

George B. Wright and Family Papers

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Mr & Mrs Vernon A Wright

At Home

after September the first

South Lincoln Massachusetts

Miss Grace Tileston Clarke.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

FOREST CITY, MIN.

0.00

LAND WARRANTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE FOR CASH, OR ON TIME.

MOTAT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. TO MONEY TO LOAN TO PRE-EMPTORS.

PRO-EMPTION PAPERS D AWN. CONVEYANCING DONE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to TOWN SURVEYING and MAPPING.

All IMork done with Meatness, Accuracy and Dispatch,

AND ON THE MOST BRASONABLE TERMS, SHOWES SEE References given when requested.



Mortis portis fractis, fortis, Fortior vim sustulit; Et per crucem, regem trucem Infernorum perculit, Lumen clarum tenebrarum Sedibus resplenduit; Dum salvare, recreare Quod creavit voluit. Hinc Creator, ne peccator Moreretur, moritur; Cujus morte, nova sorte, Vita nobis oritur Inde Sathan victus gemit, Unde Victor, nos redemit: Illud illi fit letale Quod est homini vitale. Qui dum capat, capitur Et dum mactat, moritur Sic dicenter, sic potenter,-Rex devincens inferos, Linquens ima, die prima, Rediit ad superos. Resurrexit, et revixit, Secum Deus hominum. Reparando, quam creando, Dederat originem. Per Auctoris passionem Ad amissam regionem Primus redit nunc colonus, Unde LAETUS fit hic Sonus.

PETRUS VENERABILIS,

Auctor.

This the Token, Death's gate broken, CHRIST is victor o'er the strong; By cross and grave, mankind to save, To prosper Right, and conquer Wrong, His blessed light illumines bright Where'er the shades of darkness dwell; And fallen men are born again By the dear Creator's will. To turn from Death the sinner's path In pain the Saviour dies, Whose cruel fate, in our new state Makes Life for us arise. Now Satan vanguished seems, For the Victor us redeems, And his fall in mortal strife Giveth to us mortals life. He is yielding and victorious; While submissive, he is glorious; Most remorseful and most forceful, Royal victor over Hell, On Easter morn, recrossed the bourne, Revived in Heaven to dwell. Death forsaking, Life retaking, God transfers this power to man, He did make us, he will take us, Our Salvation is his plan. He by cruel pains Our lost heaven regains. Praise to our gracious King, Joyful his praise we sing.

THOS: WM: CLARKE,

Translator [Copyright 1883].



Silver Anniversary.

卷卷

Written for the Reunion of the 29th Massachusetts Regimental Association.

By Mrs. Mary M. Bryant,
Brockton, Mass.

Whence come these loyal hearts to-day?
This remnant, of our veteran's band;
The tried and true of yesterday.
The best of all our nation's land,
We need no telling of their storied worth,
Their fame is stamped on times' immortal brow;
They grasped the sword, nor left the earth
Untrod, from home, the work-shop and the plow.

One April day, long, long years agone,
They heard the shot, fired across the wave;
Its echo rang, from Maine to Oregon,
Beyond the Rockies' heights, to stir the brave.
No lingering foot, withheld the call,
A quick response by thousands given,
Strode forth from cottage home, and lofty hall,
To find a righteous boon, their God and Heaven.

III

Far down the Atlantic's ceaseless tide,
Fort Sumter stood in bold relief,
Her strong embattled walls, defied
The bursting shell, across the surging reef.
On the green shores, the peaceful waters broke;
The thrilling sound, disturbed them not,
While its echoes rang, from every nook and woke,
A startling knell, the nation ne'er forget.

Far from their Northern hills and valleys green,
Far from their homes of truest love, and kindly care
From childhood's sunny haunts, no more was seen
The manly form, or heard their voices on the
[evening air;

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But brave and fearless, they followed the cannon's [boom,

Tramping southward, led by their colours true;
No one faltered, but marching to their doom,
Their mothers and sweethearts, gave their boys
[in blue.

Scattered in Southern lands, still wide and far,
They fell, where falls the twilight's time,
Beneath the brightening of the evening star.
Soothed by the sweet breath of perfume, and of
[Lyme,

Here the Oriole plumes her downy wing,
And the Nightingale pours her evening song;
While gathering shadows softly, lightly fling
Tender tones, where the war notes were loud
[and long.

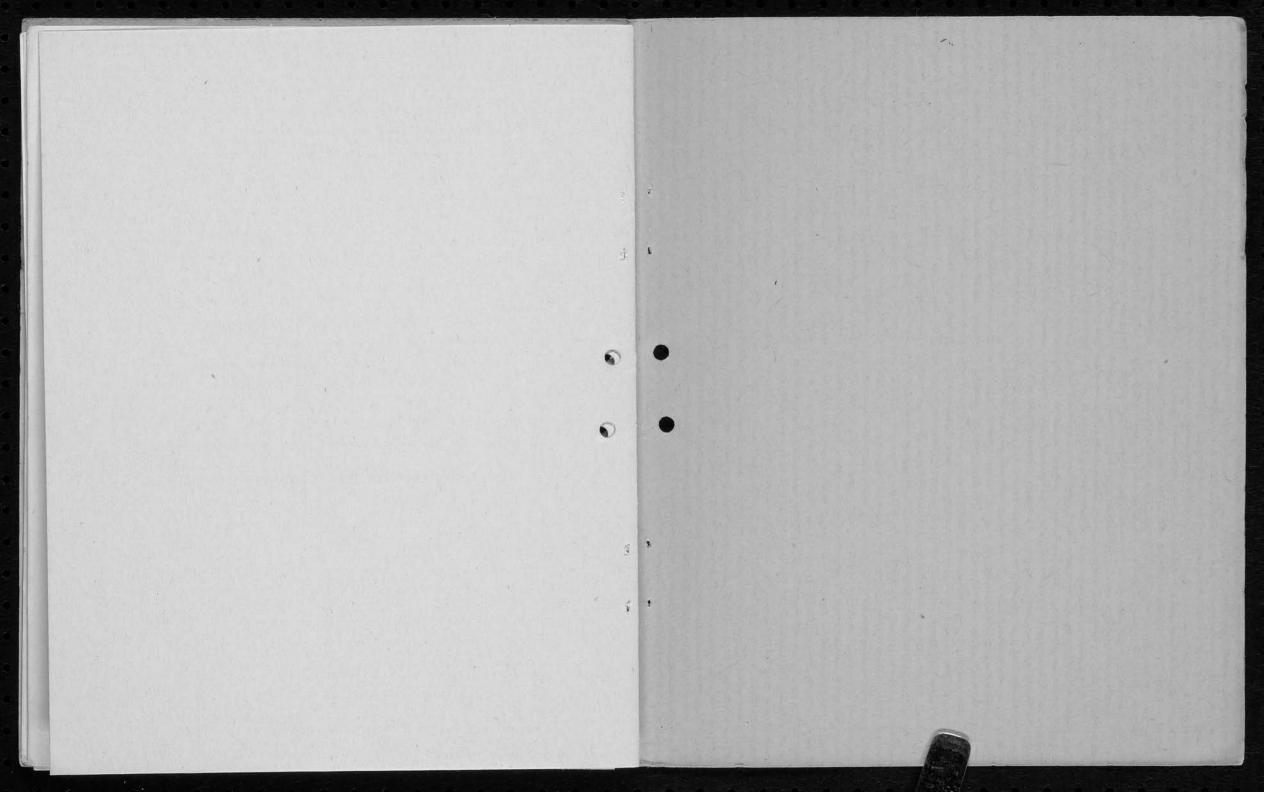
VI

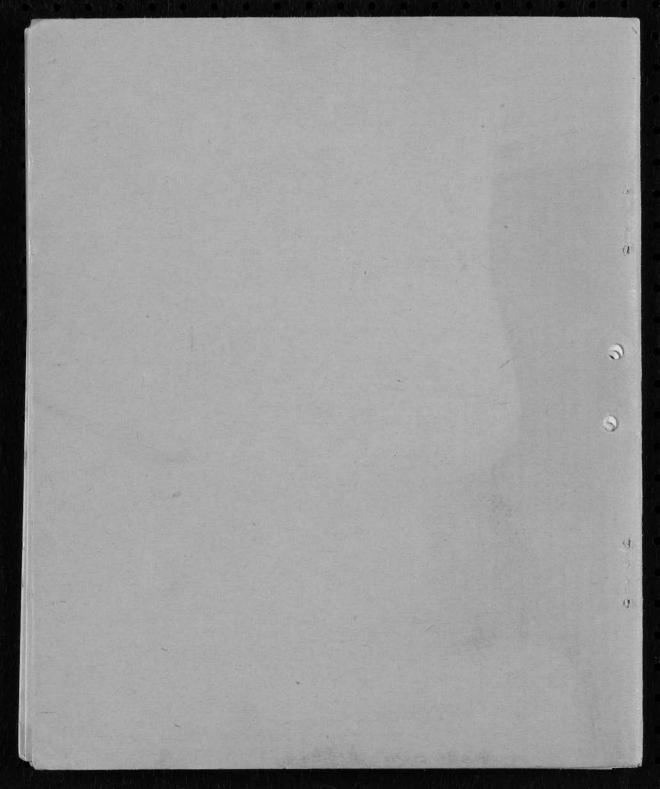
Down through the endless aisle of time,
When the red light, westward, pales and fades;
Hearts have learned to wait, knowing sometime,
Will be met those lost in Southern glades,
Not lost, but somewhere on the other shore.
In delightful homes, they will surely meet,
Sometime, the angels lead them through the door,
Soothed them tenderly, and rested their tired feet.

VII

Tenderly through the lapse of passing years,
Not lost, not forgotten, we cherish still
Their memory; we have no doubts or fears,
To let them follow trustingly, God's will,
Sweeter the reunion for those labors well done,
We think of them fondly with the gathering tears;
When we pass through the gate to meet the dear
[one,
Still stronger the love, for the waiting of the years.

M. M. B.





REPUBLICAN

TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, L. F. HUBBARD.

For Lieutenant Governor, CHARLES A. GILMAN.

For Treasurer, CHARLES KITTELSON.

For Auditor, W. W. BRADEN.

For Secretary of State, FRED. VON BAUMBACH.

For Attorney General, W. J. HAHN.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, S. H. NICHOLS.

For Railroad Commissioner, JAMES H. BAKER.

For Judges of the Supreme Court, C. E. VANDERBURG.

WM. MITCHELL.

D. A. DICKINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Treasurer, FRANK SLOCUM.

For Judge of Probate, A. UELAND.

For Superintendent of Schools, C. W. SMITH.

For County Commissioner, Second District, NATHAN ROBERTS.

For County Commissioner, Third District,
JACOB SCHAEFER.

Amendment of Section One (1), Article nine (9), of the Constitution. No.

For the Amendment of Section "one" (1), and Section "seven" (7), of Article "four" (4), of the Constitution of this State. No.

Amendment to Article four (4), of the Constitution to prohibit special legislation. Yes.

Amendment to Section two (2), of Article eight (8) of the Constitution. Yes.

For the act applying the internal improvement land fund to the payment of the Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds. Yes.

WEBSTER SONG.

Tune,--" DANDY JIM."

1.--We've often heard it said of late, Of "Soup" I'll take a "hasty plate;" But now the cry we hear is louder, For Webster and a dish of Chowder.

Chorus.—For though old Scott is on the track,
And Seward is upon his back,
Our President he cannot be;
Is anything more plain to see?

2.—Dan Webster lets his chowder cool
Before he eats it,—he's no fool;
But oh! alas, for Winfield Scott,
He always takes his Soup too hot!
Chorus.—For though old Scott, &c.

3.—Of Scott's opinions we're in doubt,
Like Matty Van, he's in and out;
You can't tell when you're on his track:—
If he's going on or coming back!
Chorus.—For though old Scott, &c.

4.—Just only hear that sly old rogue:—

"I love to hear that rich, fine brogue;"

Yet, in the "Astor Palace," once,

He called each Irishman a "dunce!"

Chorus.—For though old Scott, &c.

5.—But Irishmen do not forget,—
This fact they will remember yet;
Instead of Scott they all tell you
They mean to put Dan Webster through!
Chorus.—For though old Scott, &c.

6.—Now all of you who're going to vote,
Of this great fact just please take note:
That Daniel Webster is "in town,"
And never caught with his "breeches down."
Chorus.—For though old Scott, &c.

[UNdated]

AMERICAN UNION TICKET



WARD 7.

FOR MAYOR,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

For Aldermen,

CHARLES T. WOODMAN. EDWARD F. PORTER. SOLOMON CARTER. BENJAMIN L. ALLEN. PELHAM BONNEY. JAMES C. DUNN. CHARLES B. HALL, CLEMENT WILLIS. JOSEPH L. DREW. SOLOMON J. GORDON. AMOS B. MERRILL. ALBERT J. WRIGHT.

For Common Council,

GEORGE S. HALE. GEORGE N. THOMSON. HENRY E. BAYLEY. JOHN W. LEBARNES.

For School Committee,

REV. E. M. P. WELLS.

Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH.

For Warden,

JAMES W. MERRIAM.

For Clerk,

THOMAS W. CLARK.

For Inspectors,

THEODORE A. BRIDGE.
JAMES H. THORNDIKE.

FREDERICK H. CALROW. CHARLES A. GAGE.

CALVIN C. BAILEY.

For Overseer of Poor,
JOHN M. DEARBORN.

[June 11, 1846?]

NIAGARA FALLS, U.C.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT

HAS PASSED BEHIND THE GREAT

PALLING SHEET OF WATER

TO TERMINATION ROCK,

Being 230 feet behind the Great Horse-Shoe Fall.

Given under my hand, at the office of the General Register of the names of visiters at the Table Rock,

This

day of

184

Thomas Barnets

Written directly after going "within the veil" of Niagara, Canada Side,

By Willis Gaylord Clark.

Here speaks the voice of God! Let man be dumb,
Nor with his vain aspirings hither come.
That voice impels these hollow-sounding floods,
And like a presence fills the distant woods.
These groaning rocks the Almighty's finger piled,
For ages here his painted bow has smiled;
Mecking the changes and the chance of time—
Eternal—beautiful—serene—sublime!

Tuesday Morning, June 27, 1836.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

venolis ent vo moitueibe

OF THE

THIRTEENTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848.

VOLUNTARY.

INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, By Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SCRIPTURES,

By Rev. G. Reynolds.

CHANT,

Music by E. L. White.

- 1. Unto us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we by him.

 And one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him.
- 2. The grace of God is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ,
 Who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel.
- 3. This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. If thou will enter into life, keep the commandments.
- 4. The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord; And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength.
- 5. This is the first commandment, And the second is like, namely, this; thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; there is none other commandment greater than these.
- 6. We must all stand before the judgment seat of Christ, who will render to every man according to his deeds, For this corruption shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality.
- 7. Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God,

 Be honor, and glory, forever, and ever. Amen.

DEDICATION PRAYER,

By Rev. C. A. Bartol,

DEDICATION HYMN,

By Robert P. Rogers.

Our work is done; completed stands
This temple in the sight of Heaven:
To thee we lift our grateful hands,
O God! to whom this house is given.

Here may thy precious love impart
New favor to the suppliant soul;
And visit here the trembling heart
With strong support and wise control.

Over this altar spread thy wings,

To waft the words of living truth,

Wherever sin or sorrow brings

Its mournful cloud to age or youth.

Send down the riches of thy grace;
And let thy waiting people know,
That as they pass before thy face
Thou wilt regard the way they go.

And now Hosanna to thy name!
Creator, Father, joyful sound!
From thee our first faint purpose came:
Accept it with fulfilment crowned!

SERMON BY THE PASTOR.

HYMN,

By Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.

O Saviour! whose immortal word
Forever lasts the same,
Thy grace within these walls afford,
Here builded to thy name.

No other name is named below,
No other sign unfurled,
To lead our hopes, or quell our wo,
Or sanctify the world.

Here, many-tongued, thy truth be found,
And mind and heart employ;
Thy Law and Promise pour around
Their terror and their joy.

Here may thy saints new progress make;
Thy loitering ones be sped;
And here thy mourners comfort take,
And here thy poor be fed.

May God, thy God, his Spirit send;
The Word is else unblest;
And fill this place from end to end,
O Ark of strength and rest!

CONCLUDING PRAYER,

By Rev. F. D. Huntington.

ANTHEM. "JEHOVAH'S PRAISE."

Music by E. L. White.

BENEDICTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES

FOR

EXHIBITION,

Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1854.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES.

The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

- 1. A Latin Oration. "De Litteris Antiquis Excolendis."

 WILLIAM CUSHING PAINE, Boston.
- 2. An English Version. Vergniaud to the Mountain Party. From Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins."

 EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWNE, Boston.
 - 3. A Greek Version. Grattan's Character of Chatham.
 WILLARD FLAGG BLISS, St. Louis, Mo.
 - 4. A Disquisition. "Benefits resulting from British Rule in India."

 WILLIAM WIRT WARREN, Brighton.

5. A Greek Oration. Περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀθλητῶν.

BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY BAILEY, Northborough.

Music.*

412 6.

6. An English Version. "Effect of the Death of Napoleon on France." From Lamartine's "Histoire de la Restauration."

EDWARD BARRY DALTON, Lowell.

- 7. A Disquisition. "Public Libraries in the United States."

 GEORGE LUDOVIC BENNET, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - 8. A Greek Dialogue. From Dryden's "All for Love." Antony and Ventidius.

 SAMUEL CROCKER LAWRENCE, Medford.
 - 9. A Disquisition. "Freedom of Speech under the Roman Emperors."

TIAN CHARLES PICKERING GERRISH, Concord.

JOHN WOODS EDGERLY, Somerville.

Music.

- 10. A Greek Version. From the First Book of Paradise Lost.

 BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, Northampton.
- 11. An English Poem. "The Coronation of Tasso." GEORGE WARD SEWALL, Cohasset.
- 12. A Latin Dialogue. From Molière's "Mariage Forcé."

 WILLIAM WHITING RICHARDS, Boston.

 GEORGE FOSTER HODGES, Roxbury.
- 13. A Disquisition. "Perishing Races."

 HENRY CONANT PRENTISS, Northampton.
- 14. An English Oration. "Emmanuel Swedenborg."

 HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Philadelphia, Pa.

^{*} The Music will be performed by the Germania Serenade Band.

Music.

- 15. A Dissertation. "Polar Discovery."

 GEORGE WALES SOREN, Roxbury.
- 16. An English Version. From Schiller's Introductory Lecture on Universal History.

 JOHN BOIES TILESTON, Dorchester.
 - 17. A Latin Version. "Arbitrary Power." From Burke.

WILLIAM PITT PREBLE LONGFELLOW, Portland, Me.

18. A Dissertation. "Arago."

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, Watertown.

Music.

- 19. An English Version. Peroration of Cicero's Second Philippic.

 PHILLIPS BROOKS, Boston.
- 20. A Dissertation. "William von Humboldt."

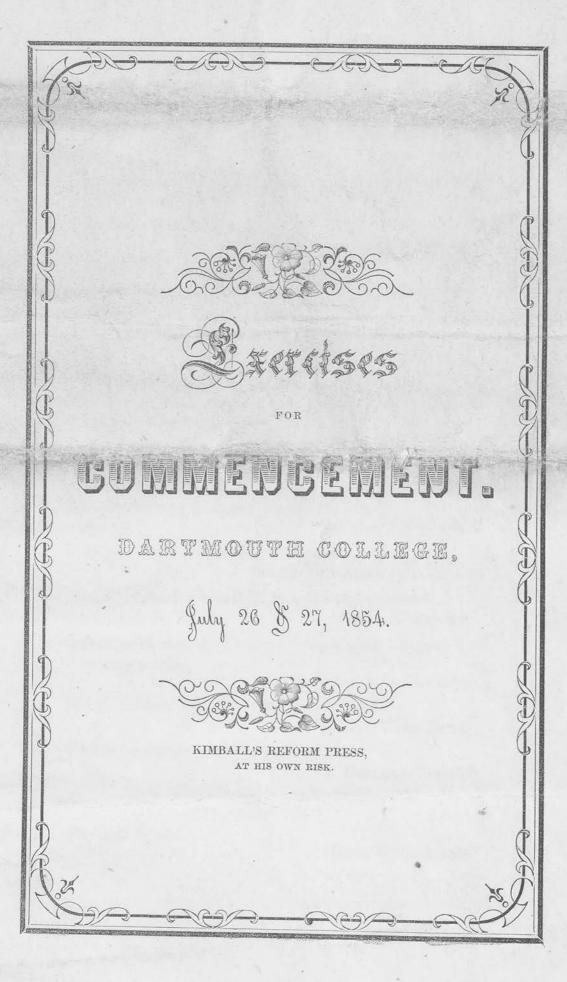
 AUSTIN WHITE THOMPSON, Northampton.
- 21. A Metrical English Version. "Ulysses and Nausicaa." From the Sixth Book of the Odyssey.

 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SANBORN, Hampton Falls, N. H.
- 22. A Dissertation. "The Black Sea."

 DAVID HENRY MORDECAI, Charleston, S. C.

Music.

23. An English Oration. "The Memory of the Dead." EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES, Newbern, N. C.



SOCHETY AMMITVERSAIRIES.

The several Societies will celebrate their Anniversaries on Wednesday, July 26.

Professor Haskell, of Hanover,

Will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Professor B. Tinder, of Norwich, Vt.

Will deliver a Poem before the Theological Society.

COMMENCEMENT.

The speakers to whom the following parts have been assigned, were those members of the graduating class particularly distinguished for a mediocrity of talent.

Adam's Fall, occasioned by that last whisky Skin.

John G. Eve.

The reasons why I did not join the Psi U's.

CAPTING STEVENS.

Utility of Brass, and futility of Brains.

SIMEON D. FARNSWORTH, A. B.

Annual conversion beneficial to a doubtful character.

BULLY E. BADGER.

Influence of dramatic representations upon the morals of country towns.

CHARLES CAVERNO.

Did ye not hear it? No, 'twas but the wind.

SAMUEL WOOD DANA.

Walking a soother of the animal passions.

J. BEECHER COMLEY.

Music.—"Her heart went pity Patten, His went pity John."

The little Squirt.

HENRY GULL ALLEN.

Attorney Generals—their influence on the minds of a discriminating Faculty.

NATHAN J. CLIFFORD.

What is a fair per cent. on capital deposited in the United Fraternity? A question in Political Economy.

H. My Cobb Bacon.

The best method of preserving a calm and equable temper during College elections.

JOHN W. ALLARD.

What thought did.

W. W. WHITCOMB.

Porter-stimulating and romantic.

HIGH-RUM B. CROSBY.

Music.—The false Sir John a wooing went.

The great I Am.

CLAUDIUS P. PIERCE.

Have I arrived at the age of Puberty.

STEPHEN LIGHT BEARD SPEARE.

Equi parvi me ad summos honores portant.

LITTLE DANIEL HALL.

The second horse in a four years' heat.

HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

"Our choir would scarcely be excused,
Even as a band of raw beginners;
All mercy now must be refused,
Since Mason leads the croaking sinners."

Rufus O. Mason.

"Suffer the Faculty's little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.

JEDEDIAH H. REED.

Music.—" The lone starry hours."

"De officiis Socialibus."

W. A. HERRICK.

The importance of gold specs and oaken cudgels in securing a liberal education.

G—. D—. Ass Hebard.

Memoir of Billy Bowlegs.

Joe PITCHLYN FOLSOM.

Poeta nascitur non fit.

EPHRAIM MURCH.

Me and Jesus.

JOHN EATON, JR.

Hypocrisy, Dullness, and Grease.

RUSTY NINCOM FAY.

Music.—"Missionary Hymn."

Regular attendance at Thursday evening meetings, or the propriety of dropping a-Stearn.

CHARLES H. CRAM.

"Linked dullness long drawn out."

GRANNY GRENE, JR.

"To half the class a standing jest, [Dowdyism]
A perfect nuisance to the rest.

J. Edwards Dow.

The reformed drunkard.

CHARLES GOUGH SMITH.

The feasibility of indicting the Faculty for a liberal education.

Jolly Marshall.

The North West passage—is that it?

Go-IT H. CHADWICK.

Music—"The Daughter of the Regiment."

History of a pair of Tongs, embellished with a portrait of a living example.

SARCY PATER HERRICK.

Homepathic method of spending money.

W. CAROLINE ROBINSON.

Love—Rejection—Madness—Suicide,—a smash-up caused by a broken Whipple-tree.

RUB DUB MUSSEY, JR.

The Inductive Method of teaching the rudiments of the Latin Language.

E. Webster Kittredge.

Blessed be that man who invented sleep.

GALEN A. GRAVES.

Music.—" All night I lie awake, But I fall asleep at morn."

Fustian.

GROSVENOR CLARKE MORSE.

E. ASTHMA CHARLTON.

Sore eyes—the result of dissipation; or "a little more of the 'red' if you please, Mr. Fwary."

JOHN A. BURLEIGH, JR.

Cobbs,-their various uses.

LEVI H. COBB.

"Verily did I go astray, yet returned from mine iniquity." E. A. MATHES.

Are the proceedings of the Faculty always parliamentary and constitutional?

WILLIAM WALLACE BRAY-LEY.

Was Joey C. "devilish sly," when he bought the class hats? JEW CLARK, JR.

Music.—" Rogue's March."

Internal arrangements of the Nunnery,—the result of three years observation through a spy-glass.

J. SLINK GILLIS.

"Trust not too much to an enchanting face."

ANDREW W. FREEMAN.

"The image of his creator."

LEVI LITTLE,

"Where ignorance is Bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

D. BLISS HARVEY.

"That bridge,

A lesson sadly teaching to your cost."

GEORGE HASELTINE.

"Stranger, tread lightly o'er his sod, For if he gapes you're gone by G-

H. A. HAZEN.

Music.—"Don't crowd the mourners."

The meeting of Sir Horace Frary with the Right Honorable Faculty.

J. D. CREHORE.

The Presidency of the Social Friends; -who didn't get it? FRANKLIN A. HASKELL.

Poem :- The Sheriff's Daughter.

T. RICKER LANG.

The principles of Geometry as applied to Billiard playing.
G. Mark Anthony Collamore.

Music.—"I dreamt I was rolling ivory balls, With brandy and cues at my side." &c.

The Saint's rest,—the Nunnery steps. "Come get my flowers, ladies."

CELESTIAL SMITH.

Dr. Godding and his red-naired puppy. Godding Wants Washing.

"The devil take the hindmost."

H. B. WOODWORTH.



WILL BE GIVEN ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

JULY 26,

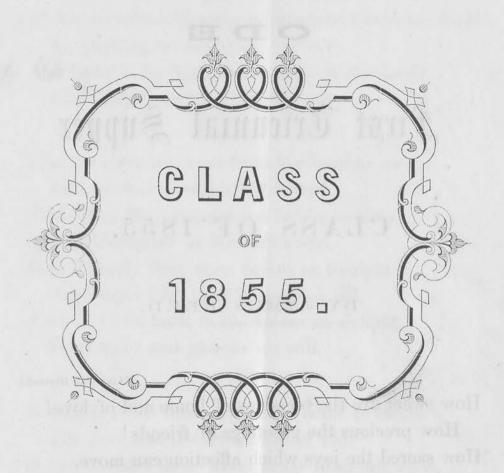
BY

. BODWORTH'S

CORNET BAND,

Whose services have been secured for

COMMENCEMENT.



ODE

FOR THE

First Triennial Supper

OF THE

CLASS OF 1855.

BY JAMES REED.

(AIR,-Fair Harvard.)

How sweet are the blessings of home and of love!

How precious the greetings of friends!

How sacred the joys which affection can move,

The griefs which the hearthstone defends!

Lo, Sorrow is sitting with him who is cast

Alone from the house of his sires,

And Joy is the angel which brings him at last

To home and the light of its fires.

Like brothers we gathered and grew 'neath the roof
Of her whom our Mother we call;
And, spake she in praise, or in kindly reproof,
We gave her our love, one and all.
At length with a blessing she stretched forth her hand,
As, parting, we stood by the tree,
And bade us be faithful and true on the land,
And faithful and true on the sea.

Like brothers we went from her borders away,
Like brothers to-night we return,
To freshen the blossoms too bright to decay,
Which slumber in Memory's urn.
How sweetly they open before us to-night!
Our hearts with their odors they fill,
And carry us back to old scenes of delight,
To wander and gaze as we will.

A health to all those who have come to renew
The love and the friendship of old!
A health unto those who are far from our view,
Yet gather in heart to the fold!
On all, may the blessing of life and its peace,
Come down like the dew on the rose!
And waken sweet fragrance, which never shall cease,
Though life seem to come to its close.

Like brothers we guthered and grew month the roof.
Of her whom out Mothers we call;

And, spake she in process or indically represed.
We give her our love, and and all.

At leastly with a blessing shorts-toked forth har hand,

And bade as be faithful and true on the land, And thirt ful and true on the sea.

Like hardhers we want from her horders away.

Like hardhers to night a shearm.

To feeden the blossone too bright to deen,

Which stamber in Memodes am.

How sweetly they open believe us to-night!

Our hearts with their oders they fill.

And carry us lardy to ald shears of delight.

To wonder and gave as all will.

A beauty and the friendship of all the Comments of the Comment of the Arientship of all the Comments of the Co

You gother in hand to the 1814 to the property of the property

Come down like the deviant the react

And waters speed from an which mover shall conserved.
Though life sector to conserte its close.

CLASS OF 1855. [774918]

coovos.

Sine sis loqui me.

BALLIO.

Loquere atque i in malam crucem.

COQVOS.

Vbi omnes patinae feruont, omnis aperio. Ibi odos dimissis manibus in caelum uolat. Eum odorem cenat Iuppiter cottidie.

BALLIO.

Si nasquam coctum is, quidnam cenat Iuppiter?

COQVOS.

It incenatus cubitum.

BALLIO.

Quinquaginta quinque te uolt.

My DEAR CLASSMATE,-

The prophetic eye of Samuel Johnston foresaw this day. "Twenty years hence" is come. The Class will muster for the seer's inspection at six o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, June 29 (Commencement Eve), at some tavern in this place, which will be designated in "The Daily Advertiser" of that morning. The prophet will doubtless entertain us at dinner immediately after dress-parade. Knowing that his regard for you and your respect for him demands that the repast be epicurean, Theodore Lyman is now canvassing the cooks of this town in search of Ballio's friend, and our first scholars will (after dinner) translate the passage which sets forth his merits.

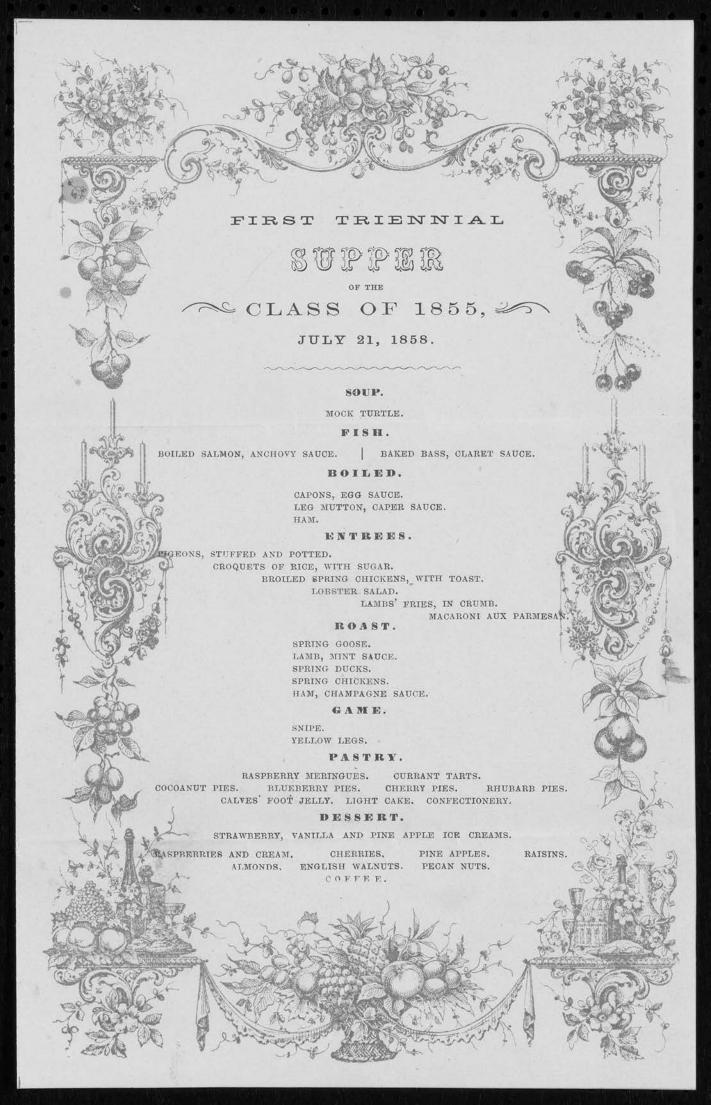
This invitation is given in the vernacular tongue, not because it is more easily managed by the Class of 1855, but merely lest, in the general obfuscation of the classical brains of other classes, some one, even of you, might lose a mail before sending an affirmative reply. As the Class will attain its majority next year, let us be boys this year at least, and all pay our respects to Johnston and his Coqvos, on Commencement Eve; and say we will do so by return mail.

Cordially your Secretary,

EDWIN H. ABBOT.

Boston, May 18, 1875.

Post-Office Box, 1151.



Class of 1835.

Admit a Gentleman and Zadies

Exercises in the Chapel,

DANCE IN HARVARD HALL.

CLASS DAY, JUNE TWENTY-SECOND.

MARSHALS :

L. ERVING.

J. M. SEAWELL, J. B. TILESTON.

COMMITTEE:

W. Q. PHILLIPS. C. F. SANGER, J. CUSHING.

Chapel open at 11 A. M .---- Harvard Hall at 31-2 P. M.

ORDER

OF

EXERCISES

FOR

GLASS DAY,

AT THE THE REPORT OF

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Friday, June 22,

1855.

PROGRAMME.

I. MUSIC.

II. PRAYER,
BY THE PRESIDENT.

III. ORATION,

BY JAMES BENJAMIN CLARK, JACKSON, MISS.

IV. MUSIC.

V. POEM,

BY JAMES KENDALL HOSMER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

VI. ODE,

BY JAMES REED, BOSTON.

AIR. - "Fair Harvard."

Which never may smile on us more,

And let us keep pressing the hand while we may,

With the same friendly grasp as of yore.

Let us sing for the Mother so gentle and kind

Who has borne with our follies so long,

And cherish the love, ever hopeful and blind,

Which has led us through right and through wrong.

O, who can forget the kind Nurse of his youth,
Who sits 'mid her beautiful trees,
And teaches her innocent lessons of truth
To those whom she holds on her knees?
Upon her God's blessing for ever descends,
But vain were the wealth of her charms,
Except for the love which we bear to the friends
With whom we reclined in her arms.

It were strange, if, among all the joys we have known,

There lurked not a moment of pain,

If amid the bright days which uncounted have flown,

Not one had its clouds and its rain.

But the sorrow and pain in oblivion shall sleep,

The pleasures dwell ever in mind,

As the tempests which sweep o'er the face of the deep,

Leave sky and blue waters behind.

Dearest Mother, fourscore of thy happiest sons

Are crossing thy threshold to-day,

To mix with the current of life as it runs,

And to glide with it quickly away.

Their forms may be bent with old age and with care,

Ere the end of their journey they see,

But the eye will glow brighter beneath the white hair,

At the thought of each other and thee.

O, who can forget the kind Nurse of his youth,
Who sits 'mid her beautiful trees,
And besokes her innocent lessuas of truth
To those whem she holds on her know?
Upon her God's blessing for ever descends,
but vain were the wealth of her charge,
Harryt for the love waith we have to the front.
With whom we redined in her mas,

It were strange, if, making all the joys we have known.

If signal this bright days which uncommed have flown,

But the sorrow and pain in obliviou shall sleep,
The pleasures dwell over in mind,

As the tenigests which sweep o'er the face of the deep.

Leave sky and blue waters behind.

Dearest Mother, foursions of thy happinst sons
Are unsaing thy threshold to-iny,
To mix with the current of him as it mas,

And to glide wish it quickly away.

Here the end of the irrjourney they see,
Ent theseen will alow brighter beneath the white bate

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FOR

The Sophomore Supper,

OF

THE CLASS OF '55,

JUNE 24, 1853.

BY EDWIN MORTON.

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I.

Oh! how gladly and joyfully bounds every heart
In the genial festival throng,
When around the bright board jovial classmates are met,
And each voice mingles glad in the song,—
Each hand seeks to seal the warm vows of each heart,
Every eye flashes greeting sincere,
And the notes of the song, as its tide rolls along,
Fill each breast with the liveliest cheer.

II.

Alma Mater, God bless thee! full sadly to-day
Thy dear Halls have re-echoed Farewell,
Nor the song, dance, or wine, nor the wreaths which they
Can with gladness thy sadness dispell; [twine,
But from Spring's magic kiss, Winter lovingly smiles,
And thus brighter shall thy joy revive;
For more brave, or more noble hearts ne'er beat for thee,
Than the hearts of the "Class fifty-five."

III.

Fair Harvard! two Winters have peacefully decked
Thy head with a crown white and hoar,
Two Summers with beauty have arched their green shade
O'er thy paths, since we first sought thy lore.
And soon, ah! too soon, will the bright days of June
Twine our wreath round the old parting elm,
And the soft evening breeze to the green moonlit trees
Shall whisper our sad parting hymn.

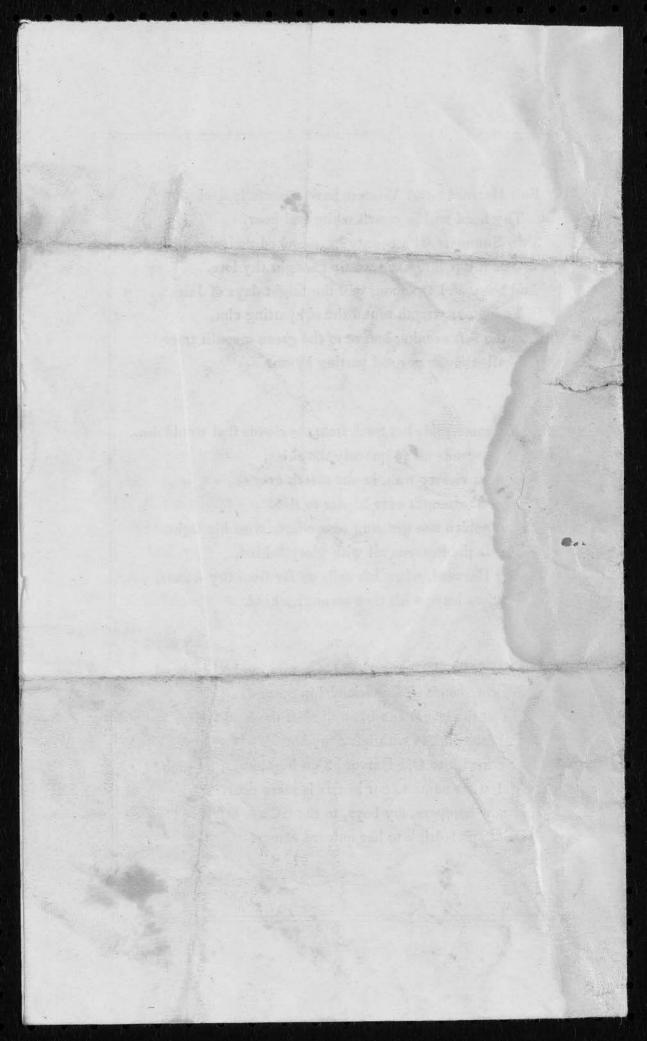
JV.

As the moon gilds her track from the clouds that would dim,
And ascends all so queenly the skies,
May each victory won, in our march ever on,
Give us strength ever higher to rise.
As the golden sun greeting new climes with his light,
Floods the heavens all with glory behind,
So fair Harvard, when life calls us far from thy scenes,
May we leave with thee memories kind.

V.

Now with hand clasping hand, form one unbroken band,
Seal the bonds of our friendship around,
And o'er the bright chain, swell aloft the loud strain,
Till each link is with harmony bound.
Now a health to Old Harvard! fill high, boys, fill high!
Ah! what name to our hearts is more dear,
And now bumpers, my boys, to the "Class fifty-five!"
Drink, oh! drink to her onward career!





CHAUNCY HALL ASSOCIATION,



ANNIVERSARY DINNER,

AT THE

PARKER HOUSE,

On Thursday, January 24th, 1856.

BILL OF FARE

OYSTERS ON SHELL.

-000-SOUP.

Green Turtle.

Tomato.

Baked Trout, Stuffed, Claret Sauce.

Fried Smelts, with Pork.

COLD ORNAMENTED DISHES.

Boned Turkey, with Truffles.

Mayonaise of Chicken.

Aspic of Oysters, in Jelly.

Salad of Lobster.

REMOVES.

Roast Saddle of Virginia Mountain Mutton. Boiled Turkey, Oyster Sauce.

Boiled Partridges, with Pork, Celery Sauce.

ENTREES.

Stewed Terrapin, Turtle Sauce.

Roast Mongrel Goose.

Lamb Cutlets, a là Toulouse.

Cauliflower, a là Creme.

Chickens, a là Reine, with Border of Vegetables.

Calf's Brains in case, Sauce Tomato.

Timbal of Macaroni, a là Napolitaine.

GAME.

Canvas Back Ducks.

Red Head Ducks.

Black Ducks.

Blue-Bill Widgeon.

Grouse. Grey Ducks.

Quails, Larded.

ORNAMENTS.

Panier, a là Chantillon.

Piece Montes, a là Pisant.

Charlotte Russe, a là Parisienne.

PASTRY.

Omelette Soufflè.

Cocoanut Pies.

Champagne Jelly. Custard Pies.

Biscuit Glacè.

Creme a là Italienne.

Apples.

Roman Punch.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

FRUIT.

Grapes. Pears.

Figs. Almonds.

Raisins.

Apple Pies.

Oranges.

Shellbarks.

Preserved Ginger.

COFFEE AND OLIVES.

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Daniel Leading Committee C

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Volunteers in Museuchessers regiments,—report; that, in the

In Senate, February 15, 1862.

The Committee on the Militia, to whom were referred the Order of January 6th relative to granting aid to families of inhabitants of this Commonwealth who have enlisted in the naval service; the Order of the same date relative to so much of the Governor's Address as relates to the relief of families of Volunteers; the Order of January 8th relative to granting aid to the family of any member of the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth, must ered into or enlisted in the service of the United States; the Order of January 9th relative to granting aid to families of inhabitants of this Commonwealth who have entered and are serving in regiments from other loyal States; the Order of January 14th relative to withholding aid from the families of commissioned officers of the Volunteer Militia of this State, and granting aid to each parent, brother, sister or child, dependent on a volunteer for support at the time of his enlistment; the Order of January 14th relative to granting aid to the family of any volunteer without requiring him previously to exhaust his earnings or trench upon them; the Order of January 18th relative to granting aid to adopted children and step-children of Massachusetts Volunteers now in the service of the United States; the Order of January 29th relative to so much of the Auditor's Report as relates to aid of families of volunteers; the Senate Bill in aid of families of volunteers, introduced on leave, February 10th; the petition of the selectmen of Wareham, asking that the 5th section of chapter 222 of the Acts of 1861 may be so amended as to provide for reim-

I mover us aforesaid for the aid of such wife, child.

bursement from the State treasury to towns, sums paid out in aid of brothers and sisters of volunteers, as provided in the first section of said Act; the Petition of M. V. B. Benson and fortynine others, asking for the passage of an Act to extend to those families of volunteers who have enlisted or may enlist in the naval service the aid now furnished to volunteers in the army; and the Petition of Alfred Kittredge and ninety-nine others asking for the passage of an Act securing to the families of citizens of this Commonwealth enlisting into regiments of other States the same support which is extended to Massachusetts Volunteers in Massachusetts regiments,—report: that, in the matters embraced in said orders, petitions and bill, they have given public hearings to parties who appeared in behalf of four classes of inhabitants of this Commonwealth, viz.:—

- 1. Those included in the quota of Massachusetts.
- 2. Members of Massachusetts companies now a part of the quota of New York, (companies in Mozart regiment and Sickles brigade.)
- 3. Those, (unattached to any Massachusetts company,) who have enlisted into companies of other States.
- 4. Those who have enlisted into the naval service of the United States.

Most earnest appeals have been made for the passage of an Act distinctly extending aid to the families of each of said classes.

Your Committee are unanimous in recommending that aid be extended to the families of the first two classes; but, as at present advised, they do not recommend that aid be further extended. Yet deeming it expedient to so report, that the merits of the claims of the families aforesaid, for aid, may come fully before the legislature for separate consideration, they have prepared and do reportseparate sections applicable thereto in the accompanying Bill.

J. M. THOMPSON,
HENRY SMITH,
R. I. BURBANK,
HAPGOOD WRIGHT,
GEO. CURTIS,
JOHN H. DIKE,

Committee.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two.

AN ACT

In Addition to an Act in Aid of the Families of Volunteers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

- 1 Sect. 1. Any town or city may raise money by
- 2 taxation, or otherwise, and in cases of necessity, apply
- 3 the same under the direction of its selectmen, or
- 4 mayor and city council, for the aid of the wife, each
- 5 child under the age of sixteen years, each parent,
- 6 brother, and sister of, and actually supported by, any
- 7 one of the inhabitants of said town or city, who, as a 8 part of the quota of this Commonwealth, has been, or
- 9 hereafter shall be, duly enlisted and mustered into
- 10 the volunteer service of the United States.

- 1 Sect. 2. Any town or city, may raise and apply
- 2 money as aforesaid for the aid of such wife, child,
- 3 parent, brother, and sister of any one of its inhab-
- 4 itants, who, as a member of any Massachusetts
- 5 company, and as a part of the quota of the state of
- 6 New York, has been duly enlisted and mustered into
- 7 said volunteer service.
- 1 Sect. 3. Any town or city may raise and apply
- 2 money as aforesaid, for the aid of such wife, child,
- 3 parent, brother and sister, of any one of its inhabitants,
- 4 who has been duly enlisted and mustered into said
- 5 volunteer service.
- 1 Sect. 4. Any town or city may raise and apply
- 2 money as aforesaid, for the aid of such wife, child,
- 3 parent, brother and sister, of any one of its inhabitants,
- 4 who shall hereafter be duly enlisted and mustered into
- 5 the naval service of the United States for two or three
- 6 years, or for the present war.
- 1 Sect. 5. Money raised as aforesaid may be applied
- 2 as aforesaid, from and after the time of such enlist-
- 3 ment, and while such inhabitant has been, or shall
- 4 hereafter be, actually in said volunteer service; and
- 5 all appropriations and expenditures heretofore made by
- 6 the selectmen, or mayor and aldermen, or city council
- 7 of any town or city for any of the purposes expressed
- 8 in the foregoing sections, are hereby declared valid.
- 1 Sect. 6. Of the sums applied as aforesaid there
- 2 shall be annually reimbursed from the state treasury,
- 3 to the town or city so applying the same, a sum not
- 4 exceeding one dollar per week for the wife, and one

5 dollar per week for each child and parent aforesaid:

- 6 provided, that the whole sum so reimbursed shall not
- 7 exceed twelve dollars per month for all persons named
- 8 in this section, actually supported by any such inhab-
- 9 itant at the time he was, or shall be duly enlisted and
- 10 mustered into said volunteer or naval service.

1 Sect. 7. On or before the fifth day of January in

- 2 each year, there shall be deposited in the office of the
- 3 auditor of the Commonwealth by each town and city,
- 4 raising and applying money as aforesaid, a full and
- 5 particular report, setting forth the names of the
- 6 inhabitants of such town or city for the aid of whose
- 7 families money has been applied as aforesaid, the
- 8 names and ages of the several persons, for the aid 9 of whom money has been applied as aforesaid, the
- 10 relation such persons severally bear to such inhabitants,
- 11 the sums paid to each of such persons, and the time
- 12 when the same were paid. And no reimbursement
- 13 shall be made from the state treasury to such town or
- 14 city as provided in section five of this act until such
- 15 report has been sworn to by a majority of the select-
- 16 men of such town, or the mayor and a majority of the
- 17 city council of such city, deposited as aforesaid, and
- 18 carefully examined, scrutinized, and approved by said
- 19 auditor.

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- 20 Said auditor is authorized to employ an agent when
- 21 he may deem it expedient for the best interest of said
- 22 Commonwealth so to do, at a compensation not exceed-
- 23 ing that now allowed by law to the permanent clerk
- 24 in his office, and the travelling expenses of said agent,
- 25 whose duty it shall be to examine into the cases in 26 which aid is furnished by the several towns and cities

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27 to the families of volunteers under the provisions of 28 chapter two hundred and twenty-two of the acts of

29 the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one,

30 and where reimbursement from the state treasury is 31 sought, to assist the auditor in detecting frauds and

32 mistakes in the action of towns and cities under said

33 act, and under this act.

1 Sect. 8. No reimbursement shall be made as 2 aforesaid of any money applied for the aid of any 3 member of the family of any inhabitant aforesaid, 4 except while such inhabitant is actually in said volunteer or naval service; nor shall any thing in this act 6 contained be so construed, as to authorize raising, 7 applying, or reimbursing money for the aid of any 8 wife, child, parent, brother, or sister aforesaid, of any 9 commissioned officer in said volunteer or naval service, 10 nor while provision exists for aid thereof under any 11 law, or system of any other state.

- 1 Sect. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent 2 with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.
- 1 Sect. 10. This act shall take effect from and after 2 its passage.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MINORITY REPORT.

House of Representatives, February 14, 1862.

The undersigned, a member of the Joint Standing Committee on the Militia, to whom were referred several Orders and Petitions relating to aid of families of volunteers in the service of the United States, regrets that he cannot fully concur with the majority of the committee in recommending the Bill accompanying their Report, and he respectfully suggests the following reasons:—

In the first place, the bill reported contemplates extending aid to the specified members of the family of a volunteer only "in cases of necessity." The statute passed in 1861, chapter 222, in the first section thereof, provides that, "Any town or city may raise money by taxation, and, if necessary, apply the same, under the direction of their selectmen, or mayor and aldermen, or city council, for the aid of the wife, and of the children under sixteen years of age, of any one of their inhabitants, who, as a member of the volunteer militia of this State, may have been mustered into or enlisted in the service of the United States, and for each parent, brother, or sister, or child, who, at the time of his enlistment, was dependent on him for support." By the fifth section of that statute it is provided that there shall be annually reimbursed, from the State treasury, to such town or city, a sum not exceeding one dollar per week for the wife, and one dollar per week for each child or parent, so aided, the whole sum not to exceed twelve dollars per month for all the persons named in this section, so dependent upon any such inhabitant. It will be observed that, though authority is given, by the first section, to aid a brother or sister, no provision is made to reimburse from the State treasury for

the money expended for that purpose.

The two principal points upon which the undersigned dissents from the bill as reported are, that it much more explicitly than the statute of 1861 restricts the aid to "cases of necessity," and makes no provision for reimbursement for aid extended to a brother or sister, who may have been supported by a volun-

teer, and actually in need of such support.

It is an undeniable fact that the municipal authorities of a large majority of the towns and cities have put a liberal construction upon the words "if necessary" in the statute of 1861, and have extended aid, in all cases, to the wife and children of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Volunteer Militia of this State. They have not stopped to inquire of the wife and children of our brave volunteers, whether the little competence which the husband and father may have accumulated by his industry, and prudently saved, is available, or has been already exhausted, in supporting his family, but, with a liberal hand, they have extended aid to the full amount, for which, reimbursement is authorized. It has also been held out by public advertisement in the newspapers, and in posters all over the State, and it has been offered, by all recruiting officers as an inducement for married men to enlist, that their wives and children would be entitled to the State aid. Although it may be urged that, if the volunteer had examined the statute, he could have easily perceived that the aid would be extended by the municipal authorities only "if necessary," yet the practice and policy pursued by nearly all the municipal authorities of this State, show that in their opinion, it is necessary in all cases to extend the State aid to the wife and children of the non-commissioned officers and privates of our Volunteer Militia.

Now this bill, rejecting the words, "if necessary," and adopting the words, "in cases of necessity," is obviously intended to restrict the State aid to such of the families of the volunteers as shall ask for it, pro forma pauperis. The family of an industrious husband and father, who has saved a few hundred dollars, and put it at interest, or who has secured a little home, mort-

gaged to, perhaps, a third or half its value, cannot, by any proper construction of this bill, be entitled to State aid, until that source of support is fully exhausted. The family of the imprudent, or it may be the unfortunate man, who has accumulated or saved nothing, can, by humiliating themselves, and making out a plain case of "necessity," in other words, showing that they are in the condition of paupers, receive from the fathers of the town or city the aid contemplated by this bill. The undersigned respectfully submits, that by the statutes of this Commonwealth, the several towns and cities are, already, required to support their paupers, and such legislation as this is entirely unnecessary. To pass this bill would be a breach of faith on our part, and a lasting disgrace to the Commonwealth. What high-minded man, though poor and in the greatest need, could consent that his wife and children, whom he has heretofore supported by honest labor, should humbly go before the municipal authorities of his town or city, and acknowledging their necessities, beg for the State pittance herein extended to the humble poor? He would instinctively shrink from it, and the direct necessity, only, would compel such a consent. Has Massachusetts so far fallen off in patriotic spirit, that she cannot retrench in some of her expenses, and afford to contribute to the support of the families of the brave men who are fighting her battles, without taking an inventory of their chattels, real and personal, in order to ascertain whether a case of necessity is presented?

The undersigned can see no good reason why towns and cities should not be reimbursed for aid extended, in meritorious cases, to the brother and sister of a volunteer. If the brother or sister was actually supported by the volunteer at the time of his enlistment and in need thereof, the case does not differ from that of a parent, and provision should be made for reimbursement to the town or city extending aid in such cases. The law is a dead letter so far as respects the brother and sister, unless provision is made for reimbursement from the State treasury, for money applied to their aid. In this respect the statute of 1861 was little better than a cheat. In the first section it made a promise to the ear, but in the fifth section broke it to the hope. A few towns have been so liberal as to aid the needy brothers and sisters of volunteers, but the

instances are rare, and it could not be expected unless reim bursement is offered.

The fifth section of the bill reported, though intended to cover the case of the 30th and 31st regiments, between the time of their enlistment and the time at which they became a part of the quota of this State, is too broad in its applications, and being retroactive, includes all enlistments since the war commenced. The undersigned suggests that it would be much better to extend the provisions of chapter 222 of 1861, so that aid could be furnished thereunder, to these regiments during the period between enlistment and their becoming a part of the quota of this State.

Under these considerations, the undersigned, concurring in part with the majority, would respectfully recommend the substitution of the accompanying six sections of a bill for the first six sections reported by the Committee.

JAMES BROWN.

[Feb.

SENATE—No. 36.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two.

AN ACT

In addition to an Act in Aid of the Families of Volunteers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-

- Sect. 1. Any town or city may raise money by
- 2 taxation or otherwise and apply the same, under the
- 3 direction of its selectmen or mayor and city council,
- 4 as hereinafter provided, in aid of the families of the
- 5 inhabitants of said town or city, who as part of the
- 6 quota of this state, have been or shall hereafter be,
- 7 duly enlisted and mustered into the volunteer service
- 8 of the United States.
- Sect. 2. Any town or city so raising money may
- 2 apply the same under the direction of its selectmen or
- 3 mayor and city council, as follows:-

4 First. In aid of the wife and each child, under 5 sixteen years of age, of such inhabitant, a sum not

6 exceeding one dollar each, per week.

7 Second. In aid of each parent, brother and sister 8 of such inhabitants, who, at the time such inhabitants

9 were enlisted and mustered into said volunteer service,

10 was actually supported by any one of such inhab-

11 itants, in whole or in part, and shall be in need there-

12 of, a sum not exceeding one dollar, each, per week:

13 provided, in all cases, that the whole sum so applied for

14 the aid of the wife, children, parents, brothers and

15 sisters of any one such inhabitant, shall not exceed in

16 all twelve dollars per month.

1 Sect. 3. Any town or city may raise money, as

2 aforesaid, and apply the same, in like manner, and

3 under the same restrictions, as provided in section

4 second of this act, in aid of the wife, children, parents,

5 brothers and sisters of any of its inhabitants who as

6 members of any Massachusetts company and as part

7 of the quota of the state of New York, have been duly

8 mustered into said volunteer service.

1 Sect. 4. Any town or city may raise money as

2 aforesaid, and apply the same, in like manner, and

3 under the same restrictions, as provided in section

4 second of this act, in aid of the wife, children, parents,

5 brothers and sisters of any of its inhabitants who,

6 previous to the first day of January, in the year

7 eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have been duly

8 mustered into said volunteer service.

1 Sect. 5. Any town or city may raise money, as 2 aforesaid, and apply the same, in like manner, and

3 under the same restrictions, as provided in section

4 second of this act, in aid of the wife, children, parents,

5 brothers and sisters of any of its inhabitants who shall

6 hereafter be duly mustered into the naval service of 7 the United States for two or three years or for the

8 present war.

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1 Sect. 6. For the money so raised and applied, the 2 several towns and cities shall annually be reimbursed

3 from the state treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS, Head Quarters Dept. of Virginia,

No. 38.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 28th, 1862.

I...At the General Court Martial which convened at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., pursuant to "Special Orders No. 44," dated "Head Quarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Department of Virginia, Newport News, Va., April 4th, 1862," and of which Colonel William L. Brown, 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried;

Colonel Ebenezer W. Peirce, of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

CHARGE I.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1st.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did send for certain Privates of said Regiment, to sing to him certain improper, vulgar, and indecent songs. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 10th day of February, 1862."

Specification 2d.—" In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did request certain Privates to sing to him certain low, vulgar, and indecent songs, and did listen to the same. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 12th day of February, 1862."

Specification 3d.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did suffer and allow certain Privates in said Regiment to sing certain low, vulgar, and indecent songs, and did laugh and encourage them while singing.

This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 12th day of February, 1862."

Specification 4th.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did pass outside the Guards and Pickets after dark, without a pass from the General Commanding the Post, and without any proper leave or authority. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 21st day of March, 1862."

CHARGE II.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st.— In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did pass outside the Guards and Pickets at night, in disguise, and trying to disguise himself, and under an assumed and false name. This at Camp But-

ler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 21st day of March, 1862." Specification 2d.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did remain outside the Camp until a late hour, and at an improper place, and did attempt to return to Camp through the Guards and Pickets at midnight, in disguise, and trying to disguise himself, and answering to an assumed and false name. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 21st day of March, 1862."

Specification 3d.—" In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did, in presence and sight of certain of the Privates of said Regiment, use and read certain indecent and immoral literature, containing low and bawdy pictures and engravings, and did keep such literature in his quarters. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., between the 1st day of February, 1862, and the 22d day of March, 1862."

Specification 4th.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, did, without any justifiable cause, make an assault on Private John H. Spear, of Company 'H,' in said Regiment, while said Spear was on duty with his Company on Battalion Drill, and strike said Spear on the head with a drawn sword. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 26th of March, 1862."

CHARGE III. CHARGE III.

Violation of the 42d Article of War.

Specification.— In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the said Regiment, did lie out of his Quarters, Garrison, and Camp without leave from his superior officer. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 21st day of March, 1862."

There is an an inches you Charge IV. It is similarly in Table

Specification.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass, Volunteers, has failed to attend to his duties as Commander of said Regiment, and especially has neglected the drill and discipline of said Regiment. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., between the 1st day of February and the 22d day of March, 1862."

CHARGE V.

Incompetency.

Specification.—"In this: That the said Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the said Regiment, is not competent to perform the duties of a

Colonel of a Regiment, is unable properly to instruct the Officers and Soldiers under him in their duties, and is not qualified to take command of a Regiment in the field. This at Camp Butler, Newport News, Va., on or about the 2d day of April, 1862."

To which Charges and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Charge and its Specifications, "Not Guilty."

To the 2d Charge and its Specifications, "Not Guilty."

To the 3d Charge and its Specifications, "Not Guilty."

To the 4th Charge and its Specifications, "Not Guilty."

(5th Charge thrown out by the Court.)

FINDING OF THE COURT.

After mature deliberation the Court finds the accused as follows:

Of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Specifications of 1st Charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the 4th Specification of 1st Charge, "Guilty."

Of the 1st Charge, "Guilty."

Of the 1st Specification of 2d Charge, "Guilty," except as to the words, "under an assumed and false name."

Of the 2d Specification of 2d Charge, "Guilty,"

Of the 3d and 4th Specifications of 2d Charge, "Not Guilty."

Of the 2d Charge, "Guilty."

Of the 3d Charge and its Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 4th Charge and its Specification, "Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And does therefore sentence him, Ebenezer W. Peirce, Colonel of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers,—"To be dismissed from the service of the United States."

Il...The Proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case of Col. E. W. Peirce, of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, were sent to these Head Quarters by Brigadier General Mansfield, by whose order the Court was convened, for transmittal to the War Department for the final action of the President of the United States. Such disposition of them is, however, unnecessary, as they properly come for confirmation or rejection before the Commanding General of the forces in the field. The following is his decision thereon.

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Colonel E. W. Peirce, of the 29th Regiment Mass. Volunteers, are not approved.

Of the Charges preferred, the Court finds as follows, viz:

First Charge. Guilty of the 4th Specification. There is no evidence in the proceedings to sustain the specification that the accused passed outside of the Guards and Pickets after dark, with or without authority,

beyond the parole and countersign, by which he was permitted to pass in and out of our lines.

Second Charge. The Court finds the accused Guilty of the 1st and 2d Specifications. There is no evidence in the proceedings to sustain the decision of the Court, except so much as charges the accused with passing the Guards, and remaining out of Camp to a late hour of the night, 12 o'clock.

Third Charge. The Court finds the accused Guilty upon no other evidence than that he was outside of the Pickets when he was walking, except a short time, during which he was at a house drying his feet, it being a rainy night.

The Court acquits the accused of the 4th Charge, and it did not entertain the 5th Charge.

There being no evidence before the Court to justify its decision, the sentence is remitted, and Colonel Peirce is released from arrest, and will resume the command of his Regiment.

In thus deciding on the proceedings and sentence of the Court, the Commanding General cannot forego calling attention to the fact, as presented by several witnesses, that a combination was formed by a portion of the officers, some of whom were witnesses on the part of the prosecution, to remove the accused from the Regiment, meetings were held, and conditions prescribed upon which he was to retain his position.

Such conduct is no less insubordinate than subversive of every principle that should govern the officer and man of honor.

No act or circumstance would be more dangerous to the Army than for officers to assume to themselves the power to dictate to the legal and constituted authorities who should or should not be appointed over them.

It is to be hoped that Courts Martial will hereafter be more careful in the discharge of their grave and responsible duties, and by their proceedings show to the Army what they should be—the true conservitors of its discipline and subordination.

III...The General Court Martial of which Colonel WM. L. Brown, 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, is President, is dissolved.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOOL,

WM. D. WHIPPLE.

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

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Aid de Camp.

1867

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Third Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN RALLY THURSDAY EVENING,

Oct. 19, 1876.

CIRCULAR.

I. The undersigned, by direction of the Third Congressional District Republican Committee, assumes command of the Parade announced for THURSDAY, October 19.

II. The command will be organized as a Division of three Brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry.

III. Brigade Marshals are appropried as follows:

II. The command will be organized as a Division of three Brigades of Infantry and one of Cavalry.

III. Brigade Marshals are announced as follows:

Col. CHAS. H. HOVEY,
Chief of First Brigade.

Maj. JOHN H. COOK,
Chief of Second Brigade.

Capt. T. R. MATHEWS,
Chief of Scond Brigade.

Capt. JOHN A. SCOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

Each Brigade Marshal will appoint a Staff of an Assistant IV. The first brigade will consist of the Highlands, Ward 2O, Ward 19 and Dorchester Infantry Battalions, and will on or before Wednesday, who will give proper directions for streets, in season to move toward Union Park street at 8 p.

V. The Second Brigade will consist of the Ward Sixteen, such assembly near the corner of Washington and Lenox streets, in season to move toward Union Park street at 8 p.

V. The Second Brigade will consist of the Ward Sixteen, fantry Battalions, and will report to Major Cook, corner day, who will give proper directions for one care the corner of Dover and Washington streets in season to move through Dover street and Tremont street at 2.25 precisely.

VI. Organizations from other Congressional Districts are respectfully invited to participate, and will report on or before Wednesday to Capt. T. R. Mathews, 211 State street, Chief of Staff, who will give directions for their assembly on move south through Columbus avenue and Chester park at 8.25 precisely.

VII. All cavalry organizations will report on or before Wednesday to Capt. T. R. Mathews, 211 State street, Chief of Staff, who will give directions for their assembly on move south through Columbus avenue and Chester park at 8.25 precisely.

move south through Columbus avenue and Chester park at 8.25 precisely.

VII. All cavalry organizations will report on or before Wednesday to Capt. John A. Scott, 123 Zeigler street, Chief of Cavalry, who will give directions for their assembling on Columbus avenue, north of Berkeley street, in season to follow the third brigade at 8.25 P. M.

VIII. The First Brigade will move through Union Park and Tremont street; the Second Brigade through Dover, and Tremont street; the Second Brigade through Dover, Brigade and Cavalry through Columbus avenue and Chester park to Tremont street, and unite in one column in the mont street, Roxbury street, Eliot square, Bartiett, Washington and Circuit streets, Walnut avenue and Warren street to Kennedy Hall, and will receive Mr. Field after the meeting streets to his house in Rutland square, then through Columbus avenue and Newton streets and Harrison avenue Brigade surrounding Worcester square, the Second Brigade surrounding Franklin square. the Third Brigade surrounding Blackstone square, and the Cavalry moving through Dedham street and forming column right at Brookline sireet, where the command will be dismissed.

MOTIVE POWER OF MASSACHUSETTS;

OR, THE LABOR OF THE SUN.

AN ESSAY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, ORIGINALLY PRINTED

IN THE REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STA
TISTICS OF LABOR FOR 1876.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM CLARKE.

Reprinted for the author, with an explanatory note.

BOSTON:
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, STATE PRINTER,
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).
1877.

MOTIVE POWER OF MASSACHUSETTS;

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NOTE.

The date assumed in this essay as the commencement of modern times, namely, the middle of the 13th Christian century, or, to be more accurate and precise, A. D. 1248, is a date which has an astronomical value exceedingly important in the investigation of the development of society, and apparently indicating a connecting link between physical, and political and social development.

The revolution of the major axis of the earth's orbit, which has a cycle of twenty-five thousand years or thereabouts, produces the remarkable result of changing the length of the summers of the two hemispheres to a considerable amount. The difference, as calculated in the present revolution, is a variation of four days on either side of equality, or a maximum difference of eight days between the length of the summer and that of the winter of the same year.

Civilization presents us its earliest remains in the Northern Hemisphere; namely, in Egypt and in Southern Mesopotamia.

From the fact that by one of the ancient poets it is mentioned that the year begins in Taurus, definite astronomical knowledge seems to go back to the time when the equinox was two signs behind its present place; that is, to about four thousand years ago.

The precise effect upon the physique and upon the intelligence of the human race, produced by the fact that the summer of the Northern Hemisphere was from four to eight days longer than its winter, or than the summer of the Southern Hemisphere, continued through a period of several thousand years, can probably never be actually estimated. But the ease, comfort and superior environment caused by this fact cannot be questioned, particularly when we observe the coincident fact that all civilization of which we

know, seems to have arisen north of the equator during the period in which it had its advantageous summer.

It was for this reason that the date of 1248, marked by the astronomical event that the summer of the Northern Hemisphere then had its greatest advantage, and also by the political event of St. Louis' Crusade to Damietta, was selected arbitrarily as the date to divide the past from the present time, in beginning the historical investigation of which a short abstract was given in the outset of this article. That date was assumed empirically from astronomical reasons, and around it facts rapidly grouped which indicated it to be an important date, as well in an investigation of the social condition of mankind and its political progress, as in the study of secular changes of climate, and seemed to demonstrate that the comparative length of summer and winter had heretofore been a considerable factor in human progress.

T. W. C.

PART III.

MOTIVE POWER OF MASSACHUSETTS;

OR, THE LABOR OF THE SUN.

George Stephenson, the great English engineer, was the first to call the attention of the world to the fact that the comfort, convenience and economies of life in these days depend largely upon our ability to harness the heat evolved by the sun in the past, in the production of either heat or power today. Thus the sun raises, by evaporation from sea and land, water, which is transported through the air, and, falling on the highlands, descends toward the sea, moving water wheels and carrying factories, flowing through pipes and artificial conduits into our houses and buildings, and carving out the great river estuaries, and filling these harbors with the waters to float the great ships of commerce. Again, the treasures of the coal mines are proved by science to be only the charred remains of ancient vegetation, in which the primeval sun has done his work of decomposing carbonic acid and water into their constituent parts, storing the carbon and hydrogen in the vegetable, now become coal, and releasing the oxygen to the air, to be again combined into carbonic acid and water, with evolution of the heat originally required for the work of decomposition.

The statistics of the census of 1875, in water power and steam power, fairly may be classed as representing the labor of the sun in industrial operations in Massachusetts.

We are accustomed to speak of the great improvements of our time; but there is a fixed epoch in the world's history, forming, apparently, the point of departure of modern history and modern society, to which, in considering the work of our day, it is worth while to refer.

This date, the middle of the thirteenth Christian century, marks the beginning of our times. The foundation of English liberties had just been laid in the great charter of King John, and the confirmation and forest charter of Henry III. It was the time of Rodolph of Hapsburg and Alexander Nevskoi, the founders of the Austrian and Russian empires. Italy and the Moorish caliphates had recently undertaken the manufacture of silk. The Mediterranean commerce was in the hands of the Italian cities. The Hanse towns, and the free cities of Flanders and Holland, were merchants, manufacturers and fishermen. The first German trading factory had been established in London shortly before, and Anglo-German commerce had just been systematically inaugurated. The condition of industry was very primitive. The copper mines of Cornwall had not been discovered. Zinc was not produced in Europe. The product of gold and silver was supposed to equal the wear and tear of coin and plate. England produced no iron. The first mention of the mining of coal, as an industry, appears towards the close of this century, in the charter of Newcastle. Cast iron, except as an accident, was unknown, and the waste in working by the Catalan forge and the German stuckofen was so great, that the slag heaps of that day are found to contain sixty per cent of iron, and have been in our day profitably reworked! Gunpowder was not efficiently used in European war till the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the battle of Pavia, in 1525, was the first ever won by musketry.

Paris, Cambridge, Bologna and Oxford were the seats of learning; and the studies of a university education were,—grammar, logic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. The study of law, as a science, had just been revived, and the oldest sea codes and the Castilian Siete Partidas date from about this period. Banking, exchange and insurance can be traced in elementary forms to this epoch. The mariner's compass (that is, the magnetic needle mounted on a pivot, and inclosed in a box swung in gimbals) had not

been invented, though the property of a magnetic needle to point north was known, and the observation and study of its variations begins with Columbus in 1492. The paper manufacture began a hundred years later in France, and two centuries later in England.

There were no chimneys nor glass windows in the houses, and for several centuries afterwards glass windows were furniture, and not part of the house, and were taken out and stored when a house was unoccupied. Every man carried around his own knife to eat with. One or two drinking cups sufficed for a house. Four beds are mentioned as an extravagance in the house of an English gentleman in the sixteenth century. Most of the clothing was leather, and yet the total appraisal of a tanner's stock at this time was less than £10, or allowing for difference in value of money, \$1,000 of our day. A carpenter's chest of tools of the period consisted of five articles and was valued at a shilling,—say \$5 in our money. Maize and potatoes were unknown. Wheat, under their unskilful culture, is thought to have yielded about nine or ten bushels to the acre. In England, cabbages and parsnips seem to have been the only vegetables common, and, on the Continent, turnips and carrots. Sugar was an imported luxury, used only by the great, and tea and coffee were unknown till A. D. 1600, and were luxuries for a century later. The common kitchen spice-box, and its contents, was absolutely unknown.

The water powers of Europe were unused, save in the smelting regions, where a rush of water through a funnel, into and down a vertical air-box with air-holes at the top and an air and water tight chest at the bottom, was sometimes used to produce a blast with a few pounds' pressure, such as is now used in the Catalan hearths of the Pyrenees, and save perhaps that a few undershot wheels, drove at that time the wipers of a few light trip-hammers. The steam engine of Hiero of Alexandria still remained a toy. Breadstuffs were ground in hand-mills, and occasionally by windmills.

The European of that day was a great advance upon the savage, skin-clad or naked, of earlier times, dwelling in caves and having only stone and bone and horn implements. But his clothing was no better than that of the Persians in

the time of Darius, or the Romans of Cicero's days. The metallurgy, except in the certainty with which steel could be made at enormous cost by the armorers of Milan, Toledo and Damascus, had not advanced beyond that of the Romans of the time of Cæsar. Other industries were about where the Egyptians left them. The maritime carrying trade was not improved beyond that of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, except by the introduction of mercantile sympathy and co-operation in the matter of exchange and insurance. Population about held its own; but it is estimated that the average life of those under twenty was only ten years. Extensive epidemics prevailed, and almost every nation in Europe underwent a famine as often as once in ten years, and scarcities more frequently.

The noticeable difference between that time and now is the improvement in the value of man, the change in the employment of capital and power, and the increased comfort and happiness of the world. And it is these lessons that the power statistics of the census teach us.

A horse power in mechanics was so named by James Watt because it represented the utmost efforts of the strongest horses during short intervals; and it is that amount of energy which is equivalent to the continuous raising of 33,000 pounds. at the rate of one foot in a minute; and with a good engine it is roughly represented by the evaporation of a cubic foot of water from a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, under a pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch in an hour. Considering the losses it suffers when generated by coal, or by falling water, and transmitted through shafting and belting to the working of machinery, it may be estimated at the extreme physical exertion of six men. It ought to cost an expenditure, in the ordinary engine in use in the State, of about six pounds of coal an hour, or say eighty pounds of coal a day. This, with coal at eight dollars a ton, gives the cost of the physical force of a man daily at less than six cents in coal, and less than twenty-five cents upon an outside estimate, to include interest, depreciation, rent, insurance, attendance, oil, repairs and all other loadings, properly chargeable to

Manufacturers of machines used in industrial occupations are much in the habit of estimating the power required for them as delivered horse power,-that is to say, as the power absorbed in the machine itself; and manufacturers of engines have consequently been obliged to make allowances in their engines for the power absorbed in running shafting, etc., and grade their engines at less power than they actually deliver. An empirical formula, taking into account the dimensions, velocity, working pressure, condensation between the boiler and engine, and average loss by friction and transmission, has given the result of the census tables "actual horse power," as the potential energy actually delivered from the engines to the main shaft. This result is larger than the estimated power, from the fact that the estimates are usually made on a velocity and pressure much lower than that at which the engines are intended to work, so that there may be no failure to carry the mill in the outset. A similar rule prevails with regard to water wheels, but the elements of a calculation about them are of a more difficult character, and are to be taken account of specifically in each case, and two of them are exceedingly variable and difficult to obtain; namely, the weight and the velocity of water flowing through the wheel. The adaptation of water wheels to their conditions of use is also generally done for the particular instance in each case of any great importance; so that, though probably in all instances there is a percentage more of power delivered to the main shaft than the estimated power, it will not be so largely in excess as in the case of steam, and may be safely assumed as reported, in considering the value of the sun's labor in Massachusetts in terms of men.

This power is substantially all employed in manufacturing operations, in which it appears that 316,459 persons are employed, or about a fifth of the population of the State.

The following table exhibits the steam and water power of the State in the different industries, with the number of persons actually employed in those industries, May 1, 1875. But in this table the number of persons employed is only given for those industries in which steam and water power is used;

Ste

Wa

while the total number of persons employed in manufacturing industries is 316,459:—

INDUSTRIES.	Pers	ons	_	3	STEAD	n Power.			1	WATER POWER		
*	emplo	employed.		Engines.		Nominal power.		Actual power.		1		
Agricultural implements, Arms and ammunition, Artisans' tools, Bags and bagging, Boots and shoes, Boxes, Building, Carpeting, Carriages and wagons, Chemical preparations, Clocks and watches, Clothing, Cotton goods, Dress trimmings, Drugs and medicines, Dyestuffs, Fertilizers, Food preparations, Furniture, Glass, Leather, Linen, Liquors and beverages, Lumber, Machines and machinery, Metals and metallic goods, Musical instruments and materials,	1,1 1,5 48,5 1,5 4,00 3,11 3,11 20 1,14 14,44 50,73 27 37 30 4,760 6,712 1,220 6,774 779 899 2,095 9,323 17,539	65 31 558 57 91 40 43 88 88 82 44 90 92 33	24		4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 20,8	895 224 85 50 76 40 97 96 89 85 83 6	8, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 4, 40, 5	,158 683 487 630 641 247 967 347 146 299 27 83 36 66 67 36 66 67 57 66 66 66 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	22	31 18 69 -4 72 7 6 26 -1 6 29 -2 -3 81 10 2 23 6 7 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8777 753 1,506 1,506 1,295 101 765 448 - 2 250 32,959 - 50 4,390 2,405 30 1,061 225 86 0,562 2,183 2,991	
Dils and illuminating fluids, Paper, Printing and publishing, Printing and dessings, Polishes and dressings, ailroad construction, The works, T	2,263 682 6,792 5,608 1,769 115 537 1,054		22 26 66 80 104 6 12 12	591 980 3,020 916 6,945 165 615 1,570			1,146 1,901 5,859 1,776 13,473 320 1,193 3,046	3	298 4 40 40 4 -		10 -4,527 114 4,294 - - -	
one, bacco, ssels, l, solden goods, l, steed goods, cellaneous manufactures, 22,8 Totals, 22,8		36	63	2, 7,	3 325 975 5 923 15 865 1 179 25		347 1,503 6 630 5,771 5,370 ,678 5,567	347 ,503 6 630 ,771 370 678		3,7 13,9	40 - 20 8 51 94 55	
		2,51	1 1	07,	307	208	,166	2,7	29	110,5	82	
The power consists of,— am (horse power), . ter (horse power), . Total,										8,160 0,582		

318,748

Equal to the labor of 1,912,608 men. Now, if we consider that it would require a population of five to one to correspond to this manufacturing power, it would make an enormous increase in the human value of Massachusetts on the scale of past times. But this would hardly be fair; while considering the ratio of families to persons in productive industries, it would not be fair to make the ratio less than 3 to 1. This would give to Massachusetts a producing capacity equivalent to a population of 7,389,736 souls, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as it is now.

In other words, the productive value of a resident of Massachusetts is at least four times as great as that of a burgher of Ghent, or a subject of England or France, at the time of the Great Charter and the Crusades, and the productive value of the State is more than three times that of all England at the

same period. This increase of productive capacity having been achieved by machinery so devised as to convert, as we have said, the stored heat of the sun into present power, it is interesting also to consider the fact, that the conversion is made by means which render permanent and of present productive value the mental and physical labor of inventors and workmen in the past. A labor-saving machine may be defined as a contrivance by which the dead still work. The boiler, the engine, the water wheel, the shafting, the belts, the manufacturing machines, all present instances in which labor performed in the past is efficient in the production of to-day. The hand no longer throws the shuttle. The heat of the sun in the carboniferous era gives the force, the intelligence of Edward Herbert, Marquis of Worcester, of Newcomen, of James Watt, of a score of builders of engines and their workmen, still working in unconscious iron, convert the heat into motion and do the weaving of the world. The permanent character of that part of the labor, intellectual and physical, of inventors and mechanical artisans which characterizes the implements of modern factories and shops, has had this phenomenal result, that it has practically enabled one generation of men to do the work of four.

And yet the influence has not been alike on all industries. In horology, twenty-nine horse power, or the physical force

of 174 men, representing on the scale we have chosen a population of 522, supplements by the aid of accurately thought-out machinery the work of 1,140 souls, representing a population of 5,700, and by the aid of this very machinery in which human thought is so formularized in metal as to go on forever with the cheapest power doing the work of very competent men, represents a far greater increase in the production of clocks and watches than the average ratio of 41 to 1, while the 20,386 horse power of the paper workers which supplement the labors of 6,792 souls in the business probably represents a less productive ratio. In the one case, the watchmaker represents the physical force of 1.15 men. In the other, the paper worker represents the physical force of more than 18 men. In textile fabrics, with 70,715 work people, we have 105,492 horse power employed, representing in each operative the physical force of nearly 9. The hard work of the leather business is done for 6,774 persons by 9,576 horse power, while the 1,565 box makers consume 4,542 horse power. The horse power called directly to the assistance of the worker on tobacco hardly amounts to half the work of a tender to a man, while the makers of carpeting employ a horse power to an operative. The 48,536 boot and shoe workers, with their infinite subdivisions and wonderful use of highly organized machinery, only employ 8,817 horse power, or about a man power each beyond his own force, while the furniture artisan employs 1.1 horse power, and the lumber workers, 2,095 in number, employ 16,865 horse power, giving each a physical equivalency of about fifty men. In the manufacture of food preparations, only 4,760 persons are employed in the State, much of our food being imported, yet they consume 10,010 horse power, having a productive equivalency of more than 12.7 to 1.

These comparisons might be indefinitely extended, but enough has been shown to illustrate the productive capacity of labor performed in the past, the reproductive faculty of modern labor.

And it is labor thus rendered reproductive, stored and made generative, that we call to-day, capital. The capitalist of to-day is the natural ally of the laborer. He it is who with the stored labor of the past still generative, efficient and

vital, gives to the laborer in one calling a hundred-fold efficiency, to another a fifty-fold efficiency, to some more, to some less. He it is who brings, by rail and boat, food to the countries which convert and create non-edible products, and carries clothing to those who would either be naked or cease from work at their best production to clothe themselves. In this modern use of stored and regenerative labor, a communal system has been revived, and the men are gathered into factories where power and machines are set up, where co-operative subdivision of labor exists, and where special facilities are provided, and special faculties selected and improved. The weaver of Ghent and Bruges, in the thirteenth century, of Spitalfields early in this century, the shoemaker of twenty years ago, worked in his own house and was comparatively his own master. But his hours were longer, his fare more meagre, his clothing poorer, his comforts less than those in similar occupations to-day.

The list of necessaries of life is now a long one, and that of distant luxuries still longer, for all of us; but the experience of life insurance, and our own statistics, teach us that human life has lengthened since the time of the tables of Carlisle, and no cause can be assigned for this but a general improvement in bodily comfort and environment. This can have but one reason,—the increased productiveness of daily labor,—caused by the generative and reproductive energy of the stored labor of old time, and the harnessing of the sun to the hard work of to-day.

An instructive contrast is presented between the use of capital in the old time and now. Richard of Cornwall was in the thirteenth century the richest man of Europe. His tin mine royalties brought him in great revenues, and he hoarded them. He is said to have carried out of England 700,000 marks, equivalent in our money to about \$45,000,000, and spent it all in bribing the electors and princes of Germany to erown his personal ambition by an election as king of the Romans, a position in which he hoped his power would gratify his avarice, and, by burdening industry, repay him his purchase money, with usury.

The three men of great fortune who recently died in this country,—Astor, Stewart and Vanderbilt,—with larger capi-

One furnished houses of first-class character to his lessees at moderate rates; one devoted his life to learning the wants and tastes of the community and gratifying them; one furnished and controlled transportation facilities. Each and all gave personal and constant supervision to his affairs, and each and all found alike the source, the investment and the reproduction of his wealth in an improved condition of mankind. These men, and the acquisition and use of their property, are types of their period, as Richard's is of his period. And to them, each in his own sphere, labor stored and generative, and the sun harnessed to the daily work of the world by the talent of man, was an immense source of revenue.

This marked improvement in mechanical results, this wonderful control of man over motive power, is accompanied by as marked improvement of the condition of man, and establishes the proposition that demand, so far from preceding supply, increases parallel with it, accommodates itself to it, and, in many instances, is created by it. Certainly it is a current use of language, in considering a new enterprise, to say, Can we create a demand for it? Owners of property desiring to sell or let it, often offer to supply things the other party to the transaction does not particularly desire, to carry the transaction through; and purchasers or hirers often suggest the absence of things they do not want, to obtain an abatement of price.

Two or three notable instances of improvement will illustrate this. Glass windows were at their first introduction furniture, subsequently they became fixtures, and finally a part of the house. Yet within a century the aura of their original condition had so much power that English statesmen imposed a window tax as well as real estate taxes, and the objection of double taxation was hardly advanced against it. The early water supplies of great European cities consisted of aqueducts, conveying water to certain public squares, where fountains were erected, and whither the neighborhood came to fill their pitchers and buckets. By slow degrees, the introduction of water into houses was effected, at first by having a water tank filled daily from the main through a stop-cock, opened only by an official, and closed when the

tank was full; afterwards by piping the house, then by adding heating apparatus, and having hot and cold water instead of cold water only, until to-day we have running water on every floor and in almost every room. Men of our own day can remember, in Boston, the tank in the cellar, into which the Jamaica Pond water was drawn, and the very gradual introduction of the extensive household water works now in use. This was done more largely and rapidly in houses built for sale and for hire than in those actually owned by their occupants. Gas was similarly introduced, more rapidly by builders building for sale than by persons occupying their own houses. These are clearly instances in which supply preceded demand. So also with the introduction of new tools and appliances of various sorts,-hot-air furnaces, steam-heating apparatus, the cheap transportation of cities and large towns by omnibus, barge and horse car. The production of a convenient thing, suitable for household use or for business, the acquaintance of the public with this product, the limited introduction of it, its exposition for sale, create the demand.

The wants of a free people increase as fast as their means of supply, and continually stimulate increased production by the individual. Contentment with one's lot is the virtue of the subjects of a despotically governed and non-progressive state; and self-denial is the virtue of a poor and unprosperous people.

In every improvement in production, whether in means of tillage, or in conversion of raw into manufactured articles, the change works injury to some, and benefit to others. Doubtless Elias Howe was cursed thirty years ago for inventing, and the great sewing-machine companies for introducing, machines which would deprive seamstresses of their means of subsistence. But it can not now be said that the number of persons getting their bread by sewing, by machine and by hand, bears a less proportion to the population than it did then, while their work gives better and larger results, and the clothing of the world is cheaper and better and more frequently renewed because of this invention and its development.

Again, take the application of explosives to mining operations. Does any one doubt that it has, in the long run, eased

16

the labor of the miner, cheapened the product of the mine, increased mining operations, and increased the demand for mining labor, thus raising the wages? Of course the introduction of any improvement in the arts creates a temporary disturbance and demands a readjustment of relations. But we are to consider results when they have all resulted, and not at the moment of disturbance. If we were required to measure the quantity of water in a cylindrical vessel partly full, and had no means of measuring anything but the height at which the water stood, nothing to empty it into, no recollection of the number of cubic inches in a gallon, and only a quart pot and a pail for measures, there would be but one way to do it, - take the depth before and after taking out a pailful, measure the pailful and multiply the quantity in the pail by the quotient found by dividing the greatest height by the difference in height. We should, however, in getting the two heights, have the water in a state of rest, and not in motion caused by the disturbance of taking out and putting back the water. The fallacy of persons who object to the introduction of labor-saving machinery is, that they measure the disturbance and make no account of the readjustment.

The introduction of printing from movable types enabled us to multiply copies of books instead of adding them, painfully, letter by letter. Doubtless, the copyists of the time suffered; but does any one doubt that more men are at work at book making, and with better pecuniary results now than before the time of Fust and Gutenberg? Yet, readjustment was not fully accomplished till within a century,—that is, till authors abandoned the compensated dedication of books, emancipated themselves from the patronage of the great, and trusted to the public to recognize merit.

Power spinning, the stocking frame, improved methods of weaving, undoubtedly caused disturbance in the wages and in the employment of very many men. Riots of the unemployed occurred, but demand soon readjusted itself to increased supply, and the work of men was demanded for making the machines as well as for making the goods.

City passenger railroads were introduced into Boston in 1855. To avoid disturbance of certain social and industrial conditions existing, the railroad corporations bought off the

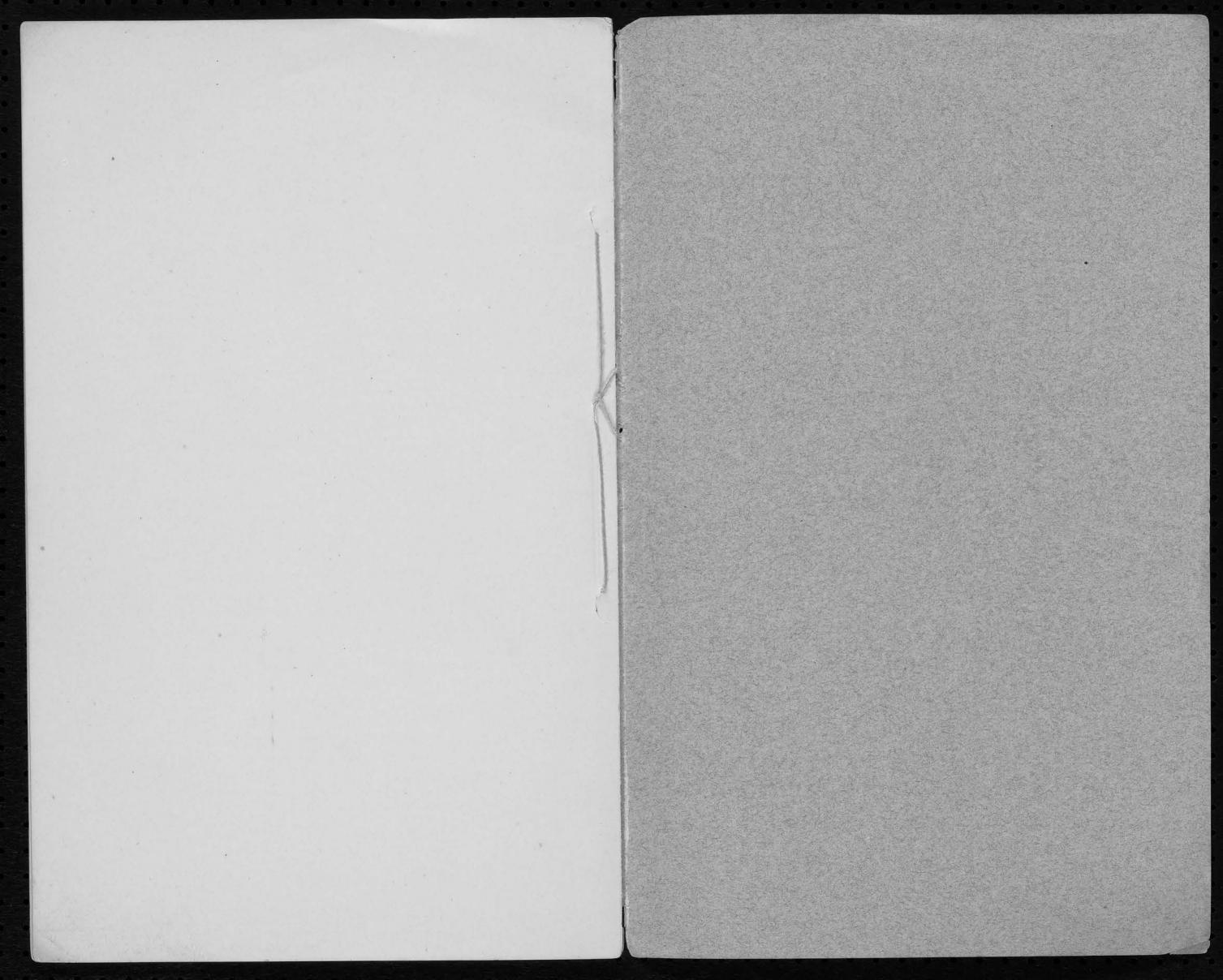
omnibus lines previously existing on their routes. The labor performed by the horses is far more efficient in moving a car over the iron rails than in moving an omnibus over pavement; certainly in greater proportion than three to one. Hackmen, livery-stable keepers, and all consumers of horseflesh felt it. The same sort of economy of power was, about that time, inaugurated in other cities of the United States. The disturbance has readjusted itself in twenty odd years of street railroading, and the price of the quality of horses used for this purpose has risen from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and with it the cost of almost every article used in the service of the railroads, while the fare has remained at a minimum. As a general rule, wages have also increased, and yet, as a rule, net earnings have not diminished. The reason for this is shown by the statistics to be an adjustment between the demands of travel, and the accommodation whereby economies are effected and the best results obtained.

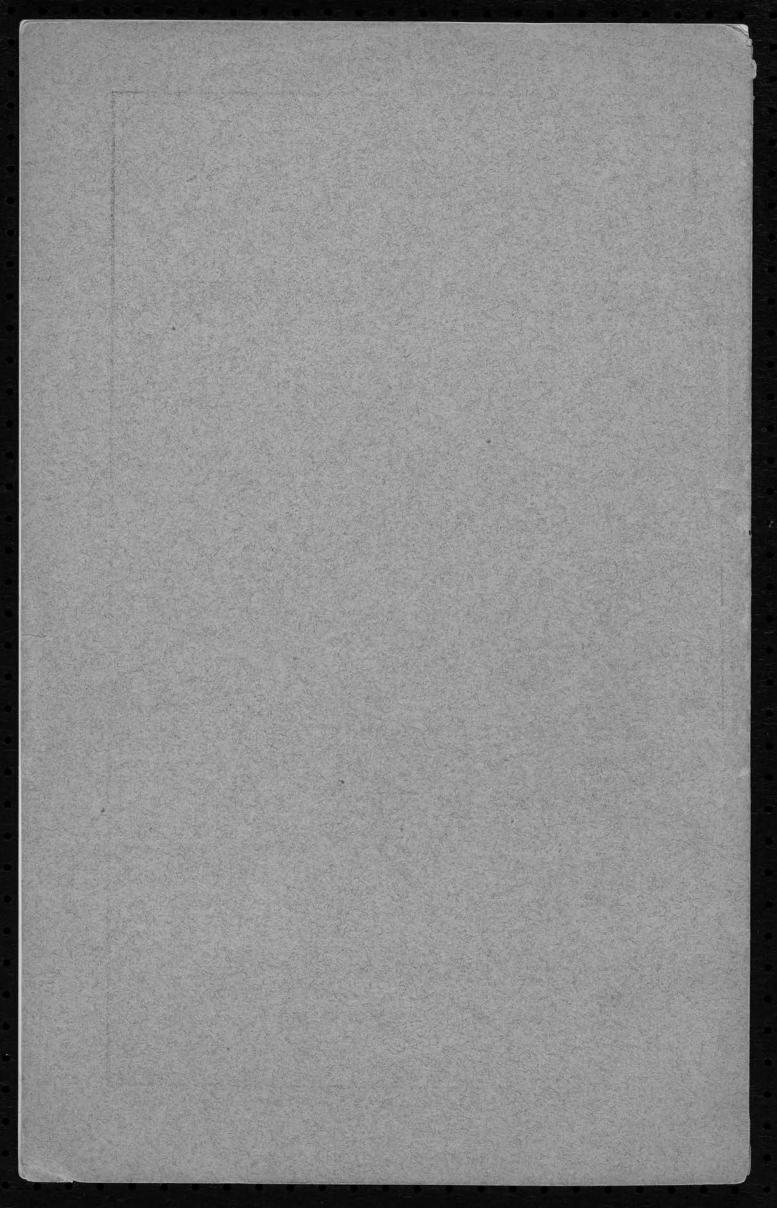
Another instance within the observation of every middleaged man confirms our line of remark, that the result of the increased facilities of production is the increased advantages of the individual. Successful electro-plating with silver was first introduced as an industrial art some thirty-five years ago. Before then, silver surfaced articles were made of good quality, either of solid silver, or of copper and silver in thin sheets or bars, soldered together and then stretched. An early result of the introduction of electro-plate was the practical destruction of the rolled-plate business, and a later result has been the serious diminution of the silversmith's handicraft. But the use of silver surfaced articles has spread from the rich and middling classes toward those less favored by fortune, more money is invested in electro-plate than was before in rolled-plate and silver, the convenience, neatness, comfort and economy of using a non-corrodible instead of a rusting metal, and a comparatively light-plated article instead of a heavier one of silver or pewter, and a comparatively stiff and elastic article instead of a comparatively soft and flexible one, has resulted in placing a plated spoon in the mouths of rich and poor alike.

There are two factors of prosperity in the condition of man, generally acknowledged and well understood,—earnings and

purchasing power. But beyond these is a third, which is an exponent as well as a factor,—the promotion of luxuries to the grade of necessaries of life.

The needs of society increase from generation to generation. The power to supply them has increased from time to time. Man has already acquired control of a means of multiplying his physical force. He has already acquired means of formularizing much of his thought in metal, and of producing with that many results by mere application of power which formerly required the slower and more uncertain operations of the hand, controlled by the sensitive brain. He has solved the problem of making the thought of one age control the stored power of a former one to do the work of a third. He has made of fire and water his servants, and by his engines harnessed them for his hard work. The individual claims the reward of an improved condition and environment, because of the conquest of nature already achieved. He has got it. So much has his stature increased that the average armor of olden times would be a very close fit for the average man of the same nation to-day. His chance of life has increased, within historic times, at least ten per cent. His productive power has increased fourfold; and there is no question that his demands for consumption have kept measurably near the producing capacity, and, whether it be a cause or a consequence, the reflex action of stored and regenerative labor, and of the sun harnessed to the hard work of the world, has been that the entire producing capacity of the world is needed to supply its fullest wants, that periods of scarcity and leanness are less felt, operate more upon reserves and luxuries than upon actual present necessities and have less permanent effects, although from the happy condition of discontent with one's lot which superior condition and environment has brought about, they are probably more generally discussed and more searchingly investigated and more intelligently guarded against and remedied than ever before.







Vons êtes prié d'assister à la

SOIRÉE * DRAMATIQUE * FRANÇAISE

donnée par les élèves de l'école le Vendredi 11 Juin, 1886

No. 19 WESTMINSTER AVENUE.

On commencera à 7 heures et demie précise.

PROGRAMME.

accorda da Madam

— Le Laquais de Madame —	
PERSONNAGES.	tongores
Mme. Jourdain, asserelle dary in bornes	Par Dyde
Marianne, ses nièces Sountoutes les deux	Moldown MylaC. Har
Mlle. Desrameaux, bel esprit, Brune from Elle	MayEdeon
bier Nana sa fille, bier bounde ille doit et	Est Milliken
Mme. Argante, revendeuse à la toilette, Mulinie	Dai M. will
Dorine, servante de Mme. Jourdain, tres bus.	MariColler
Suzanne, jeune fermière,	Ed Milliken

La scène se passe à Paris en 1680.

Vons êtes prié d'assister à la

SOIRÉE * DRAMATIQUE * FRANÇAISE

donnée par les élèves de l'école le Vendredi 13 Juin, 1884.

No. 6 MONTROSE AVENUE.

On commencera à 7 heures et demie précise.

PROGRAMME.

---Le Verre de Grand'maman.---

			PEF	RSON	NAG	ES.	chay.	1	1,		
La Grand'ma	mman	, 1.1.	res	4 9	000	120	the .	100%	ner	净.	Dyer
Pauline, .			1.	d.						M.	Lolly
Berthe, sa so	eur, .			,		•	.//	4.		M.	Coffee
La Bijoutière	, M	ery	90	od.	1/2	To h	fin	su	ud	K.	SAm
Nicole, serva	ite,	10	y	John State	tel .	Deffer	All s	belar	int	γL.	Lowe
monlog	M	w.	P	else	1 10	id	1		/	W	each

BAL D'ENFANTS.

PERSONNAGES.			
Claire, S framish dances			MacCollar
Clotilde, sa sœur, MM			. A. Morse
Félicie, Junean Ande:			M. Steller
Charlotte, Milling, William.			. F. Smill
Louise, Little girly May.			G. KMAh
Antoinette, Minchies.			. L. Hoxu
Colette, Masant gurl			D. Marill
Alice, Rale G. recorpspan. All.		,	. M. Hoolges
Lucienne, Lisher gure with Milly	2 19	wh	es M. Wilele
Victorine, Kally & regarding 39			. G. Clark
Emilie, Jolly Costumer	,.		F. Forbes
Josephine Strant gere with of	12/	tron	E Emma
		Will Hall	cafe

Mr V Mrs Freeborn F Raymond 2nd
announce the marriage of their niece
Grace Tileston Clarke
and
Mr Vernon Ames Wright
on Wednesday June the twenty-first
Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine
Otis Street West Newton

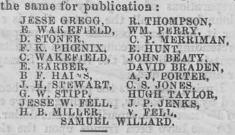
Massachusetts.

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VOL. XIV.---NO. 38.

BLOOMINGTON, II.L., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, '60.

WHOLE NO. 714.



in the first of the search of

conduct to God and his conscience as best he could. tion of duty, and to gain a hearing for some truths, and not a just government, why make yourself a ed hiding places for fugitives. Over two hundred ed the unrighteousness, and which hated the inno-Did not David know what evil he had done, without which, if received into good and honest hearts, may traitor to mankind under the false plea of allegiance millions of dollars, and many thousands of lives, cent sufferers! being officiously informed by his chaplain? But, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such ah, what if Nathan had been silent through such and plunder, be
| Mathan had been silent through such and plunder, be| Solution of dollars, and many thousands of lives, and many thousands of lives, and many thousands of lives, and the power of God unto the nation's sallounts to this. In the solution of every form of tyranny upon my brow as a cause we are strong, and can do it with safeah, what if Nathan had been silent through such cowardly counsels? Would not silence help keep David in countenance, and make Nathan also a with all stable governments must rest. The partial accomplice? The word of reprocf spoken faithfully and in season, was best for both. It was a bitter bud; but it ripened into wholesome fruit. Always it is God's mercy to a man, which brings him face to face with himself; as Nathan brought pavid. If the man has done no wrong, the searching word can do him no harm; the river of God's peace will only flow deepening into himself where a poproving conscience. But if he has done evil.

The partial accomplice of the distribution is pro-slavery; or it is, and that half eivilized Republic had that righteousness which astaleth a nation, and of every form of tyranny upon my brow as a bublished slavery; or it is, as blothished slavery; or it is, as blothished slavery; or it is, as blothished slavery in Texas, hen a part of Mexico, you have also joined hearts whith him in the oppression: Is not the work of oppression: Is not the work of oppression. Is not the work of oppression. Is not the work of every form of tyranny upon my brow as a that righteousness which all stable government with him in the constraint on this safe double slavery in Texas, hen a part of Mexico, you have also joined hearts whith him in the contraint of every form it by on have also joined hearts with him of the constitution is pro-slavery; or it is, as blothished slavery in Texas, hen a part of Mexico, you have also joined hearts whith him in the contraint of the popped of the popped of the part of the slave sinus from the work of oppression. Is not the work of oppression. Is not the work of oppression. Is not help with with the contraint of the popped an approving conscience. But if he has done evil, The responsibility for creating it rests upon gener- istering, to help maintain slavery, then Mr. Garri- war for freedom, continues for half a century with. tages, on this continent, while the native-born black he despises also the great Christ of our com- that a compromise between Right and Wrong then Remorse also is God's minister of good will, ations of men who have long since passed from the son is right in calling it "a league with death and out our positive recognition, and driven to herd with mon humanity, and Him that sent him to will not hold. The Devil of Wrong keeps no sent to lead him back, through the path of pain and earth. With them and with their work, we have a covenant with hell," and I must repudiate it. ereignty, though long since recognized by the nations the brutes? Not simply because he is inferior; for seek and to save the lost. penitence, to health and peace. But alas, for him nothing to do. But the responsibility of maintain | But if it does not thus require me to help maintain | Right never ratifies the treaty by which you

opens a market for buying and selling men, women course of justice arrested? Simply because from it have arisen many unjusting and children, in our Northern towns; no drove of human cattle creeps coffied through our streets; no one of our laborers goes to his daily toil under the lash of an overseer, or gets scourged at night bears of an overseer of the course of justice arrested? Simmant them to his power of the doctrine that the sound from the same that one or state or of this scource of impartial liberty on the course of justice arrested? Simmant them to his power of the doctrine that the sound from the same that of the subtraction of this course of justice arrested? Simmant them to his power of the doctrine that the sound from the same that of the subtraction of the subtraction of this course or provise or the doctrine that the su one of our laborers goes to his daily toil under the lash of an overseer, or gets scourged at night because he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his cause he has done so little; no one of us hangs his little leaven leavened the whole lump.

There is but one answer: Slavery has taught us to ganism in Japan. South Carolina must make cannot see, plainly as the sun in heaven, the hate them. Slavery requires that they should be little leaven leavened the whole lump. head before a master, saying, "Please, sir, may I dare say, I address numbers of men who have go and see my wife and children?" And not one of all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North all the save must be omnipotent for its purpose. It a little leaven leaven ten who have must dishert the whole fully and the save must be omnipotent for its purpose. It a little leaven leaven the whole fully and it is the save must be omnipotent for its purpose. 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It is the save must be of the save must be all the many ten thousands of the tribes of the North is ever asked the insulting question, "Who owns is ever asked the insulting question, that they ever bring in political two days ago to hear a black man say to white men: they remain domestic. But if they ever bring philosophy! If by a free government we is the locality of clausers to the doctrine to the locality of clausers to the doctrine to the locality of clausers to the locality of clause is ever asked the insulting question, "Who owns is ever asked the insulting question, "You make us vagabonds!" And we do this wickly asked the insulting question, "You make us vagabonds!" And we do this will be every edge of sever prove the insulting question, the free government we give asked the insulting question. They have a several proves asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the insulting question and the free government we give asked the times; but one dear blessing remains to us, and ly, at least, in the belief that his claim of mastery of impartar norty. I will dear the state of th waits for our children:—we are free! We choose from all the lands of the earth the place and overpower his bondmen, in case they at then they will live: we choose of all employments that which please us best. No tyrant hand, or tyrant law, for bids the humblest one among us to exercise all the rights, and enjoy all the privileges, secured to rights and the lands of the earth the place where we should all be glad by the please us best then they will prove that Slavery is a monstrous, shown that a slave is unknown to the American themselves free, then they will prove the solution, prejudice, party feeling out of themselves and overpower his bondmen, in case they at them they will prove that Slavery is a monstrous, shown that a slave is unknown to the American themselves free, then such that slaver is and that, under the Constitution, no person can be deprived of lib-then they will prove that slavery is a monstrous, shown that a slave is unknown to the American disarmed and power less monstrous, shown that a slave is unknown to the American themselves free, then shown the state of themselves free, then shown to the American disarmed and power to reduce and overpower his bondmen, in case they at them they will be shown that a slave is unknown to the American disarmed and power deduction. For themselves, then they will be shown that a slave is unknown to the American disarmed and power the slavers. We all set will be shown that a slave is unknown to the American disarmed and power themselves free, then they will be shown that a slave is unknown to the American disarmed and power and education, preparation, preparatio the rights, and enjoy all the privileges, secured to Perhaps it is so: there are two white men to every any degree abettors of crime? the rights, and enjoy at the privileges, secured to highest, richest and most cultivated,—we are all nobles, all kings, though we walk in rags and live in huts. We revel in this bountiful, magnificent in huts. We revel in this bountiful, magnificent in huts. We revel in the bountiful, magnificent in huts. We revel in the secure of the partnership, in the privileges, secured to the many of the describes the case of a poor helpless color, and atheistical when they talk of the describes the case of tyranny?—a tyranny the more odisolated when they are not of the describes the case of a poor helpless color, and atheistical when they are not of the describes the case of a poor helpless color, and atheistical when they are not of the describes the case of a poor helpless color, and atheistical when they are not of the describes the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular and the restrict of the describes the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular and the fatherhood of God.—

Supreme bench yet occupied by clear-headed and right-hearted lawyers, grounded in the doubting and right-hearted lawyers, grounded in the country are nypocritical when they are not occupied by clear-headed and right-hearted lawyers, grounded the woman, who was seen wandering about the dwoman, who was seen wandering about the ed woman, who was seen the following and the restrict of the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular and the restrict of the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular and the restrict of the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular and the featherhood of God.—

It is country are nypocritical when they are not occupied by clear-headed and rights and the woman, who was seen and criminal, because exercised by mill
take the describes the case of a poor helpless color.

Let me illustrate: Smith and Jones are mercangular law—all protect each other—all wield the sword of so strong as not to be glad of allies; they desire to the profits of their mutual business shall increase duly advertised, and finally knocked off at auction civil power for the defence of all. Slavery is away accumulate guaranties against the rising spirit of according to his success in certain doubtful transaction for \$61. One negro man was thus kept in juil four to one side, and for the most part it stays there— freedom; they want to back up the system with the tions. Smith consents to this reluctantly, as it is hundred and five days. Disease, filth, and the misery bids at the same time. It is natural to hate those down South. The people who live there, let them pledge of still more brute force than they can com- unfair; but Jones says 'tis only a point of honor, of his mind, so wrought upon him that he lost the whom we wantonly injure. The sight of them burns

had any share of accountability for what they call the sectional institution of the South. No man opens a market for buying and selling men, women of accountability for what they call the sectional institution of the South. No man opens a market for buying and selling men, women of accountability for what they call the master to access to an honest the sectional institution of the South. No man opens a market for buying and selling men, women of accountability for what they call the master to access to an honest the may as well give up the grand experiment and permitting the master to access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest the wise and right the way of their education, and even their access to an honest the way of their education, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest their salvation, and even their access to an honest the way of their access to an honest the access to an honest the way of their access to an honest the access

down South. The people who live there, let them manage it as they like, as we do our affairs. If it be wrong, it is their wrong, their leprosy, their curse, their shame. What has the North to do with slavery?

The people who live there, let them pledge of still more brute force than they can command the force in the servation force—the force is the servation force—the force is the servation of points of his mind, so wrong the first and so who would recognize no man's claim to propose the first into the force is the servation of public opinion, or public opin Thus men talk, and think they have disposed of in the virtual pledge of their aid. The aggregate will and in counterfeiting implements. Smith is a man smites off the chain which fer weary months keeps the colored population!

the whole subject, putting it to everlasting sleep.—

and choice of the many milions of white men in this but the whole subject, putting it to everlasting sleep.—

But it does not stay disposed of thus. It wakes up country, is that the few millions of black men shall pirate vessel and corrupt the currency himself, though an innocent and free-born man in a dismal dungeon!

I know and admit that the free colored people, as slaves, they failed to do so in explicit terms; of absolutism, that mankind need masters.

But it does not stay disposed of thus. It wakes up country, is that the few millions of black men shall pirate vessel and corrupt the currency himself, though and according to an accepted principle of leasy virtue; he has known what it was to run a an innocent and free-born man in a dismal dungeon!

Concluded to do so in explicit terms; of absolutism, that mankind need masters.

Toncluded to do so in explicit terms; of absolutism, that mankind need masters.

Toncluded to do so in explicit terms; of absolutism, that mankind need masters.

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ALLY BULL STATES OF ADMENTANCE

ALL STATES OF ADMEN

"I have sinned against the Lord!" and pleads in a shudder of sorrow, "Deliver me from blood-guilti- a rock.

The west indies.

The avial message: Inou art the man! Inou man.

The political power of the nation, so far he becomes shudder of slavery! For paid to hunt down and carry back a poor, black in a poor, black in the west indies.

The avial message: Inou art the man! Inou man.

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The avial message: Inou art the man. Inou man.

The avial m

penitence, to health and peace. But alas, for him who sellend and peace of greater light and material peace of greater light and mow be pleased not to misunderstand its very existence is offensively as agreed and to material peace the first of the search of the peace of greater light and make any share of greater lig It is not common to talk as though Northern men can maim the slave's mental sinews by keeping arrogance of the blave's mental sinews by keeping ar

"Prove that you have human feelings Ere you proudly question ours?"

of those rights; men who shall feel bound by despotisms of the Old World. We have said You cannot wrong a man, and love him as Jesus their Constitutional oath, as well as by the "America is to be the teacher of the nations!" fundamental principles of justice, to follow And what lesson is America sent to teach ?the righteous precedent of that Vermont Judge Impartial Liberty, maintained by Impartial Law. to provide for the recognition of property in that principle, and only re-affirm the old lie

merch and the company form you may think the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the positive of the company form you may think the positive of the positive

ness, O God!"

Nor can I speak to-day for immediate effect, so have found plausible excuses for leaving his majesty to manage his own affairs, and to account for his to manage his own affairs, and to account for his conduct to God and his conduct to Go

promise longer than he pleases: the Lord of

[CONCLUDED ON 4TH PAGE.]

er spirit and a larger Christian life, will not need to be battled for again. Young men of my country! standing yet with you in early manhood, let me ask, to And GROCERIES. which side will you devote your swords in the grand conflict which is now raging !-Stop not, I pray you, to parley with the deceitful Satan which offers you the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, if you will but fall down and worship the if you will but fall down and worship the ruling Wrong. Remember that you are coming forward to act in a period of the world's history which is to be more fruitful of great events and high opportunities than any in the glorious past. To you it is given to do as grand a work, in purifying and dewas done by those who laid its foundations. Living and laboring, you can show as illustrious examples of bravery and fidelity as you—will you—abuse the privilege of exist-ence, and add the utterance of your life to ence, and add the utterance of your life to the discordant noises of falsehood, disorder and hate, which now jar the moral atmos-

fusing intelligence, by the infusion of a high-

noble life, that grand antnem of good-will and brotherhood by which God is flooding the earth with the harmonies of heaven? Men and brethren, I have spoken freely and long; none too freely, I am sure, for I felt that I had a message: none too long, if than could have been bought in February or March, when most KEE Horse Rake; also other styles at very low prices.

CW HOLDER & CO. and long; none too freely, I am sure, for I your patience continues, for I have left unsaid many a truth which pressed for utter-

Bearme witness that I have lifted the question higher than parties, platforms and candidates; higher than any merely secular aspect of slavery. You have enough of these on other days. I cannot think you hear enough of your own moral responsibility in connection with these matters. I love the air of sanctity with which the usages of Christendom have invested our Sabbath assemblies; -but "the Sabbath was made for man," and for man I used it, prompted I trust by His Spirit who bids us open our lips for the dumb, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.

Bear witness also, that I have not spoker, of slavery as the only evil in the land, nor of Freedom as the only matter for which civil governments have to care. There are many and sacred interests which claim protection; and I desire to see them all move forward abreast in the broad path of general prosperity. But I give added emphasis and importance to this Great Controversy, because slavery is a Maelstrom, which forever draws all these valued interests towards its destructive vortex; and because when one such leading question is made to turn in favor of national injustice, a fatal precedent is established, which soon unsettles and overturns all sound principles of government. When the sun advances in spring-time it dissolves the chains of winter, loosens the bands of death, and fills all the shriveled veins of nature with life and truitfulness. So will be the advancing victories of Freedom, if gained through Justice and on the Christian principles of Peace and Charity. All interests of religion industry, education, art, commerce and social life, will spring up in new vigor, and our land will bud and blossom as the rose, in the long-enduring summer-time of universal

liberty and order. Bear witness also that I have sought to stir in your hearts only feelings of chrisitan kindnes toward those whose conduct it becomes my duty to condemn. Few of you will agree with me on questions of constitutional law. or on the best means of benefiting the colored race. For such difference of opinion, I have no censure. I censure only the spirit of tyranny, the spirit which consents to do the work of tyranny, and the spirit which is indifferent to tyranny. And I know your consciences will re-affirm that censure. Edmund Burke once said, "No sound ought to be heard To any new comer in the country, we we would say, we have in the church but the healing voice of christian charity." That is true; and it is equally true that no other sound ought to be heard out of the church. But the highest form of christain charity is that which wisely reproves

curse and shame of evil-doing. Let the plain truth be spoken in love. If it is not heard in love, that is not the faul, of him who speaks. Whoever goes away with the spirit of cursing in his heart, let him not say ! he caught it by contagion from anything here uttered. To speak in the interest of the truth must be the same as speaking for the universal good-for the good of the, man who hates that truth, as really as of the man who receives and obeys it. With tranquil confidence do I commend that truth to all classes of citizens, exhorting them to remember that they cannot betray the interests of others, without betraying their own; that they cannot hold the ground of unconcerned neutrality, without dishonor and self-harm; that they cannot divest themselves of that responsibility which God lays upon all men, in making them the guardians of each other's welfare. Choose, therefore, every man his position; but-

"By all for which the martyrs bore their agony and shame; By all the holy words of truth with which the prophets came; By the Future which awaits us—by all the hopes which cast Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the Past; And by the blessed tho't of Him who for tarto's freedom died; Oh my people! oh my brothers! let us choose the righteous side!

BLOOMINGTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE !!!

RUTLEDGE & ALEXANDER, PROPRIETORS,

OPEN DAY, AND EVENING, IN ROYCE'S Building, corner of Main and Front Streets, for practical instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Commercial, calculation, Phonographic, or Shorthand Reporting, &c., &c. PENMAMSHIP. W. D. Rutledge has charge of the Permanship Department and from the liberal patronage he has and is now receiving from the ladies and gentlemen in this vicinity, he believes he can give full satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

BOOKKEEPING. &C.

PHONOGRAPHIC. W. H. Eames has had an experience of upwards of ten years in writing and teaching the Phonographic Art; his pupils are scatt red all over the country, many of them being excellent reporters. Perfect satisfaction given to those who take lessons in the Art. Hours of Instruction.—9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. .M



SADDLES & HARNESS Ever offered for sale in this city. Also a large assortment of FLY NETS WHIPS AND LASHES

All for sale cheap for cash At the old stand of Harlan & Walton, No. 5 North Main street. Bloomington, June 15, 1859.

Heenan & Sayers' FIGHT BEING A DRAWN ONE, AND AS I could not dispose of my stock at auction, I shall still continue the business at my old stand,MAIN STREET. NO. 11..... I have just received from New York and Boston a new and

Dry Goods.

Wholesale and RETAIL Dealers in

DONESTIC AND FOREIGN

BOOTS and SHOES, BONNETS & RIBBONS,

CLOTHING CARPETING,

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

GREAT BARGAINS this Season. Goods well bought are half sold.

Our Stock is now Complete!

Receiving New Goods Daily

BENJAMIN and SCHERMERHORN

HAVE TO BUY THEIR STOCK! We have no rents to pay. We have facilities for

GIVING YOU GOODS VERY CHEAP!

Our Heavy Sales justify us in Keeping

EVERY DAY!

OUR MOTTO-

-TO-BUY CHEAPER, AND

Do Business WITH ECONOMY CREDIT NO MAN, AND

SELL AT SMALLER PROFIT -AND-APER HE

THAN ANY ONE ELSE!

Come and see !- No trouble to show you.

One Price and no Diminution!

sin-that which would rescue men from the 30, Centrest, west side Pub. Square. BENJAMIN & SCHERMERHORN.

Bloomington, April 17, '60. w1y19 'TAKE A CHAW!"



DICK & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS Dealers in Havana and Principe Cigars.

Virginia and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Snufl, etc., No. 9 Centre Street, Bloomington, Ill. w1y49 COUNTY LANDS.

M AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL THE LANDS belonging to the county of McLean, yet unsold, At their Appraised Value,

J K. Alexander having been a practical accountant for upwards of twenty-five years, in merchantile business, of various kinds, including Banking. Manufacturing, Railroading. &c., (for the last six years as secretary, Treasurer. &c. of the St. Louis. Alton & Chicago Railroad Company.) flatters himself that he will be able to give the students, as full practical and company. In the same terms of the public sale, which are—one-fifth of the purchase money cash in hand the remainder in two equal annual payments.

Ten per cent. interest after due.

20,000 ACRES YET FOR SALE. And many good bargains to be had. A. J. MERRIMAN, County Judge McLean County, Ill dawly16

W. C. WATKINS. LUMBER YARD.

HAVING LEASED THE LUMBER YARD formerly occupied by Trank Washburn, I am stocking up with an Excellent Assortment of

all kinds of Building Lumber—Fencing, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c. Having sold Lumber nearly six years in Bloomington, I am confident that my experience in the trade will enable me to give buyers entire satisfaction. I Will not be Undersold by Anybody!!! Terms cash invariably, Yard on Market street, (Peoria Road,) near the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.
W. C. WATKINS. March 28, 1860. BRICK! BRICK! BRICK

FOR SALE AT VAN SCHOICK'S BRICK YARD, In the south part of the city on the Springfield Road. AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH AND I have just received
fresh stock of
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
&C., &C., &C.

Which I will sell cheaper than the cheapest for cash.
The Watch repairing and jobbing department is under the
entire control of Mr Geo. Tannatt, whose long experience in
the business will enable him to do all work in a superior man
ner. All work warranted, and done when promised.
H. D, KEAYS.
June 21. daw

deliver to the citizens of Broomington and purposes. Cistern.
rior quality of Cherry Red Brick for building purposes. Cistern.
drain and well brick delivered to any part of the city. Will
furnish brick in the wall on reasonable terms, and will build cisterns.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my
stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Returns thanks to his patrons and wishes a continuance of
the same.
Bloomington, May 7, 1860.

Bloomington, May 7, 1860. Agricultural.

W. HOLDER & CO.

SEED STORE,



THRESHING MACHINES.

Massilon Thresher. WING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR C. M. Russell's Celebrated Threshing Machine, manufactured at Massilon, O., we are now prepared to take orders, and can furnish on as good terms as they can be had. Those wishing Threshers this season are advised to order early.

C. W. HOLDER & CO. A LSO THE CELEBRATED CANTON THRESH C. W. HOLDER & Co.

Reapers. Reapers. MOHN H. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND Mower. This Machine can only be obtained, at this point, from us.

C. W. HOLDER & CO. G. H. RUGG'S SQUARE DRAFT TWO HORSE C.W. HOLDER & CO. CCORMICK'S WELL KNOWN REAPER with improvements for 1860, for sale by C. W. HOLDBR & CO. A TKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND Mower. For sale by C. W. HOLDER & CO. the ever-increasing melody of a true and noble life, that grand anteem of good will are now receiving the latest and most desirable styles of goods.

SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S SELF-RAKING C.W. HOLDER & Co. C, W. HOLDER & CO.

Horse Rakes.

Fairbanks' Scales. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the sale of these celebrated Scales, beg leave to inform the public that they shall keep a good assortment of all sizes of the Platform and Counter Scales on hand, and will furnish Hay, Coal and Farmers' Scales at short notice, at manufacturers' prices, the freight from Chicago only added.

C W HOLDER & CO.

We are selling cheap and make it pay!

We Want it Expressly Understood

Mowing Machines.

A LLEN'S SINGLE MOWER, WOOD'S SIN-GLE Mower, and BUCKEYE MOWER. For sale by C. W. HOLDER & CO. Tin Ware OF ALL KINDS. ALSO REPAIRING, ROOF-ING, Spouting, and Tin Work, in all its branches, done at short notice at March 23, 1859. C. W. HOLDER & CO'S. wly

Cook Stoves. GOOD ASSORTMENT OF COOK STOVES at the seed store of C. W. HOLDER & CO. wly

Cook's Patent Evaporator AKES SORGHUM SYRUP IN FROM 20 TO 30 minutes, and is the only Evaporator that has made Sorghum Sugar successfully. For sale by C. W. HOLDER & CO. SUGAR CANE MILL OF MOST APPROVED C. W. HOLDER & CO. Cider Mills.

MILL & PRESS, for sale by
Aug. 11-wtf.

C. W. HOLDER & CO. OX YOKES AND BOWS--for sale at the Seed Store of C W HOLDER & CO. CHURNS-THERMOMETER, CYLINDER & Barreland Dash Churns. WOOD AND WILLOW WARE OF EVERY CW HOLDER & CO. TUBS, PAILS AND BASKETS. VERY CHEAP CW HOLDER & CO. ETARDWARE, -- BUILDING & SHELF HARD-C W HOLDER & CO. CUTLERY .-- TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY TOOLS .- CARPENTERS' & MASONS' TOOL Of the best make. PUMPS.--DOWN'S CELEBRATED CISTERS and Force Pumps, for sale by C W HOLDER & CO,

Dietrich & Bradner



IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

STEEL, HORSE-NAILS, &C., AT LOW FIG URES, at DIETRICH & BRADNER'S,

Masons' Tools. Shoemakers' Tools. N ASSORTMENT AT DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.

Blacksmith's Tools. Carpenter's Tools.

DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.

1200 Kegs WHEELING BRADS, SPIKES, FENCING, finishing and casing Nails, all sizes, at low figures at July 16 DIETRICH & BRADNER'S. Agricultural Implements. FORKS, HOES, CRADLES, RAKES, SCYTHES sneathes, spades, shovels, post augers, &c., at July 16 DIETRICH & BRADNER'S. Building Hardware.

OCKS, LATCHES, BUTTS, SCREWS, NAILS, &c., in great variety, at low figures.
July 16 DIETRICH & BRADNER.

PURCHASED FOR CLOTHS OR CASH, AT DIETRICH & BRADNER'S. Cordage. A LL SIZES, FOR SALE AT DIETRICH & BRADNER'S **Country Merchants and Mechanics**

WILL FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT, AS WE purchase from manufacturers and importers direct; call as low as can be purchased west of New York.

DIETRICH & BRADNER WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., NO. 176 LAKE STREET......CHICAGO,

Importers and wholesale dealers in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, COPPER BOTTOMS, BLOCK TIN, ETC. Also a full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, and pressed Tin Ware. Rivets, Ears. etc. WM. BLAIR & CO. Fence Wire.

100 7, 8 and 9, for sale at lowest market price. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Nails.

5000 KEGS, ASSORTED SIZES-CHEAP for cash, at 176 Lake Street, Chicago. WM. BLAIR & CO. 3m14 March 7, 1860. Hatch & Prince Atty's & Coun'rs at Law, Office West Side of Public Square, Bloomington Illinois. Will give prompt and efficient attention to all business entrust ed to them.

Dry Goods.

GRAND OPENING!

IN THE CORNER OF ROYCE'S NEW BLOCK, No. 1, Corner of Main and Front Sts.,

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Eastern Cities where we have purchased and are now opening a new and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES! Together with a Splendid Assortment of

TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETS Of the Latest Syles and Best Quality,

We flatter ourselves that our experience and facilities for purchasing, place us

"QUICK SALES, SMALL PROF TS, NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS!!!"

OUR MOTTO IS-

Come one, come all come without fail To the "Boston Cheap Store" of W. H. HALE! Our goods were bought with a view to please, To suit your purse such times as these; Though times are hard, the people say, We are selling cheap and make it pay!

ARE ALL NEW! And Spring purchases, direct from the manufacturers and

That our Goods

importers and will be sold

Our Business is conducted strictly on the

WHICH WILL PLEASE ALL!

The Public are cordially solicited to call and examine for themselves, where they will find us on hand and always willing to show our goods and earn a shilling. W. H. HALE. d6twly Bloomington, May 16, 1860.



DRY GOODS! BOOTS IND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS IND SHOES HATS AND CAPS DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND ISHOES HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS1 BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! Stoves, Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Hollow Ware. Main street, doors north of McLean County Bank.

July 16, 1856.

W1y32 DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS: DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS! PRICK, CORNER. POINTING AND WORRALL'S Plastering Trowels, &c., at
DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.
DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS! WR OUGHT AND CAST ANVILS, BELLOWS DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS!

Vices, &c., at low figures, at

DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.

DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! DLANES, SAWS, CHISELS, AUGERS, BITTS, DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS! TILL, CROSS-CUT, CIRCULAR, TENNON, DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS nd, panel and rip, extra quality, at
DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.
Particular attention paid to the Jobbing Trade. SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT ! !

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM NEW NORK PAPER HANGING Our stock consists entirely of

NEW SPRING STYLES. and will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Browns Seper roll-Blanks 12½c per roll GROUNDED, SATINS, OAK, SATINS EMBOSSED, GOL!! PAPERS LOW IN PROPORTION

ALSO, GOLD BORDERS, PLAIN AND FANCY WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN FIXTURES, CORD & TASSELS, &C., &C., &C.

Don't forget. Call at the NEW BOOK STORE be-fore purchasing elsewhere, and see our styles and STOWDEN & FARQUHAR. w1y14 Bloomington 7th, 1860 Much.

Boots and Shoes.

THE BIG BOOT DO O. RUGG!

HAS JUST OPENED THE BEST AND CHEAP-BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to Bloomington, and BE UNDERSOLD

BY ANY ONE!

Having had a portion of his stock made to order, he is PREPARED TO WARRANT that class of goods equal to any made in Bloomington.

Below is a List of Prices of a few of the many kinds on

LEATHER! LEATHER! WHEELER, MELLECK & CO'S TWO HORSE At Prices that will do you Good!!! Sole, Harness, Uppers, and French Kip

> BEYOND COMPETITION !!! HIDES, HIDES, HIDES! Being connected with the Tanning Business, will pay the tighest cash prices for Hides.

A Good Assortment!

NO. 15 MAIN ST.,Bloomington, Ill. AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT!! May 1, 1869. ARTHUR T. DANIELS

Keeps constantly on hand a large and superior assortment of

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Roots. Shoes and Rubbers.

A good stock of LEATHER AND FINDINGS of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap. All kinds of BOOTS and SHOES made to order from the BEST FSTOCK and warranted in every particular.

Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Store No. 16 Main Street, a few doors north of the McLean lounty Bank, Bloomington, Ill. ARTHUR T. DANIELS. Fall Importation!—To be closed out!

M. R. BUTTLES,

CENTRE STREET, OPPOSITE WASHBURN & McCRUM'S Market, has just received a large and supe Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., which he will sell CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT at any other establishment in this city. These goods have been bought at prices that fully justify the assertion.

Farmers and their wives and children are invited to step to his store and examine and price his stock. He will not be undersold!

In addition to the large stock from the Eastern Markets, he eeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order everything om a Lady's Gaiter to a Man's Brogan, in the latest styles and at low rates.

Remember the placel—Centre street, opposite Washburn & McCrum's meat market.

M. R. RITTLES Agent. M. R. BUTTLES, Agent. Bloomington, Sept. 14, 1859. Business Cards.

Dr. W. H. Stennett, Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Particular attention given to diseases of women and children Office No. - Centre St.

Over Kenyon & Son's Store-opposite the Court House.

HUDSON BURR PACKARD & BURR, ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS at LAW, BLOOMINGTON, MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

Will practice in McLean and adjoining counties, also in the Supreme Court at Ottawa and Springfield, and in the United States Courts at Springfield and Chicago.

Office in Barber's new building, west of the court house.
Bloomington, July 20th, 1859. G. H. READ'S STOVE WARE-ROOMS!

MAIN ST., Directly East of the Court House, THAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE STOCK Stoves, Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware, Employing none but the BEST workmen, I can confidently recommend my Tin ware as the best in market! Also, my Stoves, which for economy in fuel and perfection in baking, are unequaled. I invite all those wishing to purchase, to call and examine my stock, feeling assured that superior qualities LOW PRICES

will induce them to purchase." TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING AND ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK Sone in he best manner and at the lowest price.
April 1 1860

NO MISTAKE!

CONTRACTED FOR, AND WILL BE SHIPPED TO me at my order! WITHOUT ANY COMMENTS, can sell at prices according to quality, which will admit of no COMPETITION.

SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, SASH. -ALSO-LIME_HAIR_CEMENT, &C., &C., &C. Office and Yard-North-east of the Court House Square FGOLD TO

TERRE HAUTE SCRIP! Particular Attention

Particular Attention

DAID TO ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND sheet iron jobbing, and executed with promptness and despatch.

DIETRICH & BRADNER

CUM, LEATHER, LACE-LEATHER, &C., AT DIETRICH & BRADNER'S.

DIETRICH & BRADNER'S. In large or small Quantities at very Low Prices. Though I am veritably a strong "Free Soiler," yet I do not like to see the peculiar "free soil" of this blessed country too palpably apparent on the frontispieces of my beloved fellow citizens, and therefore, with pride and confidence I warmly recommend the use of

> "Grover's inimitable Soap," to be applied by the aid of the dazzling light produced by the aforesaid CANDLES, which truly outshine the sun—in the night JAMES GROVER. CASH paid for Tallow, Lard and Soap Grease of all kinds at GROVER & WINSLOW'S.
>
> March 29, 1860. March 29. 1860. HENRY MAYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF and dealer in all kinds of COPPER, TIN -AND-SHEET IRON WARE, Also, all sizes and patterns of

STOVES! RUOFING AND GUTTERING, AND EVERY VA RIETY OF JOBBING

Executed neatly, and at the time contracted. Cash paid for old Copper.
Store on Main street, at the old stand of Stuart & Elder, half block south of McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Ill.
1912

a call
P. S.—All kinds of Household, Office and other Furniture made nearly to order, on the shortest notice.
Store fittings and repairings promptly attended to.
Bloomington Feb. 22, 1860.

1912

Legal Advertisements.

To Sion W. Bray, Guardian for the minor heirs of Sion W. and Mahala Bray, the latter deceased we will, at the September term, A. D. 1860, of the County Court of McLean county, Ill., to-wit: on Monday, the seventeenth day of September next. file a petition in said Court to be released from all further liability as security on your bord as guardian for the minor heirs of Sion W. Bray and Mahala Bray the latter decased. ne latter decased.

Dated at Bloomington, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1860.

WM. G. ANDERSON,

W4136.

R. R. WILLIAMS.

Sheriff's Sale. The virtue of an execution to me Directed, and from the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of McLean county, Illinois, wherein Courson & Wilson for the use of W. H. Vilson are plaintiffs, and James M. Speuce is defendant, I shall, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, sell at the door of the Court House, in Bloomington, in said county. On Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1860, the following described real estate to-wit:
The undivided interest of James M. Spence in the west half south west quarter of section 10 in township 21 north of range 2 east of the 3d P.m.
Taken as the property of James M. Spence to satisfy said execution in favor of Courson & Wilson for the use of W. H. Wilson.
W. P. WITHERS.
Sheriff of McLean county.
W3t36

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and from the clerk's office of the circuit court of of McLean County, Illinois, wherein W. D. Gilman et al are plaintiffs and L. Horr et al are defendants, I shall, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, sell at the court house door, in Bloomington in said county, on ngton, in said county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1860, the following described real estate, to wit:

The east hf. south west qr. and south west qr. south west qr. section 34 in township 23 north of range six east of the 3d P. Taken as the property of Ashley D. Horr to satisfy said execution in favor of W. D. Gilman et al.

W. P. WITHERS,
Sheriff of McLean county, Ill.
Bloomington, August 7, 1860. STATE OF ILLINOIS, and the McLean Circuit Court to the September term, A. D., 1860 James Bronson, Horace Seaver, and Sidney Cornell,

Bloomington, Aug. 7th. 1860.

Samuel G. Isham, (Archibald)
Young, and per sons unknown, doing usiness in the name of Archibald foung & Co.,) Nicholas M. Aul, United States Express Company. A FFIDAVIT HAVING BEEN FILED IN THE showing that said defendants, Samuel G. Isham. Archibald Young, and persons unknown, doing business in the name of Archibald Young & Co., are not residents of the State of Illinois, and subpoena having been issued against them returnable on the firstMonday in September.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to you, the said Samuel G. Isham, Archibald Young, and the persons unknown doing business in the name of Archibald Young & Co., that the above entitled suit is now pending in the McLean Circuit Court, and that unless you shall be and appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Bloomington on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree rendered according to the prayer thereof.

Dated at Bloomington this 3d day of July A. D. 1860.

WM. McCullough, Clerk.

Brier & Birch Complainant's Att'y's.

Administrator's Real Estate Sale. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL sell at auction, at the south door of the Court House in Bloornington, on Friday, the 14th day of September next, at 1 3 clock P. M., the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of John Hendryx deceased, to wit:

North half of the south-west quarter of section sixteen, town twenty-three, north of range four, east of the third principal meridian. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser being on the premises, said sale being for the purpose of paying deb A. C. WASHBURN, Admin. with will annexed. Bloomington, July 30, 1860. w6t35 Estate of John Enlow, Deceased.

ESTATE OF JUBILIE DEFICE.

BUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims and demands against the estate of John Enlow, late of McLean county, Illinois, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the McLean County Court, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Bloomington, on the third Monday of September, A. D., 18c0; being the 17th day thereof.

JAMES H. ENLOW,
JOEL DEPEW,
Bloomington, July 10th, 1860.

W6t Sale of Real Estate.

N PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE County Court of sangamon county, State of Illinois, at the August term thereof, A. D. 1859, on petition of Jas. M. Morse and Lizzie Primm, Administrators of Ninian E. Primm, deceased, petitioners against Thomas J. Primm, Daniel C. Primm, Elizabeth Primm and others, defendants. The undersigned, Admin'rs as arcresaid, will sell at public auction at the door of the Court House in the county of M. Lean and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1860, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidders, all the right, title and interest of said deceased in odders, all the right, title and interest of said deceased in the tollowing real estate, to wit. all his (undivided half, eighth, or entire, as the case may be) situated in said fourth, eighth or entire, as the case may be) situated in said county of ______, and described as follows, to-wit: 1 undivided eighth of north-east qr north-east qr., section 35, township 26, north 2 east 40 a.

1 undivided eighth of south-east qr south-east qr., section 35, township 26, north 2 east 40a.

1 undivided eighth of south west qr south-west qr., section 35, township 26, north 2 east 40a.

1 undivided eighth of south west qr south-west qr., section 35, township 26, north 2 east 40a.

1 he terms of the sale will be for one fourth cash in hand, and a credit of six, nine and twelve months for the remainder, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage to secure the purchase money, and at the same time a deed will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers, conveying the interest of said deceased in said Real Estate.

J*MES M. MORSE, LIZZIE PRIMM,

LIZZIE PRIMM, 37. Administrators. Blooomington, Aug. 14, w6t37. Miscellaneous.

DRE CIDER -AND-MALT VINEGAR, BLOOMINGTON, ILI

JOHN B. CARSON,

CAPEN & WEED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

49 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. Consignments respectfully solicited. March 14, 1860.

New Grocery Store. A. L. BUSHNELL & J. E. HUMPHREY have formed a copartnership under the firm of A. L. Bushnell & Co. They have purchased A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES exclusively for cash, and located in MAJOR'S BLOCK ON FRONT STREET, one door east of the express office, where they hold themselves in readiness to sell MORE GOODS FOR THE DOLLAR than you are in the habit of buying.

Please call and see: they show their goods with pleasure, and rely upon economy and industry for building up a permanent business. business.

A. L. Bushnell has for sale Jeffery's Double Acting force and Suction Ball Valve Pump. The Pump of the age! we will sell single pumps, town or county rights.

Bloomington, Oct. 1859. wly

AT COST!

want to get goods

BOYD & NICCOLLS RE NOW RECEIVING DIRECT FROM NEW YORK large additions to their large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets. Oil Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills: Hats and Cips, &c., which they will continue to sell AT COST FOR CASH with the view of closing out the entire stock. All you who

At greatly reduced prices!

ome along and supply yourselves with anything and every hing you may desire in our line. Store south side public square, opposite the court house. Bloomington. Dec. 17, 1859. FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES::

OF ALL KINDS! FAIRDANKS & GREENLEAF, Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters. 35 Lake St., Chicago, AND BY C. W. HOLDER & CO., BLOOMINGTON.

SMULTER S HELD CHARGER OF AME IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND MINDINGS 20 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

LEATHER.



OFFICE OVER THEIR Flour Depot. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Feb. 29, 1860. 1y13

FURNITURE MANUFACTURE.

C. A. SCHRUTZ.

ESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS door to L. Matern & Co.'s Carriage Factory, where he keeps con-stantly on hand a large stock of self-manufactured Furniture, Chairs and Upholster Ware. Those in need of such will surely make money by giving him

Medical.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-RALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whonever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the

reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else. During late years the public have been mis-led by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the

name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liner Complaint, Despry, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralpite, 20 w Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

want the best aid there is for them, and they should All our Remedies are for sale by PAIST & MARMON, Drugist. Bloomington, Ill.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with

other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayen's, and take no others. The sick

lowed for their cure.



ESTABLISHED 1838.

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM! THIS REMARKABLE AMERICAN REMEDY is carrying the world by storm. Over five millions of boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of Flowers. Roots, Balsams and extracts, their effect on the human system is pleasant, satisfactory and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with the happiest effect. In sudden attacks of disease one or two doses always cures. In old standing cases of sickness, small doses—repeated frequently—so cleanses the system, that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouths, swelled joints, aching limbs, etc., as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction, or the price will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier, and in all respects superior to any purgative pill in the world. The discovery of coaling a pill with sugar emanated with Dr. Herrick. All others are counterfeit, and if used, will do harm, and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly rut up, 30 in a box. with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25 cents per box; 5 boxes \$1.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

The best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the world. The best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the world.

These renowned Plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, sides and breast, in five hours. Indeed, so certain are they to do this that the proprietor warrants them. Spread from resins, balsams and gums, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of Females and others. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the world world world and a blessing. Their use is agreeable and without annoyance or trouble. Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effect cures when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, vocalists, ministers of the gospel and others will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on their breasts. Price 18% cents.

The above articles are sold by all the dealers in Bloomington and by druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and South America, at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.

HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N. Y. Practical Chemists, Albany, N. Y. wly/2*

CORALITE: CORALITE! THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

R. PAYNE, HAVING OBTAINED FROM the American Hard Rubber Company, of the City of New York, the right for constructing Artificial Teeth on Coralite, would respectfully announce that the above invention is the Greatest Discovery ever made in the Dental Art. While it combines all the advantages, it is entirely free from all the objections heretofore urged against continuous gums, or any of the other old styles. Persons residing at a distance, can arrive it. Bloomington on the morning trains, and have all their old teeth extracted, and return on the evening train with * full set of artificial teeth that are incorruptible, and warranted to last a thousand years, when all things earthly shall have returned to dust.

March 29, 1860.

Jansen, Hall & Merkle, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, &c., NO. 42, MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Chemical Preparations, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. April 11, 1860.



Boston, May 18, 1875.

My DEAR CLASSMATE, -

We owe our Alma Mater something in money for our own past and for our children's future. I think this "Class Subscription Fund" the most useful way to pay that debt. If you choose to join in it, no sum is too small to be gratefully received, and none too large to measure our obligations. I represent the Committee and receive funds for it.

I press no one to do what he cannot afford. The contributions are confidential, and stand to the credit of the Class, as is shown by the Committee's list enclosed. We hold so honorable a place in College history that noblesse oblige A Class whose first scholar is the ranking Major-General among all the graduates, and which is glorified by such a noble record as Dalton's, and which has so many fair fames among living men to-day, will do something more for its Alma Mater now, I am sure. She needs all we can do.

In behalf of the Committee.

EDWIN H. ABBOT.

SERENA.

BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

She is ever welcome! Welcome at all hours, welcome in all seasons! When the hour is one of darkness, her coming dissipates its heaviest shadows-when the season is one of joy, her presence increases its fulness-she brings Heaven's sunshine in the doors with her! To depict a balmy, all-pervading atmosphere, to paint a deliciously soothing aroma, would be tasks not more difficult than to define the nameless, soulpenetrating charm that hangs around Serena, as perfume about a flower. To sit beside her, to be near her, communicate an internal satisfaction wholly indescribable. It is not because she is always so cheerful, for many a gayer friend has not the same exhilarating power. Serena's influence is at once tranquilizing and enlivening. A sense of quietude, brightness, harmony, accompanies her. At the sound of her voice, the gentle pressure of her hand, the soft beaming of her face, calmness falls upon the restlesscourage is infused into the disheartened-peace comes to the troubled-discordant Ate is put to flight in the most demon-possessed household.

All reserve melts away when we converse with Serena. We confide in her involuntarily; yes she never seems curious—never desires to know more than we are disposed to impart—never, by a random question, touches upon a painful of humiliating subject—never tears open a healing wound—never hunts for the skeleton hidden is our closets. We are not fearful of wearying he by recounting the history of our vexations and disappointments—she makes them her own, for the moment, hearkening with patient interes while we pour out all our sorrows. And how many a full heart has been lightened of its oppressive burden by talking away its grievance to some mild and sympathizing listener!

We are not afraid of letting her behold ou weaknesses—our errors—nay, our grave mis deeds. We are sure that she will bestow pity and spare censure. Rahel said rightly, "he along is worthy to be called a friend to whom we dare show ourselves as we are." Serena is so lenien and so compassionate that we almost venture to believe she herself has erred as sadly as we Thus we gain courage to rise from the mire, into which some false step has plunged us, humbly to wash our garments in tears of penitence, and dare to hope that we may stand as upright, and

as purified from stain, as she.

Serena possesses a delightful faculty of conforming herself to the mood in which she finds us, even while she is changing that mood to a wiser and better. Call it tact, good nature, charitable forbearance, what you will—she never jars the mournful with her gaiety—she never throws a shadow over the mirthful by her seriousness—she never scoffs at the self-created miseries with which the fretful martyrize themselves—she never excites the irritable by misplaced opposition—she never tortures the nervous by ridicule;—she comprehends all—makes allowances for all; and forbears to rebuke the unhappy state which she is softening or dispelling.

Possibly, Serena's virtues are not greater than those which adorn thousands of other women—but her virtues are none latent—are ever in full activity—ever go out of her at the touch of a needing hand, at the sound of a supplicating

voice—and truly

"If our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not."

She magnetizes to the surface all the best qualities that slumber deep in our spirits, and renders our evil propensities quiescent, without making us lose a consciousness of their existence. We never feel as though there is such a large capacity for goodness within us as when we sit within her sphere. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, we never regard our own attributes with so much humility.

No misfortune ever assailed us which the holy alchemy of her mind could not transmute to good. She impresses us with the conviction that circumstance is but another name for the will of Heaven; that hope has been rightly interpreted by the queen-poet of the age as "belief in God," and that a cheerful acquiescence to circumstance and a belief in God, which keeps hope alive, expand the soul and bring it into a state to admit the blessings which our gracious Master dispenses according to our capacity to receive.

There are always pleasant words dropping from her lips, that strike upon the kindly strings of the heart until they vibrate with an involuntary response. But we can not analyze the manifold little ways by which she stirs some pulse of pleasure within us, even when we are perversely resolved to sit in the gloom of thankless discontent. It is impossible to define the apparently insignificant agencies by which she produces these agreeable results; because, as Coleridge says,—"the happiness of life is made up of minute fractions; the little, soon forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery, and the countless other infinitesimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling."

surable thought and genial feeling." And yet Serena is by no means one of those fortunate beings whose own lot can be called thoroughly happy. Though she is so placid and sunny, she has not enjoyed an existence of uninterrupted felicity. Far from it; she has known bitter disappointments-pinching privationsheart-convulsing sorrows. But they have not crushed her elastic nature—they have not soured its instinctive sweetness, and the very patience and heroism with which she has borne her burdens have fitted her to impart to others the secret of endurance. Her own anguish has taught her a tender, helpful sympathy with all sufferers, all mourners. She cannot look upon a fellow-traveller, lying prostrate upon the great,

The N. V. Ledger", Dec. 10, 1859)

human high-road, and pass by on the other side, without stopping to greet, to raise, to pour oil into the bleeding wounds. But, do not imagine that she has, even now, an ample share of worldly blessings; measured by the gauge of what contents others, her portion is poor, but of every blessing, even the smallest, she is conscious: for every one, even the most common-place, she is thankful; and thus, her humble store seems to her as sufficient and as inexhaustible as were the never-failing meal and oil to the hospitable widew of Sarenta

Serena has not forgotten her own chastening afflictions, but she never repines, never broods over them-seldom even alludes to them. Her cheerfulness is not simply a matter of temperament; it has been cultivated upon principle. She valiantly wages war against morbid melancholy—she looks upon its indulgence as a positive sin. There is a passage in "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," which we never read without calling Serena to mind. The author says, "if women did but know what comfort there is in a cheerful spirit! How the heart leaps up to meet a sunshiny face, a merry tongue, an even temper, and a heart which either naturally, or what is better, from conscientious principle, has learned to take all things on their bright side-believing that the Giver of life, being all-perfect Love, the best offering we can make to Him is to enjoy to the full what He sends of good, and bear what He allows of evil. Like a child who, when once it thoroughly believes in its father, believes in all his dealings with it, whether it understands them or not." Even so the hearts of all who know her leap up towards Serena.

We are acquainted with many women who take pleasure in being voluntarily useful; but Serena likes what most people detest, to be made use of-to be unceremoniously looked upon as a ready helper. When there is sickness in the home of a friend, she is petitioned to watch night and day beside the couch of pain, and she never grows weary of her vigils. When there is work to be done in haste, preparations for mourning, or for festivity, her active, willing hands are, as a matter of course, called upon to aid.
When there is discord in a household, she is summoned to be an umpire between the disputants. When there is sorrow she is sent for to cheer and counsel. When there is misfortune and need, her assistance is unhesitatingly asked and promptly given, to the full extent of her narrow means. It never occurs to Serena that her willingness to serve sometimes causes her to be imposed upon, she does not account it imposition to be expected to lend all the help she is able to offer.

It is often difficult to repress a smile at the natural way in which Serena takes out her needle, thimble, and scissors (which she always carries, accompanied by a well supplied, little pincushion, in that capacious pocket of hers), and speeds the work of some Martha-like friend whom she is casually visiting. When her hostess remonstrates, Serena says, truly, that it gives her pleasure to aid, that she finds work promotes conversation and is less wearisome than sitting with ones hands folded.

The perfect melody that pervades Serena's soul has communicated its music to her voice, and and her sweet singing lulls to sleep many a pain, and soothes many an ear, wearied by the clamor of the world. Her touching carols gush forth at our bidding as though she never thought them of sufficient value to be withheld from common use. And then that beautifully modulated voice, rich in its pathetic sweetness, liquid in its joyous clearness, is often used in reading aloud. Her rapidly varying intonations give a living presence to the characters, emotions, imagery portrayed, and reach the highest climax of art in making the listener forget alike reader and author, in the reality of the scene, or interest of the subject. For that reason we never tire of her reading, though we have often listened for hours without pause.

We once said to her when she was exerting herself with unremitting zeal to serve and console one who was almost a stranger, who had no claim save that of being a struggler upon life's turbulent sea, "Really, you take too much trouble for ——." Serena looked up with an indescribable expression in her mild, hazel eyes,—it was not a reproachful look, yet it sank deeper than any reproach—and answered gently, "I never find anything that I can do, too much trouble—it never seems to me trouble at all. I struck that word

out of my Lexicon years ago."

We never think of thanking Serena for what she does-thanks seem out of place because they are so inadequate. We never talk to her of gratitude, nor ever utter praises, she expects neither, desires neither. On one occasion when a heart overflowing with thankfulness poured itself of before her, we heard Serena laughingly reply, "You might as well thank the brush, in the hand of a noble artist, for painting a picture, instead of thanking the artist himself, I am but as a brush, a weak instrument in the Divine Hand, which uses you, and uses me, according to our willingness and quality, and finds the best of us but rude brushes, unfit for the grand designs which it strives to trace out through our imperfect touches."

There is nothing in Serena's quiet demeanor which proclaims her better than others—there is none of that self-complacency which wakes antagonistic feelings—none of that conscious superiority which impels us to dispute its claims. We are sure she is never thinking of herself, and it is her thinking of others that makes us think of her. When her opinions differ from ours, she never implies, by word or look, that those she holds are indubitably right, and ours as indubitably wrong. If we gradually arrive at the conclusion that she is right, it is because she has such a modest, but lucid mode of conveying her convictions that we cannot fail to recognize the heavenly halo around the brow of Truth.

We do not know whether artistic judges call Serena beautiful; but to us her face is lovely beyond all picturing. We never tire of dwelling upon the soft lights of her eyes, the changing expressions of her lips, melting one into another with eloquent transitions. It may be a foolish fancy, but she always seems to us as if she wore an unfading heartsease, in her white bosom, and as though that symbol, plainly visible to our sight, gave a beauty far surpassing that of rarest gems, to her attire

O! true sister of charity, bound by unerring impulses, stronger than all vows, would that thy welcome feet might find their way into the homes of all whom we love that thy serene countenance might leave its image in the minds of all who need to learn how much strength can be allied to tranquility!

[over]

Put mi 1bisting 29th Right.

RECENT DEATHS

HOLDER OF MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Jeremiah Mahoney of Charlestown Was Awarded One for Bravery in Capturing Battle Flag—He Had Fought in Sixteen Engagements and Received Six Wounds

Mr. Jeremiah Mahoney, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the few men who held a medal of honor for bravery in battle from the Government, died at his home, 33 Concord street, Charlestown, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mahoney had a record which is equally by few old soldiers. He was born in Fall River, Mass., and when the war broke out he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Infantry. He first entered the service in 1861 and served four years. During that time he participated in sixteen battles and was wounded six times. At the end of his term of service he had been promoted to a sergeantcy. After the war he reënlisted and served one year in the regular army.

While he was fighting for the preservation of the Union Mr. Mahoney was with the army in Tennessee, Kentucky and Northern Georgia. He is credited with having performed many valiant deeds. The much-prized medal for bravery upon the field of battle was awarded to him by the United States Government on account of his capturing a battle flag from the Confederate forces during the engagement at Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Mahoney belonged to the Medal of Honor Legion. Previous to his service in behalf of the Government he had engaged in a scafaring life. His residence in Charlestown extended over a period of twenty-eight years.

FIRTY HI reet this please. Februs 746. 12 1920

Interesting Letter From Journal Files of Forty-Seven (Years Ago

On July 24, 1873, the first Fergus Falls Journal was published. Some Letters from an Old Settler wars published in these early editions, written by Mr. George B. Wright, one of the pioneers of this section. They give many interesting facts about the early conditions and the history of this city and county. It is especially interesting to the newer residents of this city to learn how and where the various places got their names.

"Otter Tail county was established by the last Territorial legislature of Minnesota in 1857. It derives its mame from the beautiful river which, flowing through the county from northeast to southwest, brings us pine lumber from the forests of northern Minnesota, affords practical steamboat navigation east to the Northern Pacific railroad, and west and north to Dakota and the British American provinces of Winnipeg and Manitoba, and at this point gives us the magnificent water power that markes the place for acity

"The river was and is properly the Red River, and all the old maps have it so laid down. The Otter Tait is the name of the long curved point of land lying between the river and the lake at Otter Tail City. This singular point is nearly one and a half miles long and not more than two or three rods wide, and

cessfully given its name to the lake, the county and the former county seat; and has supplanted the old and honored name of the river also. I would here remark that the noble red man is responsible for the elegant and euphonious name which distinguishes our county from all other. Let us learn to respect him for what he has done.

"Otter Tail City was designated by the legislature as the county seat. It was the "Metropolisville" of the northwest. It was one of the rising etties of the town site period of 1856. The United States land office was there, and a couple of high-toned pro-slavery gentlemen of good old days of Jeems Buchanan held forth there as register and receiver. That circumstance accounts for the names Buchanan and Clitherall inflicted on two of the beautiful lakes of that region.

"Except-the few persons at Otter-

Tail City there was no settlement in the eastern part of the county THE ENGINEERS. IN COMMITTEE part of the county the first settlement was made probably in 1857 at Fergus F. by one Jo. Whitford.In the of that year James Fergus of Little Falls, now resident of Montana, after the manner of the period sent a party out in search of a town site. The Indians told them of the big swift water of the Red River. They found it and named it in honor of their employer. The same year Gen. T. H. Barrett of St. Cloud surveyed the town site. The writer hereof remembers to have seen some of the stakes set by that pioneer surveyor who in the same year surveyed for George F. Brott the town site of Breckinridge, naming it after the distinguished vice president who afterward held, for treasonable purposes, the place of a United States senator as long as possible and, fleeing from Washington as a traitor, reappeared on the scene as a southern patriot and major-general in the rebel army.

"Sometime in 1857 the Burbanks (J. C. &H. C. Burbank & Co.) established the stage line from St. Cloud to Fort Abercrombie, cutting out the old road through the Alexandria woods, (of infernal memory to every traveller), and for the doing of which may they in infinite mercy be forgiven. Douglas county, properly remembering their crime, has ever since refused to reimburse them for the thousand dollars worth of cordurey and stumps with which a suffering people have been inflicted by Burbank & Co. Douglas County never would have done it, never - for it cost money.

"Burbank established a station at the crossing of the Red River, and Mathew Wright became the station keeper. He is the "old settler" par excellence of this region. A deepworn and grass-grown track across the prairie, and an occasional fragment of an old corduroy bridge or two, are all that now show where for years the red hacks of the stage company formed the only line of communication between the civilized world and the far-off military post of Abercrombie.

"Matthew Wright cailed his place "Dayton" in honor of the distinguished Jerseyman who was Fremont's second in the presidential campaign of 1856 and here on the frontier, as in the political field. Breckenridge and Dayton became rivals. (This is where the Dayton Hollow dam was built and the dam takes its name of course from Mr. Wright's place.)

"Whitford built a log cabin at Fergus Falls. The writer remembers to have seen it once, looking dim, dilapidated, ghastly-suggestive of the dark, fearful days of 1862, when beneath the murderous tomahawk and knife of the savage hundreds of dear, brave lives passed away. Whitford, with another man named Smith, was killed near his cabin. The cellar of his cabin may yet be seen near Whitford street, just inside the fence of Henry G. Page's block. The spot should be marked and carefully preserved. A hundred years hence the stranger may read on a tablet:

"Here dwelt Jo. Whitford, the first white inhabitant of Fergus Falls; killed by Sioux Indians in the massacre of August, 1862."

with much the same feeling that is inspired by the little iron disc in the pavement on State street, Boston, which marks the spot where fell the first martyrs of American Revolution.

(Whitford street was named for this first settler of Fergus Falls.)

"Smith was an eccentric Scotchman, and a wild tale of his buried gold on the town site of Fergus is the only mystery and romance of the place which tradition has given us. He was a very rich man and buried almost as much money as did that romantic party named Captain Kidd. Recently a solitary goll sovereign has been found near the site of the old cabin. It seems probable that this solitary coin constituted the entire capital of Smith and that he lost it one day out of a hole in his breeches pocket, and couldn't find it again.

In 1839 and 1860 some of the lands of the county were first surveyed, sixteen townships around Otter Tail lake and five or six in the southwestern part of the county. Oscar Taylor, since mayor St. Cloud, E. D. Atwater and J. R. King (whom we hope has reformed and become a better surveyor since then) were among those who made these early surveys. Fergus Falls was

as embracing 120 acres on orth side of the river, and exact from about where Union to now is up the stream for ourths of a mile. An old field ee or four acres occupied the between Cascade Street and till pond. The old corn rows can be traced. (Cascade Street retists name from the rapids at point in the river, which also responsible for the "falls" in ame of the city.