Office.

DR. J. H. KIDDER,

Surgeon and Dentist,

No. 138 Essex street, Lawrence

DR. A. H. FOSTER,

Physician & Surgeon,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

145 ESSEX STREET.

Something about Fish.

Dr. William W. Fletcher writes to the *Concord Monitor* as follows. The subject is of no little importance to the inhabitants of this state and especially to those who reside upon the rivers. Salmon at fifty cents a pound would be a great improvement on salmon at fifty cents a pound, and our rivers well stocked with fine fish, would furnish a very desirable article of cheap food to the people. It is hoped that our legislators this year will give sufficient attention to this highly important interest and see that it is fully protected. The poor had generally much rather help themselves than receive aid and this would give them the opportunity to do so. Early in September last, I was employed by the commissioners of New Hampshire to go to New Brunswick, for the purpose of getting the ova of the salmon to plant in our rivers. I went before the spawning season, so that I might have ample time to study the habits of the fish as well in relation to the making and locating of their spawning beds, as the time when they commence operations.

I arrived here on the 2d of November, with about 25,000 of the ova, in good condition; and a few days after, I planted most of them in the Pemigewasset river, at Woodstock and Thornton, imitating the fish in relation to the run of water, bottom, and covering up the ova as nearly as possible. I placed about 300 in a tank supplied with water from a spring, where I could watch them daily, and observe any changes that might take place; and, without going into further detail, suffice it to say that the hatching commenced on the 19th of December. By the first of January, 1867, about 90 per cent of the whole number had hatched out, being all that would hatch. The young fish appear to be doing well, and I feel perfectly satisfied with the result so far.

A few of the ova were kept in the house of Mr. Abiel Chandler, and the water was changed several times each day, where six hatched from the 10th to the 15th of Dec., but they were not as large, nor did they appear as lively as those hatched at the spring in constantly running water.

I placed some of the ova in two different places at Manchester, but I have not heard that any of these have hatched. I also gave Wm. Little, Esq., of Manchester, some ova to carry to Warren, near the head waters of Baker's river; and I learned from the *Mirror* of the 8th inst., that some of these had hatched.

The ova planted in the river, and those which were placed in my tank (of which about 90 per cent hatched) were of the same lot and package; so that there is good reason to believe that those in the river will produce fish in time.

I think this the first instance in which the *salmo salar* have been artificially fecundated and hatched in this country. If an error on this point somebody will probably tell me of it.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received a letter from William Stark, Esq., of Manchester, in whose care I placed some of the ova, and he says that they have all hatched with the exception of about a dozen, and are doing finely.

A gentleman posted in the habits of the fishy tribe, writes as follows to the *Maine Farmer* from East Machias:—"I shall be under the necessity of giving my experience in the propagation of salmon, alewives, trout, perch, &c., in rather a condensed form. These are all migratory, and pass from the ocean to the lakes and streams, at a certain season of the year to cast their spawn in their breeding beds. The alewife is the first to make its appearance, which is about the 20th of May. If there is no obstruction, they pass up to their wonted beds; which are boggy lakes or ponds, where the water is shoal and warm. They remain about three weeks, and then return to the ocean leaving their young to come down about August and September. The salmon are generally a little later, playing in the mouths of rivers about the first of June, and continuing all through the month of July and in some of the rivers in New Brunswick, as late as October. Their time of breeding is late in the fall; I have known them to come in from the ocean in large schools as late as November, but not fit for food, the spawn or eggs being nearly ripe for propagation. The salmon seeks for a cool, gravel-bottom stream, with a gentle current, where she can deposit her eggs in small beds worked out in the gravel with her head and tail. The eggs are there deposited, and at the same time the male salmon comes on the up-stream side of the female and spits out the milt, which he mixes with the eggs. They are then highly covered and left to work their way up to be a salmon, a rather hard chance in Maine. The trout, perch, eel, and smelt, are an early fish on our rivers, and are found in most of our lakes and streams.

I became interested in the propagation of fish on this river in 1822, and took the office of one of the fish committee, Peter Talbot, Esq., being chairman of this board. We commenced to repair such fishways as we then had, and to drive off poachers, and at the end of three years the river had become so far re-stocked that fifty barrels of alewives could be and were frequently taken in an afternoon, and salmon could be

bought for half a dollar apiece. The fish kept on the increase, and were so plenty that they were sold at six cents a barrel. I left here in 1824 and commenced the lumbering business on one of the rivers in what is now Albert County, N. B., a fine salmon river. There I learned much of the habits of salmon, which I have not time nor space to notice here. I returned to this, my native town, in 1849. Much to my surprise, the salmon was extinct, and I verily believe that a barrel would contain all the alewives that came here in 1850. In 1852 I consented to act as chairman of the board of fish committee. I commenced the work under the mistaken impression of the lumbering interest, and have not been able to accomplish what might be done on this and every river in Maine. About that time we were having a fine prospect of an abundant supply, but our fish law being only applicable to this town, it left us exposed to the voraciousness of the adjoining towns. Pounds of patent weirs and gill nets have become so common and destructive to the fish when they are schooling into the river, that unless the state takes it in hand, we shall lose one of the best commercial interests, to say nothing of the relief it gives to many families as an article of food.

I have built fish-ways at Columbia, Jonesboro', Machias, Whiting and Dennysville the two last named places are having better success than the others, the mill owners being interested in restocking the rivers again. But much remains to be done before we can make fishing productive in a commercial point of view. Our fisheries need the fostering care of our Legislature as much as our agriculture or lumbering interest. Our line fisheries are becoming very unprofitable along our shores. This trawl or set-line is destructive to our cod and other fisheries. Weirs are being built all along our coast for the purpose of taking herring for procuring the oil. I believe it is the subject of our fisheries was looked into and looked after closer than it has been for some years past.

SET FOR WAGES.—An amusing civil case was before the Police Court on Monday, being a suit of Walker Rice, a colored boy of twenty or thereabouts, against A. J. Perkins, for wages. The boy testified that he went to work for the defendant for the sum of ten dollars a month, the employer offering five, which he declined to work for. At first he was employed about the house, but was soon set at work on the farm, his first labor being digging potatoes for an hour one Sunday. He continued through the month, however, but at the end he demanded \$1 per week, which defendant agreed to pay. He asked defendant for his money and was told to go for it. Didn't go there, but went to see Mr. Gilie. When he asked, it was in a barn on the farm. Mr. Perkins made a demonstration at him with a box and afterwards with a pitchfork, when the colored individual thought it time to leave. He admitted to receiving certain sums and goods. Was previously with Mr. Phillip Yeaton, previously to that was in the 55th Massachusetts regiment, from which he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Was in the rebel army as cook and waiter, but "fought" only in the Union army. Was first a child on a South Carolina plantation. In reply to a question from Mr. Burley, counsel for the defendant, he said that he gave him an old trunk, which by patching he made to hold his clothes for a season, but when defendant dwelt upon his great generosity in giving it to him, he took it back to the barn.

Mr. Perkins was put upon the stand, and contradicted the boy in most particulars. He said that at Christmas he had paid him \$29.50, at which time he only owed him \$17.50, which Mr. Gilie, counsel for the boy, contended was wonderfully unlike the defendant. Mr. Perkins said the boy was the greatest liar he had ever met with, and in reply to Mr. Gilie, said he could lie faster than he (Mr. P.) could, and would make an excellent lawyer. He said the boy now owed him \$9. Mr. Gilie, who had asked for a jury which the defence declined, then proposed to impeach the evidence of defendant, and offered to let the opposite counsel select at random from the citizens in the room for witnesses, but he declined. Messrs. E. L. Chapman and Mr. Colby were then put upon the stand, who gave defendant a very bad name for veracity, and were far from complimentary in their estimate of him. The court declined hearing more, and the case was submitted, after argument. Verdict for plaintiff of \$30.78 and costs. Defendant appealed, but afterwards concluded to settle by paying about \$30 and his lawyer's fee.

THE HOME DRESS.—The exhibitions of the dramatic company of the Good Will Lodge of Good Templars, have shown, conclusively, that as good a performance of this kind can be furnished by our own young people as by the itinerant troupers who come around as "star" troupes. Of course we do not refer to the companies from the metropolises, who occasionally favor us with their presence, and who are always welcome. The drama of Michael Erle was given in a greatly improved style last evening, and we could mention some who took part who would appear to advantage at the side of professional people in the art.

Lawrence American.

GEO. S. MERRILL, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

NEWS SUMMARY.

SATURDAY.—The locality of the Fenian war in Ireland, which appears to have actually broken out, is in the County of Kerry. It is a mountainous country, and upon the ocean. A small body of men could hold out a long time there, and there is a fine chance to reinforce and feed them.—A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers has passed the U. S. House. They are to have \$8.33 per month for any term served, and the local bounties deducted.—Two men were fatally hurt while firing a salute with a cannon, at a funeral in Honesdale, Pa.—The wires between Valcutia, Ireland, and Killarney are cut.—Bowie, late a member of Congress from Maryland, was sued for two notes of \$1000 each. He plead that they were given for a gambling debt, and won his case.—Gold 139 1/2.

MONDAY.—The U. S. Senate after being in session all Saturday night and until sunrise Sunday morning, succeeded in passing a substitute military reconstruction bill offered by Senator Sherman. It is thought Stevens will oppose it. The Democrats fought it all night but were finally worn out. It is asserted positively, that the President will act in future with Congress.—The gunboat Swatara, with Surratt on board has arrived.—The U. S. House has passed a bill providing for the succession of the Presidency in case of the death of the incumbent. It is in the following order:—Vice President, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice and Associate Justices according to the date of their commission.—Some one is attempting to prove the story of William Tell, the Swiss, and Gesler a humbug.—The hotels at St. Albans, Vt., have closed because they can't sell liquor.

A female servant of Mr. Henry G. Darrall, of Milton, at the suggestion of her sister and her sister's lover, and with their aid, robbed him of \$26,000, which he had in a trunk. The thieves were arrested and all the money recovered by the State Constables.—A French astronomer predicts a shower of stars August 10th. Who will sit up?—A force of 800 Fenians under Col. O'Connor, are under arms in Kerry County, Ireland. Riot and pillage are the order of the day. The British government have control of the wires and we shall not get at the truth of the matter at present.—Belle Boyd came passenger to Portland on the Moravian. The last previously heard of her was her trashing her husband just to get up her temper for acting some part in a theatre. That traitor who betrayed his trust and was rewarded by her hand, does not appear to be about.—Some of the Southern papers are abusing the "yankee" Peabody for donating two millions to them. They fear it is to corrupt the mind of youth and teach them unionism.—It is thought that the Cretons will finally win their independence. Russia is to back them if necessary.—It is reported that Col. O'Connor, the Fenian, is James Stevens.—Gold 137.

TUESDAY.—The military reconstruction bill, which passed the Senate, is expected to pass the House by a small majority. But it is not thought that the President will sign it.—Surratt has been deposited in jail in Washington and is strongly guarded.—British accounts speak of the entire suppression of the Fenian outbreak in Kerry County, and the capture of many Fenian leaders. The Fenians talk differently and say that the movement will spread over all Ireland.—Peter B. Brigham, who for nearly thirty years has sold ardent spirits in Boston, and defied all efforts to prevent him, has now weakened and quit their sale.—The house of Mr. Samuel Appleton, son-in-law of Daniel Webster, at Southboro', was entered on Sunday night and \$2000 carried off. The proprietor encountered the burglars and was choked, beaten and kicked. They had prepared to carry off some valuable silver plate left by the statesman, but were foiled.—Gold 134 1/2.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—A dry goods firm on Essex Street desire us to acknowledge the receipt of a sum of money, from one of the Catholic clergy of this city, who states that it justly belongs to them. The inference is that some penitent, who confessed his or her misdeeds to the priest, was urged to make restitution, and this is the result. Probably not one in a hundred such cases come to light, though we have heard of others here, one instance where a watch was thus restored to another place, the amount thus recovered has been hundreds of dollars. The merchants referred to is unconscious how they sustained the loss, but the sum recovered is a handy thing to have in the house these dull times.

SOMETHING HANDSOME.—Every one who passes Cutler's stops to look at an elegant alabaster clock in the window of Mr. H. W. Marston. It is richly trimmed with gilt work, and the pendulum is represented by a gilt boy swinging. It makes a most beautiful parlor-ornament. We understand that the price of it is fifty dollars.

Temperance Meeting.

There was a very good attendance at the City Hall on Sunday evening, it being the semi-monthly meeting of the Lawrence Temperance Alliance. It would not be a bad plan at these and other meetings at the hall however, for some one or more to act as ushers and quietly direct those standing to the vacant seats out of their sight towards the front of the audience. G. E. Hood, Esq., presided and made a few remarks. He was succeeded by Major E. J. Sherman, who dwelt at length upon the folly which the temperance men would display should they give up the work of years now it was so nearly completed, and adopt the license system at the bidding of those whom they had been battling so long. He asserted that the real head of the movement for a license law, in this city, was a druggist, who had made from two to six thousand a year by the sale of ardent spirits, and desired to do so again. The speaker met the arguments of those who favored the license law and showed its utter worthlessness for the purposes claimed, by the record of the past. James H. Eaton, Esq., followed, his remarks bearing chiefly upon the want of encouragement to young men from the wealthy and religious portion of the community. He was of the opinion that they should open their pews in church and their homes to the stranger, mix with them, and that the city should give a \$100,000 gymnasium with a library and a gallery of paintings, to win them from the tipping shops. He also objected to the ladies dressing so gaily and costly at church, but was willing they should put on their finest finery on Wednesday afternoon, come to the City Hall, meet with others equally simple, exhibit their fine dresses and millinery and then go home. The address of the gentleman caused some fluttering among the feminine portion of the audience and provoked a broad grin from the males.

Mr. Harmon succeeded, and compared the recklessness of the liquor dealer, who did not care how much mischief he accomplished, with that of a man in Connecticut who threw a large block of wood from the roof of a house into a crowded street. A man was killed, and the court decided the act to be murder. He was opposed to giving the sanction of the law to such a business.

Mr. Wilson closed by hoping that every citizen would sign either the petition for a license law or the remonstrance against it, which were in circulation. He described the class who wanted the law and those opposed to it, and dwelt earnestly upon the agonized entreaties of the women and children with whom he came in contact, that ardent spirits should be kept out of the way of their husbands and fathers.

HIGH WATER.—The managers of the mills in this city have been much annoyed for a week or two past by the amount of water in the river below the falls, which backs up against the wheels and causes a great slackening of the speed.—On Saturday the gauge indicated 40, the highest for two years. The gauge has stood for a week past as follows:—Tuesday 12th, 39.50; Wednesday 13th, 39.75; Thursday 14th, 39.50; Friday 15th, 37.70; Saturday 16th, 40; Sunday 17th, 40; Monday 18th, 39.50. On the 26th of Feb. last year it stood at 39.50. The ice has not yet broken up above the falls, but has been reduced in thickness within a week from fifteen inches down to four. Two men arrived from Haverhill on Sunday who stated that the water had risen to a great height at that town, and many cellars were flooded. There was a story there that all the bridges in Lawrence had given way and were sweeping down upon them, and these gentlemen fully expected to meet them on the way. Mr. Chandler's thermometer at the upper bridge stood on Thursday morning at 46, Friday 44, Saturday at 18, (34 at noon), Monday at 26. The Washington Mills are at present running a portion of the machinery night and day, employing two sets of hands.

FIBING TO THE LIQUOR AGENT.—It may be well for people who go to the Liquor Agent with fell intent to procure the wherewithal to manufacture a punch, a tom and Jerry, a hot flip, or to have a spree with the raw rattle, to understand that there is "law for it," and they cannot invent and recite tales of coile, tooth-ache, headache, stomach-ache, dreadful neuralgia, terrible rheumatism, or other pains and aches, with impunity. We give below the 24th section of the law, establishing liquor agencies, premising that there is an unlucky night now in jail, for violating it in some town in this vicinity:—

Whoever, purchasing spurious or intoxicating liquor of any agent, intending the use to which the liquor is intended to be applied, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

Many of the patrons of the Institution think, probably, with Josh Billings, that while they disapprove of the use of liquor as a beverage, a little for a medicinal or for manufacturing purposes tastes good.

LEAVITT'S PEAT JOURNAL.—The peat interest seems to have reached a magnitude that a special paper with the above title has been devoted to it. It is a very neat looking affair.

The Late Rev. C. M. Cordley.

At a meeting of the Norfolk Association, held at South Weymouth, Jan. 29th, 1867, voted unanimously that
Whereas, God in his Providence has seen fit to remove by death the Rev. C. M. Cordley, who was for seven years a member of this body, beloved for his kind affectionate disposition, his courteous and christian manners, respected for his scholarly attainments, and more than ordinary native and originating abilities, for his changeless fidelity to the convictions of his own mind in the work of the christian ministry, and in all the relations of life, husband, father, friend, feeling ourselves smitten in this bereavement, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted widow and fatherless ones, who must feel the solitude of the home so swept of its joys, therefore,
Resolved, that we trust and would hereby earnestly request that the very able and appropriate discourse delivered by Prof. E. A. Park, on the occasion of the funeral of our friend, may be given to the public in a permanent form, as a matter of gratification to the afflicted family, to personal friends, and as a monument far more effective than any marble could be, in recalling the features of christian character and scholarship, the memory of which must ever be precious to the profession so honored by the departed.

ALARMING AMOUNT OF DISEASE.—The Boston Transcript is inclined to be facetious at the expense of the liquor agencies in the interior. It remarks that "Lawrence was excessively sickly in 1866. Its 3247 voters were compelled to imbibe nearly 4200 gallons of 'poison,' to regain their normal condition of health. Whiskey and Old-Blend seemed to be the general remedies in that city." The amount is something less than a gallon and a third to each legal voter. It is not presumed that every voter swilled that prescient amount, and it is certainly probable that some one got more than his share. Mr. John Brannan, the temperance lecturer, has repeatedly stated that the women rendered material aid in depleting the stock at our agency on Saturday nights, the season at which most of them seemed to be taken bad. Of North Andover the same paper says:—"A pestilence raged, which could only be checked by draughts of ardent spirits, that its 436 legal voters consumed nearly 600 gallons of liquor. We believe the people of that locality are still experiencing such attacks of the same distemper, that a similar consumption is expected the present year.—Andover also disposed of nearly a gallon per man each legal voter. The 'medicines' most used in these two towns were whiskey and gin." North Andover is a little behind Lawrence, her people putting themselves outside of a gallon and a little over one fourth to each voter. Perhaps the residents of the latter place were fortifying themselves in anticipation of a visit from the small pox which they fear will cross the Merrimac from the pest house at the city poor farm.

A FATAL FALL.—Monday forenoon about half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Clark, a slater, who had been employed in repairing the roof at No. 8, Atlantic on Canal Street, while stepping across the window to take up his coat, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk, a distance of thirty or thirty-five feet. He was taken into the house and Dr. O'Connell was called, and afterwards removed to his residence corner of East Elm and Meadow streets. It was found that his left leg and hand were broken and the side of his head pressed in. Dr. Foster was called in and also Doctors Lamb and Garland, but nothing could be done for him, and he expired at quarter past seven. Dr. O'Connell at the request of his friends remaining until his death. Rev. Wm. Orr administered the last ordinances of the church to the dying man. Mr. Clark was a temperate and industrious young man and much respected. He was about twenty-three years of age and had been married about five months.

THE EMPTY SLEEVE.—A New York house has published a touching engraving entitled "The Empty Sleeve;" being the picture of a returned soldier, one of whose arms has been sacrificed in his country's service, who sits holding his child with evident affection, while the curly-headed little one, with natural childish curiosity, holds up the armless sleeve, peering closely into it, in wondering search for the limb it thinks should be there. The picture was suggested to the artist, Miss A. B. Sawyer, by a life-scene on Boston Common, and awakens tender and patriotic emotions. It is sold only by subscription, and a lady is now canvassing our city for subscribers.

NEW MUSIC.—We are in receipt from the publishers, Messrs. OLIVER DITSON & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, of the following new music:
THOUGHTS AT TWILIGHT, by J. V. Turner.
NAPOLEON TO JOSEPHINE, answer to Josephine to Napoleon, by Mrs. Onslow.
FARE THEE WELL, and If Forever, words by Byron, music by J. H. Phelps.
THE GOAT BELLS, song, by Geo. B. Allen.
BLOW GENTLE GALES, [Bishop; arranged by Brinley Richards.

James Kimball, Jr., of Bradford, has been appointed Postmaster in that town, vice Wm. Hilton, resigned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Friday evening, Feb. 16th, 1867.
Mayor Melvin in the chair. Absent Alderman Glidden.

Petition for license to keep swine, referred to committee on licenses with full powers.

Petition of Levi Howe for an auctioneer's license, referred to committee on licenses with full power.

R. F. Sargent, Edwin D. Searis, Harrison A. Hogle and Carlton Payson were drawn as Jurors for the civil session of the Superior Court to be held in Lawrence in March.

Order that the several bells of the city be rung half an hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset, under the direction of the Mayor, on Friday, February 22d, adopted.

The appropriation bill for 1867 was read the second time, amended by substituting committee on public property for school committee in the 16th item, and as amended passed.

B. B. Lyford, George W. Chandler and George W. Dame were appointed special policemen, and confirmed.

G. W. Chandler was appointed measurer of stone.

Board concurred with Council in declining to accept the resignation of E. L. Chapman as assistant Assessor.

Adjourned to Saturday evening, Feb. 23d, at 8 P. M.

IN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bond of Henry Cutler as superintendent of the city cemetery and undertaker, accepted. Also bonds of J. J. Mahony, Thomas E. Ryan and K. S. Porter as undertakers.

Adjourned.

FUNERAL OF YOUNG COLBY.—The funeral of Frederick A. Colby, who came to such an untimely end on Wednesday, took place at the residence of his father, on Norton street, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a great concourse of people. The funeral was in charge of Mr. S. B. W. Davis, and the services consisting of reading the Scriptures, remarks and a prayer, were conducted by Rev. E. G. Chadlock. In his address to those present Mr. Chadlock alluded to the uncertainty surrounding the death of the deceased. If it was a suicide the act was doubtless committed in a moment of frenzy without a thought about its moral bearing. The event should remind us how susceptible the human mind is to temptation when unassisted and unsupported by religion. There are times in the life of all when existence seems to be a misfortune, and if not thus supported some demon impulse may drive us to desperation. The occurrence should teach parents to watch with vigilant eyes the associations of their children; and if possible always secure their confidence and be their advisers, and it should learn children to make their parents their confidants and advisers in all their movements.

We understand that Mr. Colby is reluctant to believe that his son committed suicide and the matter is still the town talk. It is very doubtful, however, if a further investigation would result in any different conclusion.

THE COMING SOLDIER'S FAIR.—The arrangements for this Festival are in active progress, and the several committees have been appointed. Lieut. F. M. Howard, who has been disposing of a handsome picture of President Lincoln, has been authorized to solicit subscriptions in aid of the enterprise, and it is probable that others will also be appointed for the same purpose, and it is hoped that they will

