CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1856.

To the Editor of the Free Press: Strangers who visit Philadelphia visit Fairmount, quite as a matter of course. They stroll through the grounds; drink from the fountains; take a peep into the wheel-room; sit awhile in the pavilion which overlooks the dam; climb the zig-zag flight of steps to the reservoir; view the great city spread out at their feet; and go away admiring the skill which planned the works, and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the grounds, as well as the air of neatness and quietness which pervades the whole. A brief sketch of the construction of these works may not be uninteresting.

Benjamin Franklin was the first to call the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia to the subject of watering the city from some source besides wells and cisterns. He urged that the spread of contagious diseases demanded a more copious supply of water, and that, as the ground became covered with buildings and pavements, causing the surface water to be carried away by drains and sewers, the springs by which wells were fed must become worse, and, in time, unfit for use. He recommended therefore that the water of the Wissahiccon Creek be raised by a dam and brought to the city by pipes.

No action was taken upon Franklin's suggestions, made in 1763, until some four years later, when the City Councils were petitioned that some means should be taken to accomplish the object. Accordingly information was sought as to supply, means of execution and expense, and several schemes were submitted for adoption.

In 1799, it was determined to raise a supply from the Schuylkill, by means of pumps. For this purpose a basin, provided with filtrators, was excavated in the east bank of the river, at the foot of Chestnut street, and the water taken thence by a canal and tunnel cut in rock, to a well distant some six hundred feet from the river, and about forty feet deep. A pump placed at low water in this shaft, raised the water to a brick culvert, which conveyed it to another engine at the Water house, now Penn square. Here it was pumped into wooden tanks, fifty feet above the bottom of the culvert leading from the Schuylkill engine house. The engines for both these buildings are said to have been very defective, the lever beams, for example, being made of wood. The boilers were large wooden chests, strongly bound through and braced on the outside, in which were placed fire-boxes of wrought iron, with tubes of cast iron. The cylinder of the Centre square engine, was cast in two pieces, united by copper, and although but six and a half feet long, and thirty inches diameter, nearly four months were spent in trying it and fitting it for use. The pumps were double-acting, and at first worked without air chambers; these were added in 1810. The engine at the Schuylkill was capable of pumping nearly a million and a half gallons in twenty-four hours; that at Centre square raised some less than a million gallons in the same time.

These works were finished in 1801, but were soon found to be inadequate to meet the wants of the city. A Boulton and Watt Engine, of six feet stroke and forty four inches cylinder, were in progress erected at the foot of Fairmount, which worked a vertical double-acting pump, and raised nearly 1,750,000 gallons of water, in twenty-four hours, to the reservoir on the hill, one hundred and two feet above low tide. Before this engine started, in Sept. 1815, a contract was made with Oliver Evans, for one of his high pressure engines, then coming into notice, and one of five feet stroke and twenty inch cylinder was accordingly put up. This engine, which upon trial raised more than three million gallons in twenty-four hours, was named in Dec. 1817; The cost of raising 2,000,000 gallons by it per day, was $81,96. The reservoir then constructed held about 3,200,000 gallons, and the water was conveyed thence by logs to the old distributing chest at Centre square. At that time, although much improvement had been made in making machinery, not a single furnace could be found large enough to cast the cylinder of the Boulton and Watt engine entire, though weighing less than two tons.

But the new works were found to be both inadequate and expensive, and the resolution to build the present work was adopted in April 1819. A dam, thrown diagonally across the stream, in order to give a great length of overfall, and consequently greater security against freshets, was constructed, mainly of hemlock crib work sunk through the mud to rock, in water thirty feet deep in some places, at high tide.

On account of the great depth at which rock was found at the Eastern end of the dam, this portion was built of earth and stone, and is considerably higher than the overfall. The dam was closed, and water flowed over it for the first time, in July 1820. The hemlock timber above low water mark having become decayed, it was entirely rebuilt in 1824 and 1825, the new work being of white pine.—The dam has withstood several freshets, and had at one time as much as ten feet ten inches of water flowing over it. The overfall is nearly 1150 feet long, and is thirteen and a half feet high, above low tide; the whole length of the dam, including the land arches of the bridge, is about 1600 feet and it backs the water up the river about six miles. From the eastern end of the dam, the mill wall is extended towards rolling rock, and the mill house, a substantial building of stone, stands between it and the stream. The lower part of this building is divided into twelve compartments, eight of which contain the wheels and their trebleys, and the other four, eight double-acting force pumps. The wheels are all breast wheels, fifteen feet long, and working under minimum head and fall of eight and a half feet, at low tide; the tide, however, rises on them, and prevents their use more than six hours each day. The diameter of the wheels is not uniform, that of the smallest being fifteen, and that of the largest eighteen feet. The pumps are sixteen inches in diameter and have from four and a half to six feet stroke. In addition to these wheels, a "Jonval Turbine" wheel was erected in 1841. It is seven feet in diameter, and drives a pump similar to those driven by the larger breast wheels. It is not impeded by rise of the tide, and can be worked twenty four hours a day. The pumps are placed almost horizontally. They are each provided with an air chamber, and force their water, with a perpendicular lift of about ninety six feet, through sixteen inch mains, to the reservoirs on the hill.

The first wheel and pump started in July, 1822; the last, the Turbine, in Dec. 1841. The perfect success of this wheel, working without interruption from tide or freshet, will solve the mean of increasing the power of the works, by substituting Turbine for breast wheels, by about fifty per cent. The amount which can now be raised is a fraction less than fourteen millions of gallons, daily. The cost of running the works in 1855, including water, oil, repairs, fuel to keep the wheels from freezing in winter, etc., was $2,75 per day, to raise a daily average of 6,200,000 gallons.

The hill is now entirely covered with reservoirs. They are all built with substantial stone walls, backed by a puddle wall of good clay, and an embankment; the bottoms are paved with bricks, laid in lime mortar, on a bed of puddled clay. Their united capacity is a little more than 22,000,000 gallons. A new reservoir somewhat nearer Girard College, was constructed in 1851, having a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons; the whole amount of storage belonging to these works is nearly 40,000,000 six gallons. The total length of iron pipes of all dimensions laid by the city is about 125 miles.

Since 1815, the district of Spring Garden, has been watered by steam works located a short distance above Fairmount, on the Schuylkill. These works comprise four Cornish engines and pumps, which raised in 1855, an average of 4,500,000 gallons daily, at a cost of $71,87; Kensington has water from two steam engines and pumps, by which 1,600,000 gallons per day were raised, costing $28,44. The cost per million gallons was

At Fairmount, by water power,	$1 20
At Schuylkill works, by steam,	13 36
At Delaware works, by steam,	18 16

Within the past year, works have been constructed on the west bank of the Schuylkill, to supply water to the citizens of West Philadelphia. In these, water is raised by steam power to the top of a stand pipe, 125 feet high, and 225 feet above low water in the basin at Fairmount; from the stand pipe it passes to the distributing and service pipes. There is therefore, no excess in case of conflagration, and the supply depends in a great measure, upon the head kept in the pipe by the constant action of the engines. As these works are not quite complete, and the engines have but recently been put in motion, it will be difficult to give statistics at present in regard to their cost or performance.

Yours, &c. G.

ARNOLD'S VITAL FLUID.—The vivifying properties of this preparation are peculiarly pleasant. The feeling of languor, and debility or lassitude, which spring changes in atmosphere are constantly causing, is entirely prevented or removed: its chemical action giving the blood those elements of vitality which the changed temperature of the air does not impart in sufficient abundance.

A Timely Caution.

WINDSOR, March 29, 1856.

Mr. Editor: From the numerous category of "discoveries," "specifics," &c., with which the present age abounds, I wish to select two articles and make a few comments upon them, through your columns.

Not long since a magic "Tooth Oil" made its debut in our midst. Under its touch tartar dissolved from the teeth, and many of our youthful friends *for a few nights*, dreamed of nothing but *phalanges* of pearls, with which to masticate their food in future. But alas! their elysian dreams have vanished in "thin air," and left an inky hue upon the enamel of their teeth; bringing forcibly to the mind of each, four important facts: 1st, that they have greatly injured the *appearance* of their teeth; 2d, that they have sown upon them the seeds of premature decay; 3d, that they have been purchasing sulphuric acid, under the name of "Tooth Oil," at the moderate price of one dollar per drachm; and 4th, that they have been completely hoaxed. From this, one lesson of great moment may be learned, viz: to eschew in future the "trickeries" of these itinerant dentists, and thereby save themselves from more dire calamities in time to come.

But evils scarcely ever visit a community single-handed. The more mature and aged, who had lost their pride for white teeth, but who were looking more for comfort, became suddenly seized with a "corn mania." Apropos, the Corn Doctor appears crying "eureka, eureka." With a zeal that would have done honor to a better cause, he set himself to work, and in a few days poulticed feet and walking sticks were plenty in our midst. Had the scene ended here, community might have *enjoyed* a right hearty laugh at the ludicrous appearance of the Corn Doctor's patients. But one of the number, a man of age, who labors under disease of the heart, has had an attack of "Senile gangrene," the cause of which is clearly traceable to the application of this "Corn Salve." It being composed of Caustic Potassa, Sub acetate of Copper, and the Extract of Belladonna, forms no very desirable compound to apply to the flesh of even the young and vigorous; but to the aged, the arteries of whose extremities are extremely liable to be in a state of ossification or degeneration, it becomes a powerful exciting cause to a malady, than which none more painful in its nature or fearful in its results, afflicts the world.

I will close by advising all to *beware of "Nelson's Corn Salve"* and *especially the aged*, unless they wish the most excruciating pain as a nocturnal companion, and Death to hasten his steps to their bedsides. Respectfully, MERIDUS.

CANCER. So painful and fatal is this humor that its action is made use of to illustrate silent and irresistible destruction. It eats out life, and robs thousands and thousands of comfort first, and then of existence. Chemistry has an antidote, or an opposite, by which to neutralize this poison, and when that antidote is properly combined with medicine, this inveterate scourge can be annihilated; the blood may be utterly and entirely freed from it forever. And this combination of chemical and medical power and action is obtained in Arnold's Globules and Vital Fluid.

THE PACIFIC.—The Asia brought no news of the lost steamer. The Spiritual Telegraph contains accounts of interviews with some of the Pacific passengers. The "spirits" say the Pacific, when six days out, struck an iceberg and went down stern-foremost, engulphing all on board, save three men who obtained a footing upon the ice, and were subsequently frozen to death.

No RAIN has fallen, in amount sufficient to be called a "fall," in this town, since the 10th of December, 1855—*one hundred and twenty days*, a third of a year, back. The latter half of last week the atmosphere was the scene of an abortive attempt to rain, but a faint drizzle was the utmost achieved. It is a good time to sweep out cisterns, these days.

THE REDOUBTS.—For many years past nothing like the illuminations in honor of the infant Prince, has been witnessed in Paris, not merely in the magnificence of the decorations, or in the art with which the brilliant display was arranged, but in the universality of the manifestation. Not only were the illuminations in great thoroughfares, such as the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards, the rue Royale, rue de la Paix, &c., but the less frequented streets, the byways, as it were, which stand apart, if not remote, from the great centre of movement. In the back streets and lanes, in more than one quarter of the capital, where no lights were ever hung out before, there were few indeed without their illumination.—

THE BOY.—The Imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eyewitness, and not from the tattle of courtiers (says the Daily News correspondent), is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chesnut-colored hair, resembling his father's.

PATENTS FOR THE EMPRESS AND BABE.—Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the imperial infant, have lately been sent to Paris, that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country not to receive any parcels for such a destination. The money spent in paying the carriage has been enormous. Of course very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders with thanks for their offer. The carriage of all those returned parcels was paid by her Majesty. Many of the presents were of a very odd character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to 20 francs.

GIFTS TO THE POOR.—The Paris Municipal Council, on receiving the news, immediately voted a sum of 200,000 francs for the poor, of which 100,000 are to be employed in redeeming bedding pledged at Mont de Piete, and the other 100,000 francs in paying the nurses of poor mothers who are in arrears.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.—Never has there been so great a demand for rich laces and embroideries, and magnificent materials of all descriptions; the embroideries executed in sewing silk, on either velvet, moire, or rich striped brocades, for dinner or evening dress, as well as for manteaux, &c. Ribbons are in great demand, and are exquisite both in design and fabric.

Bonnets are still worn very small, and rounded at the cheeks. Among the most novel of the beautiful models which fashionable milliners now display are those composed of different shades of dove color, trimmed with feathers of the same color spotted with white, and partly covered with the blonde arranged in at the crown and falling over the front. The cap of blonde, trimmed with eglantine and strings of jet beads. Another bonnet for the early spring is made of pink terry velvet, the shape very sloping; on the head there are bands fastened by satin buttons. At the edge of the crown a deep white blonde is turned back as far as the curtain. On each side are placed four curled tips of pink feathers. The inside decorations consist of blonde ruches and tiny pink feathers. Another is of Crimea green crape, (March being the month in which crape bonnets are worn in Paris); a white blonde is placed on the crown falling over the front, and forming wide plaits at the sides, under which are placed some water lilies of velvet with crape foliage.

For the last few years powder has been much worn, both in the hair and on the skin. We have had, under the monarchy and the first empire, white, pink, gold and silver powder, but it was reserved for the reign of the second empire to introduce powder of pulverized *diamonds*. This extravagant luxury has been actually worn this winter by several of the *elegantes* of Parisian fashionable life; it gives a beautiful lustre to the complexion, and nothing can be more becoming than the hair lightly powdered with this precious dust. It is calculated that a sufficient quality for an evening's toilette amounts to many hundred francs. We are told that patches are coming into favor again. The "patches" on the cheeks of belles of a century and a half ago, were assumed in order to give consolation to a Princess, suffering from a natural eruption; certainly, the fair complexion of the beautiful Empress cannot serve as an excuse to cover the bad taste of the dames of our day, who are endeavoring to revive this unnatural addition to the toilette.

A few days ago, says an English paper, one of the beautiful swans on Goshen Lake, Essex, belonging to Samuel Courtland, was seen floating dead. On being drawn to the shore, it was found that it had engaged in a mortal conflict with a monster pike. The pike had swallowed the head and neck of the swan, and being unable to disgorge it, both had died, and were found thus linked together.

BURLINGTON PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected Weekly by L. S. Piper.]

WEDNESDAY, April 9.—BUTTER, Fall-made and choice, 19 a 20c; Winter choice, 16 a 18c. BEANS, Pea and Marrowfat 1 50 a 1 75; Common 1 25 a 1 50. PEAS, Marrowfat and June, 1 50 a 1 75; Common field 87½c a 1 00. BROOMS, 75c. CHEESE, first quality, 8 a 9c; ordinary 6 a 8c. DRIED APPLES, 4 a 5c. LARD, 12 a 12½c. EGGS, 13 a 14c. POTATOES, Peach-blows 20 a 25c; Carter 35 a 40c. TALLOW, 11 a 12½c. GRAIN—Wheat 1 50 a 1 62½; Corn 60 a 62½c; Rye 75 a 80c; Oats 30 a 33. SEEDS, Herd's Grass 3 25 a 3 50; Northern Clover, 17 a 18c; Western Clover 16c. HAY, 8 00 a 10 00. APPLES, 1 50 a 2 00; CABBAGES, 4 00 a 8 00.

PRICES CURRENT

Of Produce, from Raymond, Wood & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 55 Commercial street, Boston.

BOSTON, April 8, 1856.—ASHES—Pots 6 00 a 6 25; Pearls 7 50 a 7 75. BUTTER—Extra 20c; Fair 15 a 17c; Western 14 a 18c. BEANS—Pea and Marrowfat 2 25; Common 1 50 a 1 75; CHEESE—First quality 10 a 10½c; Ordinary 5 a 8c. DRIED APPLES, 6 a 6½c. DRESSED HOGS, 7½ a 8½c. GRAIN—Corn 65 a 70c; Oats 40c; Rye 95 a 1 00; Barley 1 00 a 1 05; Peas 90 a 95c. EGGS, 15c. LEATHER—Slaughter, rough 26 a 29c; Calf Skins 15 a 30c. LARD, 10½ a 11c. POTATOES—Carters 65c; Peach Blows 35 a 38c; Whites 25 a 30c. POULTRY—Turkeys and Chickens 15 a 17; Geese 8 a 9. SEEDS—Herds Grass 3 25 a 3 50; Northern Clover 15 a 16c; Western 14 a 15c. SUGAR—Pipes, 70c a 1 00. HAY, 20 00 a 21 00. HOPS, 15 a 7½.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET,

Reported by Tobias Wright for the Free Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Tuesday, April 8th.—At Market 461 Cattle, about 350 Beeves and 41 Stores, including of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, Two and Three Year Olds.

PRICES.—MARKET BEEF—Extra, 6 50 a 6 75; First Quality 6 00 a 6 00; Second Quality 5 50 a 5 00; Third Quality, 4 00; Ordinary —. HIDES, 9c. TALLOW, 7½ a 8. PORKS, 4 0½ a 4½. CALF SKINS, 13 a 14c. VEAL CALVES, 4 00, 4 00, 4 50 a 5 00, according to quality. WORKING OXEN, (40 pair at market) 125 00, 140 00, 150 00, 175 00, a 200 00. COWS AND CALVES, 30 00, 35 00, 40 00, 45 00 a 55 00. THREE YEARS OLD, 30 00 35 00 a 40 00. SHOTS AND LAMBS, (65c at market) 4 0, 4 50, 5 00, 5 50 a 6 00; Extracted selections, 9 00, 10 00, 12 00 a 15 00; SKINS, 75c at market.

NEWSPAPER PRESS STATE—Offers—Value none; New Hampshire 30; Vermont 200; Massachusetts 100; New York none; Canada none—Total 330. Sheep and Lambs—Maine none; New Hampshire 50; Vermont 300; Massachusetts 300; New York none; Canada none—Total 650. Veal Calves—Vermont 25; Massachusetts 70—Total 95. Horses—Vermont 31. Swine none.

Remarks.—The market is about the same as last week, as to prices, but not very animated; not many buyers at market. Changing the market day on account of Fast makes somewhat of a broken market. Sheep sold rather quick at low market prices.

N. B.—Beef—Extra and the first quality includes nothing but the best large, fat, stalled Oxen. Second quality includes the best grass fed Oxen, and the best three years old Steers.

Sheep—Extra includes cossets, and when a few are selected out from lots.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

STATE OF VERMONT, } Burlington, 24 Day of
CHITTENDEN COUNTY, ss. } in April A. D. 1856.

Having canvassed the votes regularly in the Freemen of the various Towns in said County, in the first Tuesday of March A. D. 1856 for the Election of a County Commissioner for said County for the year ensuing, under the "Act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking," I, J. S. Adams Clerk of said County, in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, hereby certify the following to be a true statement of the votes as returned to me.

Whole No. of votes returned,		400
of which, Charles A. Seymour,	Rec.	400
E. H. Isaac,	"	7
E. B. Grant,	"	2
J. Haywood,	"	2
		400

I therefore declare the said Charles A. Seymour elected Commissioner for the County of Chittenden for the year ensuing, and until another is elected.

d&w1t J. S. ADAMS, Clerk.

A WORD FROM A MOTHER.

Mrs. Eliza R. Clark writes us, "I troubled my hand and suffered much. After using Sayer's Salve the pain was relieved, the inflammation removed, and my hand was cured. My children have often been afflicted with bad Bruises, and thinking that the Salve which cured my hand might help them, I used it, and to my great joy, it has cured them. No Mother with children around her, should be without a box of the Salve."

For sale in Burlington by TUTTLE, A. PECK, and A. C. SPRAGUE, Winooski, by JAS. NEWELL, and S. C. ISHAM; R. FINGERSON, Essex; H. G. HOWES, Richmond; DIXON & CO., Milton; also M. HYDE, Hinesburgh. eow

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Astonishing Success of the Oregon and Bitters.

NEW HAVEN, November 28, 1855.

Gentlemen: I feel that no sense of false modesty should deter me from expressing publicly my gratitude for the efficacy of your *Oregon and Bitters*, in restoring me to health, after enduring more than six years from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, during which time I had the best medical advice, with no benefit except temporary relief.

My case became more hopeless, from an attack of diarrhoea, which confined me to my bed for eight weeks, causing great prostration of the whole system.

About two months ago, I was so much reduced, that I could eat scarcely any food whatever, and was obliged to take my bed, in despair of ever getting any better. I read some of the certificates of remarkable cures by the *Oregon and Bitters*, and obtained a bottle of the medicine. Howsoever surprising, it is nevertheless true, that I was almost immediately relieved of every troublesome symptom of my various complaints.

I am now in better health than I have enjoyed for many years, and attribute my restoration, by the grace of God, to your invaluable medicine.

Respectfully yours. MARY E. HANOVER.

No. 24 Pair street.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale in Burlington by TUTTLE, A. PECK, and A. C. SPRAGUE, Winooski, by JAS. NEWELL, and S. C. ISHAM; R. FINGERSON, Essex; H. G. HOWES, Richmond; DIXON & CO., Milton; also M. HYDE, Hinesburgh. eow2

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say it removes pain as fully magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking Diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their homes.—*Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.*

This certifies, that I have for several years used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BROWNSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

TIVERTON, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES S. BOOMER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles 12½ cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 respectively.

Sold by A. C. SPRAGUE, Burlington, L. L. DRESSER & SON, St. Albans, and by Medicine Dealers generally. w3m&d1&w4w

CARPETS FOR SPRING SALES.—See the advertisements and take of prices, in our paper, of the New York and Carpet Company, of Boston.

MARRIED:

January 17th, by the Rev. Joshua Young, Mr. JONAS WESTON, to Miss EMILY ANN NEWTON, both of Ferrisburg.

April 3d, by the Rev. Joshua Young, Mr. ABEL STAFFORD, of Ottawa, C. W., to Miss HARRIET JONES, of Keene, N. H.

On Sunday, April 6th, by the Rev. Joshua Young, Mr. TRUMAN SHERMAN, to Mrs. SARAH ANN MCMURRAY, both of Colchester.

DIED:

In Shaftsbury, on the 13th ult., Mr. EBENEZER MARTIN, aged 87 years. Also, on the 27th ult., Mrs. CHAMBERS, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Martin, aged 87 years.

In Tinmouth, March 28th, 1856, CAPT. DAVID SAWYER, aged 88 years and 9 months.

In Montpelier, March 29th, SARAH COLBURN, daughter of Marla and Charles Lyman, aged 14.

At Cabot, Feb. 20th, of a Cancer, Col. JOHN STONE, aged 81.

Also, at Cabot, Feb. 22d, of fever Mrs. BETSEY, wife of Col. John Stone, aged 74.

Col. Stone was a native of Claremont, N. H., the 14th of the 15 children of Deacon Mathias Stone.

At the age of 22 he began for himself in half a dozen miles South of where Lemuel Clark now resides. Then all about him was wilderness. No road except an Indian River from Cabot to Plainfield, the few settlers then scattered thereon being guided by marks upon the trees, and there was no house between that of his father, Moses Stone, in Cabot and Mr. Eleazer's in Marshfield, a distance of 7 miles. Mrs. Stone was a native of Kingsbury, N. H., a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft, a Revolutionary Officer. Upon the news from Lexington reaching Cabot, Col. Stone, Capt. Cole, Lieut. Bancroft, and Elisha Rich, were mustered, and on which the company chose Capt. Cole to command, and the next day he had marched upon Bunker Hill, the New Cabot men stopped on their way being guided by marks upon the trees, and there was no house between that of his father, Moses Stone, in Cabot and Mr. Eleazer's in Marshfield, a distance of 7 miles. Mrs. Stone was a native of Kingsbury, N. H., a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft, a Revolutionary Officer. Upon the news from Lexington reaching Cabot, Col. Stone, Capt. Cole, Lieut. Bancroft, and Elisha Rich