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Ephraim Maxham

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WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1847.

NO. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, IN Hanscom's Building, corner Main and Elm Sts.

f paid in advance, or within one month,
f paid within six months,
f paid within the year, Country Produce received in payment.

Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker THE RAILROAD.

Singing through the forests, Rattling over ridges, Shooting under arches, Rumbling over bridges; Whizzing through the mountain Buzzing o'er the vale-Bless me !-this is pleasant, Riding on a rail !

Men of different "stations In the eye of Fame Here are very quickly Coming to the same ! High and lowly people, Birds of every feather, Traveling together.

Gentlman in shorts Looming very tall; Gentleman at large Talking very small Gentlemen in tights With a loose-ish mien Gentlemen in gray Looking rather green

Gentlemen quite old Asking for the news ; Gentlemen in black In a fit of "blues;" Gentlemen in claret Sober as a vicar : Dreadfully in liquor.

Stranger at the right Looking very sunny, Obviously reading Something rather funny; Now the smiles are thicker Wonder what they mean? Faith ! he's got the KNICKER-BOCKER Magazine!

Stranger on the left Closing up his peepers Now he snores amain Like the Seven Sleepers! At his feet a volume Gives the explanation, How the man grew stupid From "Association!

Market-woman careful

Of the precious casket Knowing "eggs are eggs," Tightly holds her basket: Feeling that "a smash," If it came, would surely Send her eggs to pot Rather prematurely! Ancient maiden lady

Anxiously remarks That there must be peri 'Mong so many sparks : Rougish-looking fellow, Turning to the stranger, She is out of danger.

Woman with her baby Sitting vis-a-vis; Baby keeps a-squalling Woman looks at me: Says it's tiresome talking Noises of the cars

Are so very shocking!

Singing through the forests Rattling over ridges, Shooting under arches Rumbling over bridges Whizzing through the mou Buzzing o'er the vale-Bless me !- this is pleasant. Riding on a rail

historical Sketch.

[The following beautiful scrap of history is from a review of Presect's Conquest of Pers, published in Blackwoods Magazine. It will be found of great interest.

PRESCOTT'S CONQUEST OF PERU

As the Spaniards advanced, their difficulties and uncertainties increased. Rivers impeded their progress, and they had to construct bridges and rafts. They passed through well built towns, where they saw large magazines of military stores and rations, and along handsome paved roads, shaded by avenues of trees, and watered by artificial streamlets. The fur-ther they penetrated into the country, the more ization, far beyond anything they had anticipated, and the more sensible they became of the great temerity of their enterprise. When they strove to learn the Inca's intentions and whereabouts, the contradictory information they obtained, added to their perplexity. The Inca, it was said, was at the head of fifty thousand men, tranquilly awaiting the appearance of the eight-score intruders who thus madly ran into the lion's jaws. This was discouraging enough.

And when the Spaniards reached the foot of
the stupenduous Andes, which interveined between them and Caxamalca, and were to be crossed by means of paths and passes of the most daugerous description, easily defensible by tens against thousands, their hearts failed them, and many of them were of opinion to ab-

alry and discipline gave them great advantages Perhaps it never occured to Atahuallpa that so trifling a force could contend under any circumstances, with a chance of success, against his numerous army. In their intestine wars, the Peruvians fought with much resolution .-In the battle of Quipayan, which placed the crown of Peru on Atahuallpa's head, the fight raged from dawn till sunset, and the slaughter was prodigious, both parties exhibiting great courage and obstinacy. And subsequently, in engagements with the Spaniards proofs were not wanting. After the death of Atahuallpa, on the march to Cuzco, more than one fierce fight occurred between Spanish cavalry and Peruvian warriors, in which the former had not always the advantage. When Cuzco was burned, seige was laid to its fortress; one of these valiantly defended by an Inca noble, whose single arm struck the assailants from the ramparts as fast as they attained its summit,—And when several ladders having been planted at once, the Spaniards swarmed up on all sides, and overpowered the last of his followers, the heroic savage still would not yield. Finding further resistance ineffectual, he sprang to the edge of the battlements, and casting away his war-club, wrapped his mantle around him and threw himself headlong from the summit.

Relying on the bravery of his troop, and considering that the Spaniards, although compact in array, and formidable by their horses and weapons, were in numbers most insignificant, it is probable the Inca felt sure of catching and caging them whenever he chose, and was therefore in no hurry to do it, but, like a cat with a mouse, chose to play with before devouring them.

This agrees with the account given in an imperfect manuscript, the work of one of the old

conquerors, quoted by Mr. Prescott:—
"Holding us for very little, and not reckoning that a hundred and ninety men could offend him, he allowed us to pass through that defile, and through many others equally as bad, because really, as we afterwards knew and ascertained, his intention was to see us, and question us to whence we came, and who had sent us, and what we wanted * * and afterwards to take our horses and the things that most pleased him, and to sacrifice the remain-

These calculations were more than neutralized by decision and craft of the white man. Established in Caxamalca, whose ten thousand inhabitants had deserted the town on his apapproach, Pizarro beheld before him a "white as snow-flakes, for the space apparently of seble, says an eye witness, 'a very starry heaven,' little hand. "All," says one of the Conquistadores, "remaining with much fear, because we were so few, and had entered so far into the and nobly justified his followers' confidence.cast by executing a project of unparalled bold-

The Inca who very soon assumed a dictatorial tone, had ordered the Spaniards to occupy the gold was to be piled up as high as the Inca buildings on the chief square at Caxamalca, could reach, which was about nine feet from and no others, and had also signified his intention of visiting the strangers so soon as a fast twice with silver. Pizarro having accepted he was keeping should be at an end. The square, or rather triangle, was of great extent, and consisted of a stone fortress, and of large; the captive sovereign took measures to collect and consisted of a stone fortress, and of large;

On the appointed day, Atahuallpa made his variously estimated by Pizarro's secretary and others there present, at from thirty to fifty thousand men. These halted at a short distance from the town; the Inca began to pitch his tents, and sent word to Pizarro that he had postponed his visit to the following morning. floor of the Inca's prison.

The Spanish leader deprecated this change of "Amongst the plants the plan, and said that he fully expected Atahuallpa to sup with him; whereupon the Inca, either from good nature, or lured by the prospect of a feast, entered the town with a comparatively small retinue.

"He had brought with him," says Hernando Pizarro, in a manuscript letter, "five or six played in the waters at the base." thousand Indians, unarmed, save with small clubs, and slings, and bags of stones."

a throne of gold, borne on an open litter, by Peruvian nobles on a rich azure livery, the Inca came, and paused in the square. Not a spiring against the Spaniards. These, and es-Spaniard was to be seen, save Fray Vicente de Valverde, Pizarro's chaplain, who, by means of an interpreter, addressed the royal visitor in for the Inca's death. They had already dia homily which, to judge from the multiplicity of subjects it embraced, can have been of no and watered by artificial streamlets. The further they penetrated into the country, the more convinced they were of its resources and civilfinally, with singular coolness, requested his astonished hearer to change his religion, and become a tributary of the Emperor. Naturally offended at such presumptuous propositions Atahuallpa answered with some heat, and threw down a bible or breviary which he had taken from the friar's hand. The friar hurried to Pizarro.

"Do you not see,"said he, "that whilst we waste our breath talking to this dog, the fields are filling with Indians? Set on at once! I

Slay! Slay! mass or massacre. The old in the court, who rejected the last evidence of the Romish priest, covetous of converts. The sword in one hand, the crucifix in the of the tribunal. But their objections were single night; whence it came to be a proverb of the tribunal. But their objections were single night; whence it came to be a proverb in Spain, Juega et Sol antes que amanezca, most daugerous description, easily defensible by tens against thousands, their hearts failed them, and many of them were of opinion to abandon the original plan and take the road to Cuzco, which wound along the foot of the mountains, broad, shady, and pleasant. Pizarro was deaf to this proposal. His eloquence and firmness prevailed, and the Andes were crossed, with much toil, but without molestation from the Peruvians.

It is difficult to understand the Inea's motives in thus neglecting the many opportunities afforded him annihilating the Spaniards. His whole conduct at this time is mysterious and unaccountable, greatly at variance with the energy and asgacity of which he had given proof

but stand and be slaughtered. The square was soon converted into a shambles.

"Even as they fell,"in files they lay,"

slain in cold blood and innocent of offence. At last "such was the agony of the survivors under the terrible pressure of their assailants, that a large body of Indians, by their convulsive struggles, burst through the wall of stone and dried clay, which formed part of the boun-dary of the plaza!" And the country was covered with the fugitives, flying before the ter-

rible sweep of the Spanish sabre.
"The Marquis," said Pedro Pizarro, "call ed out, saying, "let none wound the Inca, un-der pain of his life."

Atahuallpa was to be made prisoner, not killed.

Around him a faithful few, his nobles and court, fought desperately to protect their so-Unarmed, they grappled with the vereign. Unarmed, they grappled with the Spaniards, clung to their horses, and tried to drag them from their saddles. The struggle was of short duration, and night approached when, several of the palanquin bearers having been slain, the litter was overturned, and the Inca fell into the arms of Pizarro, and his comrades. He was carefully secured in an adjacent building, the news of his capture quickly spread, and the whole Indian army disbanded and fled, panic-struck at the loss of their sovereign. The number that fell that day is ariously stated.

"They killed the mall," says one authority, nephew of Atahuallpa, on whose testimony Mr. Prescott inclines to place reliance, " with horses, with swords, with arquebuses, as though they were sheep. None made resistance, and

out of ten thousand not two hundred escaped." This is probably an exaggeration. Other acounts state the number of dead as far smaller, but there appears ground to believe that four or five thousand fell. The example was terrible, and well suited to strike the Peruvians with terror. But the extermination of the whole Indian army would have been of less importance than the single captive Pizarro had made, and whom agreeable to his promise, he had to sup with him when the fight was done. Deprived of their sovereign, and viewing with superstitious awe the audacious strangers who had dared to lay hands on his sacred person, the Indians lost heart, and were no longer to

The capture of the Inca, although so important and benficial in its results, occas floud of pavilions, covering the ground as thick Pizarro some embarrasement He was anxious to march upon the capital, but feared to risk veral miles." In front of the tents were fixed himself on the roads and mountains with the the warriors' lances; and at night inumerable Inca in his keeping; and as he could not spare watch-fires, making the mountain slope resem- a sufficient guard to leave behind with him, he was compelled to wait patiently for reinforcestruck doubt and dismay into the hearts of that ments. Atahuallpa, who did not want penetration, but, in the words of an old manuscript, was very wise and discreet, a friend of knowledge, and subtile of understanding," soon found where we could not receive succors." All, out that the Spaniards were at least as eager most moderate account makes it twenty-two tablished. And serious as this uprising was,

low, wide-doored halls, that seemed intended for barracks. Upon this square Pizarro prepared to receive his royal visitor:

On the appointed day, Atahuallpa made his the Inca's ransom. The agreement was that appearance, at the head of his numerous army, it should not be melted, but piled up in the room in whatever form it arrived, which gave Atahuallpa some advantage. Goblets, salvers, vases, and curious imitations of plants and an imals, were amongst the heterogeneous contri-butions that soon began to rise high upon the

" Amongst the plants the most beautiful was the Indian corn, in which the golden ear was sheathed in its broad leaves of silver, from it sprang a rich tassel of threads of the same precious metal. A fountain was also much ad mired, which sent up its sparkling jet of gold while birds and animals of the same metal

But the greedy conquerors grew impatient, and thought the gold came too slowly, although In fact, it appears from all accounts that on some days a value of fifty or sixty thousand very few of them had any arms at all. Upon castelanes was added to the store. Rumors vided all that had arrived of the ransom, equivalent to the enormous sum of two millions and a half sterling, besides fifty thousand marks of

At last the Inca was brought to trial on the most absurd charges, "having reference to na-tional usages, or to his personal relations, over which the Spanish conquerors had no jurisdiction. Thus, he was accused of idolatry and adultery, and of squandering the public revenues since the conquest of the country by the Spaniards. His death, in short, was decreed, and his butchers were not very nice about the whole conduct at this time is mysterious and unaccountable, greatly at variance with the energy and sagacity of which he had given proof in his administration of the empire, and wars against Hussear. Nothing was easier than to cruah the enerosching feneigners in the defiles of the Cordillers, instead of allowing them to descend safely into the plain, where their cav-

debared escape by the bodies of the dead, could and guarantees for the safety of the Spaniards. "What have I done, or my children," said the unfortunate monarch, "that I should meet such a fate? And from your hands," added he to Pizarro-"you, who have met friendship and kindness from my people, with whom I have shared my treasures, who have received nothing but benefits from my hands.

Adding hypocrisy to cruelty, Pizarro affected emotion. In its sincerity we cannot believe, or that he could not, had he chosen, have say ed Atahuallpa.

"I myself," says Pedro Pizarro, ever his ousin's eulogist and advocate, "saw the Marquis weep." We believe Pedro lies, or was mistaken, that the tears were of the sort called crocodile's.

We have no faith in the tenderness of the stern and iron-hearted conqueror of Peru. Although the Inca's ransom had not been made up to the full amount promised, Pizarro had acquitted his prisonor some time previously to his death, of any further obligation on

that score. With respect to his ransom, Dr. Tschudi gives some interesting particulars, doubtless true in the main, although exagger ated in the details.

"The gold which the Inca got together in Caxamaeca and the neighborhood, was hardly sufficient to fill half the room. He therefore sent messengers to Cuzco, to complete the amount out of the royal treasury; and it is said that eleven thousand llamas, each bearing a hundred weight of gold, really started thence for Caxamaeca. But before they arrived, Atahuallpa was hung. The terrible news ran like a lighted train through the whole country, and reached the Indians who were driving the heavy laden llamas over the uplands of Central Peru. Panic-stricken, they buried their treasures upon the very spot where the terribly dispersed in all directions."

their prisoner brought its own punishment.-The buried treasure whatever its amount, has never been recovered, although great efforts 26th of April, 1538, Almagro fell into the have been made. Either the secret has perishhave been made. Either the secret has perish-ed with its possessors, or those Peruvians to first meeting had bitterly disliked him. whom it has been handed down, persist with sullen and impenetrable reserve that forms a distinguishing trait in their character, in preventing their white oppressors from reaping the

penefit of it. With the death of Atahuallpas the principal langer incurred by the Spaniards in Peruthat, namely, of a combined and simultaneous uprising of the nation may be said to have terminated. Subsequently, it is true, under the Inca Manco, a terrible insurrection occurred: perhaps the most formidable that the Spaniards had seen, boldly assailed them, burned Cuzco, and beleagured them in the citadel. At one time Pizarro felt the greatest uneasiness as to the possible result of this last effort for Peruvian independence. Seven hundred Christians save one, the presiding genius of the venture, to accumulate gold as to disseminate their re-who showed himself equal to the emergency, ligion. He offered to buy his liberty, and a was still sufficient craft and treachery left roomful of gold was the prodigious ransom he amongst the Spaniards to reduce the insurgents, Pizarro saw that retreat was impossible, inac- proposed. The length of the appartment he and inflict a terrible and bloody chastisement.

feet. Hernando Pizarro says it was thirty- there hardly seems to have been a probability five. The width was seventeen feet, and the of the extermination of the Spaniards in Peru, or of their expulsion from the country, at any period subsequent to Atahuallpa's execution The throne vacent, the rights of succession uncertain, the ancient institutious of the country fell to pieces, and anarchy ensued. Peruvian generals gathered their armies around them. seized the provinces, declared themselves independent, and were beaten in detail. Difficulties and hardships were still in store for the conquerors: privations and painful marches. and sharp encounters; but they were strength-ened by reinforcements, cheered by success, and urged on by their thirst for gold, which was irritated rather than assuaged by the rich booty they had made.

After crowning with his own hands a brothr of Atahuallpa, selected in preference to Manco, the legitimate heir to the throne, as more likely to be a docile instrument in his hands, Pizarro marched upon Cuzco, the much talked of metropolis of Peru, with a force that now nearly amounted to five hundred men, one third of them cavalry. After a sharp skirmish or two, in which the Peruvians displayed much spirit and bravery, the conquerors entered the capital. They were disappointed in the amount of booty found there. Their expectations must have been outrageous, for the spoil was very large. The great temple was studded with gold plates; its gardens glittered with ornaments of the same precious metal. In a cavern ed age.
near the city they found a nember of pure gold "Wh vases, and ten or twelve statutes of women, as large as life, some of gold, others of silver. The stores of food, and of manufactures for clothing and ernament, were very numerous and considerable. And there were women's dresses composed entirely of gold beads; and "in one place they met with ten planks or bars of solid silver, each piece being twenty feet in length one foot in bredth, and two or three inche thick." But the rapacious Spaniards were not content, and some of the inhabitants were barbarously tortured to compel them to reveal their hidden stores of wealth.

Gold lost its value, and the commonest ne cessaries of life rose to exorbitant prices. A plunged into his body. quire of paper was worth ten golden dollars, a bottle of wine fetched sixty. And the inher-Some few honest and humane men there were had received in his share of spoil, a golden

Play away the sun before sunrise."

With the capture of Cusco, or very soon afterwards, the unity of the Spanish conquest in Peru may be said to have ceased. Previous to that event, all were subordinate to Pizarro; to that event, all were substituted to none claimed independence of him, he kept his men together, and with his whole force—excepting the small garrision at St. Miguel—pushed ng the small garrision at St. Miguel—pushed far the most romantic and adventurous per-iod of Spanish operations in the empire of the Incas. But now other cavaliers of fortune, od soldiers, and men of experience in Ame m warfare, turned their attention to Peru cager to share its treasures and territory.
Among these, the governor of Guatimala, Pedro
de Alvarado, one of the Cortes' officers, was
conspicuous. Early in 1584, he landed at the
Bay of Caraques, at the head of five hundred

men, "the best equipped and most formidable array that had appeared yet in the southern." They marched towards the rich province of Quito, which they believed to be still unexplor- tion we have occasionally heard discussed; and ed, but suffered frightfully on the road; and the result invariably come to is worth mentionto discover the hoof prints of Spanish chargers, proving that they had been forstalled. Ben-alcazar, governor of San Miguel, had entered the province with one hundred and forty men, some native auxiliaries. He had been met

Among the conquerors themselves, dissenspecimens of its riches and manufactures. had Pizarro, extending them seventy leagues further south, and empowered Almagro to discov-

rankling recollection of former feuds, soon octhough a temperary reconciliation was effected. a civil war at last broke out, where both parbattle-cries on the bloody field of Las Salinas, in the neighborhood of Cuzco, where, on the

told to Hernando Pizarro that Almagro was like to die. 'Heaven forbid," he exclaimed, 'that this

hould come to pass before he falls into my hands! After such a speech, Almagro's fate scarce

admitted of a doubt. He was brought to trial and found guilty. He was to have been executed on the public square of Cuzco; but public sympathy was so strongly enlisted on his an Indian army, the boldest best equipped, and side, that it was thought more prudeut to make an end of him in his dungeon.

The chief apparent movers of his death, Hernando and Gonzalo Pizarro, were among the principal mourners at his funeral-thus aping the hypocrisy of their brother Francisco, who had paid similar honors to his vistim Atahuallpa. The Marquis himself was on his way to Cuzco during Almagro's trial of which he was cognisant. He lingered upon the road, and upon reaching the river Abancay he learned his rival's death. The old farce was played overagain. He shed tears for whose sincerity none gave him credit. Speedily forgetting this mockery of woe, he entered Cuzco in triumph. riehly dressed, and with a clang of martial

But the crimes of this great conqueror and bad man were destined to meet punishment.— By the sword he had risen—by the sword he was to perish; no ton some well-fought battle field, with shouts of victory ringing in his ear, but in his palace hall, by the assassin's blade. In his own fair capital of Lima, the city of the Kings, the gem of the Pacific, which had sprung up under his auspices with incredible rapidity-for Pizarro seemed to impart his vast energy to all about him-a score of conspirators, assembled at the house of Almagro's son, plotted his death.

It was on a Sunday in June, 1541, at the hour of dinner, that they burst into his apart ments, with cries of " Death to the tyrant!" A number of fvisitors were with him, but they were imperfectly armed, and deserted him escaping by the windows. His half-brother Martinez de Alcantara, two pages, and as many cavaliers, were all who stood forward in favor of their chief. They soon fell, overpowered by numbers, and covered with wounds. But Pizarro was not the man meekly to meet his death. Alone, without armor, his cloak around one arm, his good sword in his right hand, the old hero kept his cowardly assailants at bay, with a vigor and intrepedity surpassing his advanc-

"What ho!" he cried, "traitors! have you come to kill me in my own house?" At these words two of the traitors fell be

neath his blows. Rada the chief of the conspirators, impatient of the delay, called out "Why are we so long about it? Down with the tyrant!"

Taking one of his companions, Navaez, in his arms, he thrust him against the Marquis. Pizarro, instantly grappling with his apponent, ran him through with his sword. But at that moment he received a wound in the throat, and reeling he sank on the floor, while the swords of Rada and several of the conspirators were

"Jesu!" exclaimed the dving man; and and his butchers were not very nice about the pretext. It was found expedient to get rid of him; and under such circumstances a reason to condemn is as easily found as a rope to hang. Some four honors and honors are as a rope to hang.

> WITTY AND WISE. Two persons, I believe husband and wife, being very much at variance, referred their quarrel to Mr. Howels.-Each accused the other, and both declared themselves to be without blame. Mr. Howels heard them very patiently, and then said, 'My judgment is this, let the innocent forgive the

crusty husbands, and gay and giddy wives:

"Pleasure is to a woman what the sun is to a flower; if moderately enjoyed it beautifies, refreshes and improves; if immoderately, it withers, desolates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessare the full developement of her charms, a shade and the shower are to the rose, coing its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

SEARCH FOR WIVES. Where do men usually discover the women

who afterwards become their wives, is a ques-

on emerging, with greatly diminished numbers, ing to our lady readers. Chance has much to from the Puertos Nevados, a terrible mountain do in the affair; but then there are important passage where many of the troopers were froz- governing circumstances. It is certain that en in their saddles, they had the mortification few men make a selection from ball rooms, or any other places of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninetynine hundredths of all the finery with which by the Indian general Ruminavi; but the son women decorate or load their persons, go for of the Moor was more than a match for the nothing, as far as husband-catching is concern-Peruvian, and after some well contested fights, ed. Where and how, then, do men find their the standard of the Castile waved over Quito's wives? In the quiet homes of their parents capital. Almagro, who had heard of Alvarado's or guardians—at the fireside, where the do-landing, soon joined Benalcazar, and together mestic graces and feelings alone are demonthey marched to oppose their intruding coun- strated. These are charms which most surely trymen. At one time a battle seemed immin- attract the high as well as the humble. Against ent, but matters were finally compromised, these, all the finery and airs in the world sink Alvarado receiving one hundred thousand into insignificance. We shall illustrate this by pesos de oro, and re-embarked his men. an anecdote, which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year sions soon broke out. Charles the Ffth, to 1773, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, in whom Hernando Pizarro had been sent to give Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was an account of events in Peru, and to submit advised by his physicians to go to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared received the envoy most favorably. He con-firmed his previous grants of land to Francisco would not pay him the attention which he would not pay him the attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleaser and occupy the country for two hundred ure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they leagues south of that, therefore resolved to accompany him. They Disputes about boundaries imbittered by the proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were curred between Pizarro and Almagro; and not to be seen in any of the gay fashionable though a temperary reconciliation was effected, circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home excert mournful message was delivered to them, and ties fought nominally for the honor and profit to attend him, either to take the air or drink ispersed in all directions."

of the Spanish king, and in reality for their the waters; in a word, they lived a most reEleven thousand hundred weight of gold! own peculiar behoof and ambition. "El Rey cluse life in the midst of a town then the resort If this be true, the cruelty of the Spaniards to y Almagro!" "El Rey y Pizarro!" were the of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe. This exemplary attention to their father procured these three amiable sisters the admiration of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so "Before the battle of Salinas, it had been just a title. They were all married to noblemen; one to the Earl of Beverly, another to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is justice to them to say that they reflect honor on their rank, rather than derive any from it.

[From the Savannah (Geo.) Republican.] INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON PROSPERITY.

DOMESTICS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION .-One of our merchants advertises in our paper, that he has just received a large consignment of Boston laths; and it strikes us, and must strike others, as not a little remarkable, that a population, living in the very heart of one of the best lumber regions of the United States; with thousands of fallen pine trees in the forests in their immediate neighborhood, should be indebted to Northern enterprise for the ery laths with structed.

Another instance arrested our attention a short time ago. In visiting the rice plantation of a friend on the Savannah river, we observed, stamped on the side of the rowboat which carried us, the name of the maker, in New York; while one of our Carolina friends, a great lecturer on agriculture, and president of agricultural societies, gets even his 'pig yokes' from the North, instead of making them on his own plantation.

While such supine indolence, and such a short-sighted policy prevail among us, the South must and will remain tributary to the superior industry and energy of the North, which profits by her neglect of her own true

The resources of the South need only be developed, to give her children wealth and comforts. Nature has done far more for us than for our Northern brethren, but they have husbanded their resources, while we have squandered and neglected ours.

Take, for example, the State of Georgia.-Vast quantities of her timber are now rotting in her forests, while Northern lumber comes into our port. The finest water power in the world, which might be converted into a thousand useful purposes, is allowed to waste itself over rocks in its channel. The shad fishery on the Savannah river is yearly made a source of large profit to a company from Maine. Our canal furnishes our city only with eels and water lilies! instead of being completed to bring us down the lumber and the products of the Ogeechee; and, in one word, we continue poor, cause we will not make the effort to become rich by developing the actual resources in our

Agriculture and commerce absorb most of the energies of the portion of our people who will work, while the class of "unproductive consumers" at the South is fearfully large.

The professions have much to answer for in this respect. Many sturdy young fellows, who would enjoy both health and competence, if following the plough, are wasting their energies and their lives in a fruitless chase after cases," either legal, medical, or clerical, to

the great loss of community and their own. Georgia, we are happy to see, is waking up the former stupid idea, that a gentleman was one who were white kids, and never worked, is fast giving place to the sounder doctrine, that the workingmen (either with hand or brain) are the true nobility of a country, and stamp its character at home and abroad. Upon the present generation rests the duty of developing the internal resources of the State; of employ-ing her water power in turning the busy wheels ing her water power in turning the ousy wheels of factories; in exploring her mineral treasures; in increasing her exports of lumber, and developing all her countless resources. We called attention, the other day, to Mr. Artopo's enterprise, near Macon, for preparing Georgia marble; and brass foundries in Augusta; in our own city, Mr. Webb's saw mills are encounted in sawing out laths; all of which are, gaged in sawing out laths; all of which are, we trust, but the first step towards greater improvements in our home products for

Smoke, but smoke sparingly, and smaking, say : This wood is of myself an emblem true; Death is the fire; like smoke life fades away

And in the ashes, I my lifeless body view.

This and That.

THE DROWNING OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE, RELATED IN THE

In the year 1830, there was hovering on the African coast a large clipper-brig, called the Brilliante, commanded by a desperado named Homans. Homans was an Englishman by and in Cuba, as the most successful slaver of his day. The brig was owned by two men residing in Havana, one an Englishman, the other a Spaniard. She was built to carry six hundred negroes, and in her Homans had made ten successful voyages, actually landing in Cuba five thousand negroes! The brig carried ten guns, had thirty sweeps and a crew of sixty Spaniards, the most of them old pirates, as desperate as their commander. An English brig of war, which attacked her, was so cut up in hull and rigging, that she was abandoned and soon after sunk; an English sloop of war attempted to carry the Brilliante with boats, which were beaten off with great slaughter. Now it was known that Homans was again on the coast, and it was resolved to make another attempt to take him, with the evidence of his guilt on board. The arrangements for this purpose were well made. He was allowed to take in his cargo of negroes and set sail.

The Brilliante had not lost sight of the coast when the quick eye of her commander discovered that he was entrapped. Four cruisers, three of them English and one American, had been laying in wait for him, and escape was hopeless. In running away from one, he would come within the reach of another. Night was coming on, and Homans was silently regarding his/pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails of the brig flapped idly-the wind died away, and the slaver was motionless on the waters.-"This will not do," Homans muttered, knocking away the ashes from his cigar-"their boats will be down upon me before I am ready for the visit," and as he said this, his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was diabolical. It was evident enough that he meditated some desperate plan.

A dozen sweeps were got out, and the vessel moved slowly through the water. Meantime, the darkness having deepened, Homans

proceeded to carry out his design. The cable attached to the heaviest anchor was taken outside of the hawse hole, and carried round the rail of the brig, extending from the bow, aft round the stern, and then forward on the other side. The hatches were then taken off, and the negroes passed up, each securely ironed by the wrists. As the miserable wretches came up from the hot hold, into the fresh air, they expressed by their looks a gratitude which would have softened the heart of any but the fiend in whose power they were. Without a word they were led to the side, and made to bend over the rail, outside of which the chain ran. 'The irons which clasped their wrists were then fastened by smaller chains to the links of the cable. It was slow work, but at the end of four hours, six hundred Africans, male and female, were bending over the rail of the brig, in a painful position, holding by their chained hands to a huge cable, which was attached to a heavy anchor, suspended by a single sling from the bow.

Homans himself examined the fastenings to see that every negro was strongly bound to the chain. This done, he ordered the pen work of the hold to be broken up, brought on deck, bound up in matting, and well filled with shot, and thrown overboard. The work was completed an hour before day break, and now the only witnesses of Homans's guilt were atta to that fatal chain. Homans turned to his mate, and with a smile full of meaning, said, in Spanish-

"Harro, take an axe and go forward. The wind will come off to us soon. Listen for the

word, and when you hear it, cut the sling." The man went forward, and Homans turned and in vain endeavored to penetrate the darkness. "I don't want to lose the niggers," he said, speaking aloud-"and yet I dare not wait until daylight. I wish I knew where the hounds were."

At that instant the report of a gun reached his ear, then another and another, and another, in different directions. The cruisers were fir-

That's enough," exclaimed Homans, "I know where you are." Then raising his voice he cried, "Harro, are you ready? the wind will reach us soon." "Ay, ay, sir," was the response.

In a few minutes the sails began to fill, and the vessel moved slowly through the water. "How much water do you suppose we have here?" asked Homans, turning to the man at "Fifty fathoms, at least," was the reply.

"That will do," the slaver muttered, and he walked forward, and examined carefully the "chain gang," as he brutally termed his diabolical invention.

The negroes sent up piteous groans. For many hours they had been bent over in this unnatural position, by which they were suffering the keenest torture.

The breeze strengthened, and the Brilliante dashed like a racer over the deep. Homans hailed from the quarter deck, while his men, collected in groups, witnessed unmoved the consummation of the plan.

"Are you ready, Harro?"

"Ay, ay, sir."
Homans looked around, and out into the darkness, which was fast giving way to the

morn. Then he thundered out-

There was the sound of a single blow, a heavy plunge, and as the cable fell off the side, a crash, above which rose one terrible shrick —it was the last cry of the murdered Africans. A few days ago, just at nightfall, —it was the last cry of the murdered Africans. One moment more, and all was still. Six

hundred human beings had gone down with that anchor and chain, into the depths of the ocean! Two hours after daybreak, the Brilliante was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruisers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes were found on board.

LADY JANE GREY. This most accomplished and amiable female, nearly allied to the royal family, and devoted to the Protestant religion, was put to death at the early age of eighteen. The night before she was believed, she sent a Greek Testament to her sister Catharine, with

this high encomium written at the end of it; "I have sent you, good sister Catharine, a book, which, although it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, yet inwardly, it is of more worth than precious stones. It is the book, dear sister, of the law of the Lord. It is his testament and last will, which he bequeathed unto us, whetches, which shall lead you to the path of eternal joy : and if you with a good mind read it, and do with an earnest mind propose to follow it,

inherited his lands, so, if you apply diligently to this book, seeking to direct your life after it, you should be an inheritor of such riches as neither the coveteous shall withdraw from you, neither theif shall steal, neither the moths cor-

An Honest Face. We love to look at a frank, open, honest face. It does us as much good as, any shower bath. . In this world of brass and impudence, of sneering scornful, haughty, and self-important looks, how consoling the feeling, how grateful to the heart, is an honest, pleasant, smiling face. In the midst of fears, of perplexities, of sorrows, we have one whom we can trust, in whose words we can confide, and whose actions will never give us pain. We are sometimes insulted in a crowd, sometimes harshly treated; but, in beholding such a face, we are calm and reconciled-justice will be done us, though we should not open our lips. Heaven multiply such facestrue indexes of generous feelings and christian hearts. The possessor of such must be renewed, regenerated, and sanctified by a power above

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE. The French papers state that the Chamber of Peers lately discussed a petition of Jerome Benaparte, ex-king of Westphalia, who de manded the abrogation, so far as regarded himself, of the law banishing the family of Napoleon. M. Dupin's report on the petition expressed the highest respect and sympathy for the Prince, but concluded by recommending its reference to the board of information. The Prince de la Moskowa (Ney) then rose to support the prayer of the petitioner. "His histo-" he said, "is that of our glory and reverses, and by a banishment of thirty years he has amply explated the crime of being the brother of the Emperor." Gen. Baron Pelet, who followed, bore testimony to the military talent, bravery and patriotism of Jerome Bonaparte. "Most of the members of this House ho wear epauletts," said the General, "saw him on the plains of Waterloo display the most obstinate and brilliant courage. And I assert, gentlemen, on my conscience, that if every commander had made efforts such as those of Prince Jerome, the victory would have been gained as early as 5 o'clock, previous to the arrival of the Prussians." Victor Hugo observed that it would be preferable to refer the petition to his old companion in arms, Marshal Soult, president of the council. M. Hugo proclaimed himself the champion of exiles, and believed that he was serving the government by recommending it to be magnanimous and intelligent. M. Dumon concurred with M. Hugo, but regretted that the law, enacted in 1832, against the family of the Emperor, could not be abrogated with safety to the repose of the country and the stability of the throne. A large number of members participated in the debate, which finally concluded with the following appeal from Gen. Gourgaud: "Gentlemen, to-day is the anniversary of the battles of Marengo and Friedland. I appeal to you all, my old comrades, generals, admirals, magistrates, who have served in the imperial government, will you permit history to say The Chamber of Peers has celebrated such glorious anniversaries by passing to the order of the day on the petition of the brother of the emperor,-of the brother of him who wished to make France the first of nations?"

The report was adopted; though there is mately be granted.

BROTHERLY LOVE.—Don Miguel once visited his army before Oporto, and at one time, in riding along the lines, was visible to his dear brother Don Pedro. The two worthies, accounts state, simultaneously cocked their respective telescopes to their eyes, and viewed each other, like two strange cats. On Pedro's putting down his glass, he remarked to Sir John Milly Doyle, "Hang me if I see any alteration in the scamp!" And we have heard from head quarters that by a curious coinci-dence, so closely did their fraternal feelings assimilate, that Miguel, on finishing his examination of his brother's person, exclaimed, "He has the same scheming, vagabond countenance he always had."

WASHINGTON. In the management of his private affairs he exhibited an exact yet liberal economy. His funds were not prodigally wasted on capricious and ill-examined schemes, nor refused to beneficial, though costly improvemets. The re-establishment, therefore, competent to that extensive establishment which his reputation, added to an hospitable temper, had, in some measure, imposed upon him, and to those donations which real distress has a right to claim from opulence. In speculations he was a real republican, devoted to the constitution of his country, and to that system of equal political rights on which it is founded. Real liberty, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of the government. Dog This Do

bove the ordinary period.

Among the paintings exhibited at Paris this year, is a landscape by an artist who was born without hands or arms, and who paints with the help of his feet alone.

A writer in the Mobile Advertiser gives the

following shocking narrative: "Some scenes that we occasionally witness here, would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, let it be as great as a man's fynger, and with it ing most piteously, and making all sorts of gesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, from which the blood was rushing forth; holding his head was his weep ing wife, and weeping around were his little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused, for gold, to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beauti- Piano-forte, in Waterville, and also by arful girl, who stood by, her beautiful hair dishevelled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks.

"Tom, my covey, what are you doing with that 'ere dog?" "It's all in my line, d'ye see; for I've jist

sot up bizziness, and drives it all the time."
"Then what is your line of bizziness?" "The deg trade, to be sure. I finds dogs and gets the reward. This dog belongs to that gemman in the chaise yonder. When he sees the dog is gone, you know, he offers a reward in the Sun newspaper, and I takes him home."

Official returns for Massachusetts show that with males (bachelors) the average duration of life was 36 years, but 56 with married men. Bachelors, then, not in a fortune-hunting sense, should marry, to live.



WATERVILLE, SEPT. 2.

KEEP AT WORK.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was one of the curses resulting from the "fall." It is in itself the best evidence that 'His judgements are tempered with mercy." We need not make the fruitless inquiry how man would have eaten his bread had the serpent failed in his efforts?—it is enough to know he would not have had to "sweat for it." And appetite than he now does? "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet," and so is his bread, of however coarse material.

dustry, has more of blessing than of curse. - ator and Governor of N. York. Very few have thoroughly tried both idleness and industry; but it requires little shrewdness to make a comparison. Look where you will, upon the man who has nothing to do, and whether rich or poor, you will invariably find him not be so? his system not only loses the benefits labor was designed to confer, but his conscience is always telling him he is a useless being. Who could be happy with a constantly accusing conscience? The idle poor have a louble punishment-want pinches at the same s his own fault.

There are apologies enough for poverty, but erally without excuse-though it does not alvays result from either laziness or indolence. The mechanic may occasionally be out of employment; but it is his own fault if such an occurrence be of sufficient duration to produce a pinch of means for daily bread. When his regular calling throws him from the track, he can always seize upon an expedient, for the time being, (if not provided with it in his pocktime being, (if not provided with it in his pock-et,) to meet imperative calls, without getting interest for her new treasure being equal to in debt for them. With money in his purse, her own, a thing which the constitution of his he can wait if he choose; but without it his im- nature and the arrangements of his business mediate wants are supplied at somebody's risk, renders impossible. He will love his infant strong probability that the petition will ulti- and with a proportionate sacrifice of his own as he ought, his wife's first object. But if she hold of something—the axe, the hoe, the rake, infant, she is doing wrong to both. If her hus- girls their faces. that if he only earn his board, he secures at the same time health, cheerfulness and independence. While he is doing this he can watch for an opportunity to do better. There is talk with him and make him comfortable, there less disgrace in the humblest labor than in the is a mischief done which never can be repaired. most honorable idleness.

But the most shameful of all idleness is that which has its root in laziness. The man who does nothing, when health and strength, with poverty for a backer, admonish him to be up and doing, is beyond the reach of shame. He can in no contingency feel either independence or self respect. We care not how fine his coat, or how soft and white his hands; if his bills are accumulating while his pockets are unprepared to meet them, he would be much more espectable in the humblest labor, that would merely pay for his bread as fast as he cats it. The idler is always a thief, for he steals the time of those with whom time is money.

Aside from the tread-mill, there is but one proper remedy for laziness, and that frequently fails. Still it ought always to be tried .-The recipe is thus given in an old English work, published in 1557, by one "Andrew

Boorde, Phisyche Doctoure":-"The 151 chapitre doth shew of an evil fever the which doth combat young persons, named A spoonful of scraped horse-radish put into the fever burden (lazy fever.) Among all the pan of milk, will keep it sweet many days fevers, I had almost forgotten the fever burden with which many younge men, younge women, maydens, and other younge persons, bee sore infected now-a-days. The cause of this infirm-itee: This fever doth come naturally, or els by evyll and slouthful brynging up. If it do come by nature, then the fever is incurable, for it can never get out of the flesh that is bred in the bone. If it come by slouthful brynging up, it may be helpen by diligent labour. A remedy There is nothing for the fever burden, as is enguentum baculinum: that is to say, take a stick, wand of a yard of length and more, and anoynt the back and shoulders well, morning and evening, and do this 21 days; and if this fever will not be helpen in that tyme, let them be aware of wagginge on the gallows; and whyles they they do take theyr medicine, put on lubber wort in theyr potage."

> We are requested to state that Miss PIERCE, from Pennsylvania, will give instruction on the rangements with the Principals of the Academy and Institute, to pupils of those institutions, who may desire it.

> Refer to the Principals, or to Rev. Mr. Thurston, at Gen. Simons's ... had Localine

MEXICO.

A telegraphic despatch at Boston on Saturday announced a somewhat formidable attack upon Maj. Lally's command. According to the Traveller, the skirmish took place about eight miles from the National Bridge, the guerillas attacking simultaneously in front, in rear, and upon the centre, and being repulsed it shall bring you to an immortal and everlasting if the coast-guard at Hastings, if they ing life. It shall teach you how to live, and how to die. It shall win you more than you or, yes; but it is sifted through a ladder, and ed and eight killed. Col. Wilson ordered re-

should have gained by your father's land; for, all that falls through goes to the officers—all inforcements from Vera Cruz, but the train mind then became tranquil, and I resolved to me by the hand, and with tears in his eyes as, if God had prospered him you should have that sticks to the steps is left for the men." was considered exposed to great peril, extensive preparations having been made by the Mexicans to harrass it. The number of gue- lently viewed me, his countenance angry and rillas engaged in the attack is estimated at fierce, shifting his rifle from shoulder to shoul-4,000. A more serious action was anticipated der, and looking about instantly on all sides. on coming up to the National Bridge.

There is nothing further in regard to the taking of Mexico; and no confirmation of the eport that Scott had left Puebla.

Paredes probably has not returned from his exile, as was reported.

DEATH OF MR. WRIGHT.

Telegraphic despatches in Boston on Saturday communicated intelligence of the death of ter this manner-White man, thou art my en-Ex-Governor Wright, of N. York. He died of apoplexy, at his residence in Canton, St. Lawrence. County.

For twenty years past Mr. Wright has held a prominent place in the estimation of his countrymen, and their united voice will be, that a great man has fallen. A man of commandng talents, sound judgment, and sincere devotion to republican principles, his loss will be deeply felt in the political councils with which he has acted. He was the most prominent candidate of the democratic party for the next what then? Would he have eaten with better presidency; and it will be difficult to find one upon whom the sentiments of the party will so generally concentrate.

Mr. Wright was a native of Weybridge, Vt. But who, that has common sense, ever pitied and was educated at Middlebury College. He he man who labors for his bread? He who studied law, and settled at Canton early in has to work without bread, is indeed an object life, where he very soon distinguished, himself to be commiserated; but the man or woman as a lawyer and a politician. Among the imeven-whose bread comes only from honest in- portant offices he held, are those of U. S. Sen-

HOW IT HAPPENS. We never yet admitted that old bachelors had a right to speculate upon the best mode of managing a wife, or old maids to dictate rules a restless and unhappy man. Why should he for training up children. We dissent not only on the ground that nothing but experience is sufficient for these things, but because wherever we have seen them try their own theories, they have made most ridiculous failures. If we wanted to see one of these theorizing venerables led by the nose, we would marry him to ime that conscience stings them. How can a a miss of seventeen, of "the right particular nungry man be happy, and know that his hunger sort;" and if we look for ill trained children, it is in families where the mother devoted so much attention to this subject before marriage one for laziness. Indeed, idleness is gener- that she has had no heart for it since. Nevertheless, there are instances among the amiable sisterhood, of great shrewdness in watching cause and effect in domestic matters. Miss Martineau may or may not be one of these; but as it was always impossible to confine her to her own sphere, she may as well be heard:

"I believe it happens oftener than anybody knows, that the first conjugal discontents folfollow on the birth of the first child. The dearly, and sacrifice much for it, if he remains, band no longer finds, on returning from his business, a clean and quiet fireside, and a wife eager to welcome him, but a litter of baby things, and a wife too busy up stairs to come down, or too much engaged with her infant to And if this infant be not the first, there is another person to be no less carefully considered -the next youngest. I was early struck by hearing the mother of a large family say that her pet was always the youngest but one; it was so hard to cease to be the baby! Little children are as jealous of affection as the most enraptured lover; and they are too young to have learned to control their passions and to be reasonable. A more miserable being can hardly exist than a little creature who, having been accustomed to the tenderness always lavished on the baby-having spent almost its whole life in its mother's arms, and been the first to be greeted on its father's entrance, finds itself bid to sit on its little stool, or turned over to the maid, or to rough brothers and sisters to be taken care of, while every body gathers round the baby to admire and love it. and jealous feelings may grow into dreadful passions in the little breast, if great care be not taken to smooth over the rough passage from babyhood to childhood. If the mother would have this child love and not hate the baby, if she would have peace and not tempest reign in the little heart, she will be very watchful. She will have her eye on the little creature, and call it to help her take care of the baby. She will keep it at her knee, and show it, with many a tender kiss between, how to make baby smile, how to warm baby's feet; will let it taste whether baby's food be nice, and then peep into the cradle to see whether baby be asleep. And when the baby is asleep, the mother wili open her arms to the little helper, and fondle it as of old, and let it be in all to her, as it used to be. This is a great piece of education to them both, and a lesson of justice to all who stand by."

A KIND HEART IS POWER. William Burton, of London, travelled thro' the southern portion of this country in 1773, on a scientific excursion. He relates the following in his journal. The true spirit of peace and brotherhood, when it shows itself, as it always will, in the face and manners, is irresistible. But few have tried it-for few possess it. It is a 'magnetic fluid' which, though it cannot be seen or comprehended, is nevertheless ef-

"I had now passed the utmost frontier of he white settlements on that border. It was ing had appeared to ruffle the happy moments of evening contemplation, when, on a sudden, an Indian appeared crossing the path at a con-siderable distance before me. On perceiving that he was armed with a rifle, the first sight of him startled me, and I endeavored to elude his sight, by stopping my pace and keeping large trees between us; but he espied me, and turning short about, set spure to his horse and came up in full gallop. I never before this was afraid at the sight of an Indian, but at this time I must own that my spirits were very much agitated. I saw at once that being unarmed, I was in his power; and having now armed, I was in his power; and having now but a few moments to prepare, I resigned my self entirely to the will of the Almighty, trusting to his mercies for my preservation; my known wilderness. My excellent father took

fidence. The intrepid Seminole stopped suddenly, three or four yards before me, and si-I advanced towards him, and with an air of confidence offered him my hand, hailing him brother. At this time he hastily jerked back his arm, with a look of malice, rage and disdain, seeming every way disinterested; when again looking at me more attentively, he instantly spurred up to me, and with dignity in his look and action, gave me his hand. Possibly the silent language of his soul during the moment of suspense, (for I believe his design was to kill me when he first came up,) was afemy, and thou and thy brethren may have killed mine; yet it may not be so, and even were that the case, thou art alone now, and in my power; live! the Great Spirit forbids me to touch thy life. Go to thy brethren, tell them thou sawest an Indian in the forest, who knew how to be humane and compassionate." In fine, we shook hands and parted in a friendly manner, in the midst of a dreary wilderness and he informed me of the course and distance to the trading house, where I found he had been ill treated the day before."

On reaching the trading company and relating the adventure, he was told that this Indian was a noted villain and murderer, and outlawed by his countrymen; that they had secured him the night before, taken his gun, and broken it in pieces. He however made his escape, carrying off another gun, with which he swore he would kill the first white man he met.

A destructive fire occurred in N. York on Sunday night, destroying the following prop-

Messrs. Conner's type and stereotype foundry-insured \$25,000.

Mercer's eating-house-loss \$6,000. Applegate's copper-plate printing establishment—insured \$2,500.

Bell's printing office-loss \$6,000. Snowdon & Pray's do.-loss \$2,000. Raymond's menagerie lost 2,500 dollars in

materials for printing their bills. Two or three other buildings were burned in the 4th story of one of which an old gentle-

Correspondence.

man and his wife lost their lives.

For the Eastern Mail.

WORROMONTOGUS. MR. EDITOR:-I am, for the present,

what the natives call Togus. Do you ask half miles east of Hallowell village, and about equal distance from Gardiner, Hallowell and dies make known their folly; where tipplers masks and you find them worse than monkeys. show their red faces, nominal temperance men independence. He should immediately take neglects his comfort to indulge in fondling his their bottles, beaux their gallantry, and pretty in dollars and cents, which so affects their eyes

But the Spring is a grand affair; not that it part is money. has a remarkable appearance—only a well about three feet deep, stoned with common slate rock and cement, where one may thrust see that you take the right course; and, last of There is a small bathing-house near by, where way. Let nothing escape your notice. Look cold baths may be taken-not warm. We out for sharpers and pickpockets. Remember think this an oversight, and hope arrangements may soon be made for warm baths.

The house is kept by a Mr. Emerson,-a good-natured, self-complacent, keen-eyed little man-who seems by his appearance to say, Show your fin, and make yourself at home order-intelligent, active, always in her place, to be temperate in eating.

Respecting the virtue of the water, I annot say much from experience, having been here but a few days; but it is certain that some have been decidedly and permanently cured of the scrofula, and other cutaneous diseases by the use of the water. It is clear, cold, and no way disagreeable to the taste; a quart may be taken at once without harm, and some of on the 14th inst. the visitors drink from six to eight quarts per phur, and iron, besides the common ingredients of water. and theb will be

To those desirous of forming new and agree able acquaintances, wishing for a change o scene and air-having plenty of tin-'Togus is the place. Moreover, one who is sorely troubled with scrofula, salt rheum, and the like may be benefitted, and even cured, by a long stay and frequent use of the water. But no one, troubled with the above complaints, need think of stopping at 'Togus a fortnight and going home perfectly well.

UNCLE JETHRO.

A few weeks since, I gave you a short sketch of the life of Uncle Jethro, promising to fordrawing towards the close of the day, and noth- ward to you some of the sayings of the good old man. Here you have them.

"At your requests, I now set before you some of the incidents of my former life, and, reveal to you the secret (if secret it may be called) of the little success which has crowned my labors.

"I well remember the day I was one-andtwenty—the day I left the old mansion forever. My real estate, personal property and money, consisted of an axe, two suits of clothes that my good mother made for me, and five dollars

was considered exposed to great peril, exten- meet the dreadful foe with resolution and con- said, Now, Jeth., do you go through the world with your eyes open.' The, old man said no

> "This is my text, my good lads and lasses - Go through the world with your eyes open. Are you about to go forth into this cold, selfish world, to manage for yourselves, keep your eyes open. In other words, endeavor to keep in exercise a good share of common sense, clear perception and thorough discrimination. Strive to know yourselves; first of all, know where your strength lies, and where may be your weak spots,' which when you have found, strive to study the character of others. Every man is a book, which may be read by one practised at the art; by intercourse with him, his notions, passions, and feelings may be ascertained. Until this is done, you will not know how to deal with, nor in what light to consider him; you may thus cherish a viper in your bosom. Seek to study man-not that you may take advantage of him, but that you may take care of yourselves. These things cannot be done by sleepy men. No; God never designed this world for sleepy men. He has afforded beautiful objects to gratify the eye, and the glorius light of day to see them by. Not only may these beautiful objects be seen with the natural eye, but they may be seen in another and more noble way; they may be understood and appreciated. All nature is one broad book, from which man may derive instruction and aid; every day affords a new lesson, and every night sufficient time to learn and reflect upon it. The heavens above and the earth beneath are full of interest to those who have their eyes open to see these beauties. The rivers that flow to the ocean, the rain that falls to the earth, the clouds that move through the air, all show to man the economy of nature, and say to him, 'There is a God.

"In particular circumstances in life, you need to have your eyes open. Some of you, young sirs, are looking round upon the daughters of men, and just begin to see that 'they are fair.' Look out, my lads, that your eyes are open. Do ye wish for one to share with you the joys and sorrows of this short life. Keep cool-think much-say little. Look around about you, and see the thousands that are strangers to domestic happiness. Be sure that you have found the right one; then get her-if you can. Many a fine lad has made this world a solitary place to him, by opening his eyes a little too late-just to see what a horrid place where it is? I will tell you. It is four and a he was in, and what is worse than all, without power to extract himself from it.

"And I might say to these bonny lasses-Augusta villages. Would you further ask take care; let not fine appearances deceive what it is? It is a distinguished watering you; fine cloth may be put upon a monkey place, where the sick go to get well, the rich his hair may be greased, a mask may be put resort to rid themselves of a little loose change, upon his ugly face so that he may not have the and pleasure seekers kill time; where the elite appearance of a monkey-but he is a monkey go to show the world that they are not a whit still. Thus many with fine exterior may make behind the latest fashion; where fops and row- a display of wit and sense; but take off their

"There exists, to some, a peculiar property that they can see nothing else. Are they travpleased with it. It is as barren, rocky, sterile, desirous to know how much the land costs. sunken a hole as ever the sun shone upon. No Do they listen to sweet music, they can hear fertile glebes, blooming fields, or white houses nothing but the eternal jingling of silver dolwith green blinds, meet the traveler's eye. lars. Mind this; of this great world a small

This life may be compared to a journey. First prepare yourselves for the journey; then n a pail at pleasure; for its uses it is noted. alf, be sure that you see every thing on the that your head may be robbed as well as your pocket; and an empty head is far more to be deprecated than an empty pocket.

Finally, be awake : be active : be men and women-worthy of your country, your family, and worthy of yourselves. Then you will be at the Spring House." His lady is of the first prosperous in business; your children will rise up and call you blessed; your contemporaries and ready to make those around her happy. It will honor and respect you; and your names is strictly a temperance house, but their table will be transmitted to posterity, as a safeguard shows that one must resist temptation in order to them in their uncertain journey through this uncertain world."

Summary of News.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The new English steamer Quadalquiver.

Capt, Hosken, arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday morning, having sailed

The news brought by this steamer is of considerable interest in a commercial point of day. The ingredients are soda, magnesia, sulthe money market, and numerous and heavy failures of commercial houses, had paralized business of every description. The pecuniary embarrassments, originating with the specula-ters in bread stuffs were unfortunately not confined to them, but had effected every branch of trade. The tendency of the flour and grain market was still downward, although the price of flour had experienced no material change since the sailing of the Cambria, when it will be recollected the best Ameican brands were selling at 27 to 28s.

> The following extract from the morning pa pers furnish all the news by this arrival, which

There was a great panic in the money market, and many large failures had taken place, mostly among the Corn dealers. The aggregate amount of indebtedness was estimated at one million three hundred thousand pounds ster-

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull. The weather continued fine, and the crops were good. Cotton was dull—perhaps 1-8d lower. The trade in bread stuffs was unsettled by the crisis. The receipts were enormous—quotations tending dowdwards. Flour in Liverpool was 25s to 26s—very dull: Corn Meal, 14s; Wheat, 66s to 68s. The accounts of the crops on the continents were favorable, and the markets for bread stuffs were dull.—Bost. Traveller of Monday.

IMPORTANT MOVE IN THE CANADAS --- A

count of the death of a young slave girl, in consequence of cruel treatment, is given by the St. Louis Republican of the 17th inst. The editor of that paper "presumes" that the matter will undergo judicial investigation. pany. \$388 30. Very likely, however, it will not; and if it should, the chances are altogether in favor of the acquittal of the fiend who committed the murderous outrage. The laws which sustain slavery, authorize and justify cruelty in such cases, to that extent which may be necessary to secure obedience:

"On Friday last the Coroner held an inquest, at the house of Judge Dunica, a few miles south of the city, over the body of a negro girl, about eight years of age, belonging to Mr. Cordell. The body exhibited evidence of the most cruel whipping and beating we have ever heard of. The flesh on the back and limbs was beaten to a jelly; one shoulder bone was laid bare: there were several cuts, apparently from a club, on the head; and around the neck was the indentation of a cord, by which it was supposed she had been confined to a tree. She had been hired by a man by the name of Tan-ner, residing in the neighborhood, and was sent home in this condition. After coming home, her constant request, until her death, was for bread, by which it would seem that she had been starved as well as unmercifully whipped. her death by blows inflicted by some person

the escape of Maj. Gaines and Midshipman Rogers:

"Midshipman Rogers, about whose imprisliberty of releasing himself-in plain English, he has escaped from the city of Mexico, and has arrived here in safety. He was not on parole at the time, but at large in the capital unrecord is not as favorable, though it indicates der a bond with a money penalty not to break his bounds. Learning that the American officers were to be removed to Toluca, and that there was no probability of his being exchanged, he started off in the night toward Chalco lake in a boat. Arriving there he started on horseback through the mountains with a guide, and got through with safety.

"Maj. Gaines came in afterwards, passing safely through the entire Mexican lines. It seems that all the Americans officers were orni. and were there told that they must prepare, ered. in twelve hours, to move to Toluca. All of them, save Major Gaines and Borland, and Capt. Danley, gave their paroles that they would proceed to that place; but Mai. G. distinctly told Lombardini that his parole was at an end-that he did not ask for its renewal, nor should he accept it. On Tuesday morning the depot was to be. At the end of the road, the officers, with three exceptions above named, started in the stage for Toluca, and on the trusty Mexican guide, set out for this place, and after being once in the hands of the gue rillas, and running many narrow risks besides, succeeded in coming through in safety."

The new Ship, "Richard Alsop," will be launched from the ways of Johnson Rideout, Esq., Bath, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. She has been built by Mr. Rideout for gentlemen in New York. No expense or pains have been spared in her construction to make her one of the finest ships afloat, and she is allowed by happiness of others. every one to be an honor to the builder and our place, as well as to her owners. She is about 840 tons burthen. Her timbers, planks and ceiling are entirely of oak; her under deck of southern pine. Her stern moulding, representing justice with her scales, was cut by Mr Morse, and is a beautiful piece of art.—Bath daily.

CAPE ISLAND, August 19. Mr. Clay had a very narrow escape yester day afternoon. After dinner, he rode out on the beach, in Mr. Brolaskey's coach, drawn by farm in Salisbury, joined the party at that place, four splendid horses, accompanied by a lady from Kentucky, and two of his friends. On their return, as they approached the hotel, the opportunity to examine the work. The naturdriver, in curbing one of the leaders, caused him to commence kicking. Both leaders then kicked the horses behind them, and these jumped and reared until they broke the shaft, and ran the carriage into the fence. Just before it struck, Mr. Clay seized the young lady in his arms, opened the door, and leaped out of the carriage unhurt, before the driver or bystanders were able to render any assistance. The carriage rolled on, struck the fence, and was considerably injured. Philadelphia Inquirer.

TEMPERANCE EXERTIONS AMONG THE CATHOLICS. A temperance society, on the total abstinence principle, connected with one of the Roman Catholic Churches of N. York, has not only relieved the destitute in their society the past year, but have deposited \$600 ina bank, for future use. This speaks well for the promotion of temperance among them, and the example might be favorably followed in other places where the Irish population is large.

Protestant Half Orphan Society, \$5000. His Lockport to Rochester is projected. Its friends real estate is estimated by those well acquaint- are making renewed efforts to fill up the stock ed with his property, at about \$2,000,000—personal at \$300,000. He has left one half his beyond a contingency when \$200,000 addition.

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION .- We are informed from a credible source, that an eminent physician of this city, a few days ago, opened the stomach of a patient, and removed several hard substances which had completely obstructed the passage from it. However sinthat it is to be first built through a foreign term. The patient, we are glad to learn, is doing well, and will undoubtedly recover. The operation was performed in the presence of several gentlemen, and occupied from ten to fifteen minutes.—Manchester N. H. American.

treal Herald. The English Secretary of State the second fire succeeded in placing a ball in indicates in this document a design to incorpothe back part of the head of the monster, which wounded him so severely that he sank; but as he went down in shoal water he was secured time taking the first step to that consummation and drawn on the wharf, and measured twelve feet in length .- Charleston S. C. Cour. 24th.

> LOWELL.—The Lowell Cour. of Wednesday rives the following list of the amount of taxes paid to that city, by the several manufacturing corporations, the present year, 1847:

The taxes of the different corporations are as follows:—Lowell Bleachery, \$784; Appleton Company, \$3360; Boott Cotton Mills, \$6720; DEATH BY CRUELTY. The following ac- Hamilton Company, \$6720; Lawrence Company, \$8400; Lowell Company, \$5040; Lowell Machine Shop, \$2800; Merrimack Company, \$11,200; Mass. Cotton Mills, \$10,080; Middlesex Mills, \$5600; Suffolk Company, \$3360; Tremont Eills, \$3360; Locks and Canals Com-

SNAKE HUNT. The Clermont county, Ohio, people are draining a mill pond on the east fork of the Little Miami, for the purpose of getting at a monstrous snake, some 25 or 30 feet, whose length has been seen by a number of persons.

So strict are the precautions taken to guard the person of the King of the French, that 55 attendants, armed with double-barrelled guns, mount guard every night, in the royal apartment; and from 500 to 600 soldiers and national guards are posted in the other parts of

Dogs and Money. Mr Rowe, of Massachusetts Block, passing through Court street, on Saturday, saw a dog endeavoring to test the quality of money by chewing. Upon unrolling the wad, he found three bills of five dollars each, which he supposed might be more useful to some one else than the dog, and accordingly secured them .- Boston Whig.

SICKNESS. This may well be called a Sickly Season." In Lowell it has never before been known so sickly as it is the present season. About two in a thousand die weekly. The jury returned a verdict that she came to The people seem panic stricken. The disease is most fatal, as a matter of course, in the lowunknown, while she was in the employ of Mr. est and poorest ventilated and drained portions of the city. Upon the high grounds, under the influence of pure air and the holy sun-ESCAPE OF GAINES AND ROGERS. The shine, but few people are troubled by sickness. Puebla correspondent of the New Orleans Nor is Lowell the only place thus afflicted. Al-Picayune, gives the following particulars of most every town in New England, so far as our observation extends, is visited with far more than a usual proportion of deaths.

Thus far in this town, considering the number of inhabitants-the habits and modes of onment so much has been said, has taken the life of a large portion of them—this is one of the most favored towns in the whole country. Last week we recorded but two deaths-or one record is not as favorable, though it indicates but about half the number of deaths that occur in Lowell, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each place.-Lawrence Courier.

The dwelling-house of Kimball P. Johnson at Bluehill, was recently consumed by fireloss 700 dollars.

Thirteen slaves, the property of Mr. Newton Bowley, of Winchester, escaped from his premises on Saturday night week, and although prompt measures were taken for their recovery dered to the head quarters of Gen. Lombardi- but two of the number have yet been recov-

> BAFFLED CURIOSITY. The Gloucester people appear to be quite anxious to know where the depot is to be, when the railroad is completed to that place. Determined to find out from the President of the Eastern Railroad, was the characteristic reply.—Lynn News.

> SCHOOLMA'AN AT HOME. It was late proposed in a small town in Franklin county to build a new meetinghouse, and a man living three or four miles from the centre was called upon for a subscription. "I shan't give a cent, I tell you," said he, "you want to build a populous house, and then you'll want a populous minister, and perhaps you'll go to Amherst and get a sturgeon and then we folks that live in the outsquirts will have to pay his scullery. I shan't do it."-Barre Gaz.

That man is happy makes who himself the

Railroad Affairs.

OPENING OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD. Another portion of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad will be opened for public travel from Franklin to Grafton on Monday next. The Directors, with invited guests, passed over the road yesterday and arrived at Grafton about 1 farm in Salisbury, joined the party at that place, by invitation. From Franklin to Grafton the train proceeded at a moderate speed, to give an obstacles surmounted thus far entitle the Directors and Engineers to great credit for perseverance, and for an entire fulfilment of all their pledges to the public .- Traveller.

A CHANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS .- One thousand workmen are wanted at the Central Railroad, in Michigan, west of Calamazoo. No liquor is allowed on the road, and no laborers are employed who are liquor drinkers.

THE GREAT CANADA RAILROAD. The railroad, so long talked of, from Hamilton to Detroit, is to be built. The surveys have been made, the route located, and the next month, 175 miles will be let out by contract. The road is to run from Hamilton to London, and from London to Windsor, opposite Detroit
—a distance of about 200 miles. The original route was to Port Sarnia, about 60 miles above Windsor; but a compromise has been effected, and a branch is now to run from a point 13 POSTHUMOUS CHARITY. The late Mr. Stuyvesant, of New York, is said to have left the following sums to public institutions:—American Bible Society \$5000; American Tract Society, \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society, \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society, \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society, \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society, \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$3000; In connection with this road, the road from Society \$1000; Institution for the Blind, \$1000; Instituti miles West of London to Sarnia. This satis-We are informed that the work will be placed real estate to twelve nephews and nieces; and al stock is taken. But whether this be so or to three other nephews the other half. not, when the Canada road is built, the Roches-

ter and Lockport road will be undertaken.

The Canada road is of vital interest to our own thoroughfares. When completed it will draw immense travel in this direction, which ritory; but enterprise and commerce are making "one blood all the nations of the earth." ing " one blood as Albany Journal.

FRANKLIN AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. utes.—Manchester N. H. American.

UNUSUAL VISITER.—An Aligator of large size made his appearance off Dewee's wharf yesterday, and attracted the attention of a number of persons. A gentleman who has an office in the neighborhood, obtained a rifle, and at the neighborhood, obtained a rifle rif

We notice from several sections of the State alarming predictions in regard to the potato erop. The Clarion says that in Somerset co. it will be almost a total failure, from the rot.

The Farmer states that the Huntress wharf in Gardiner has been purchased for the site of the railroad depot. Price \$7,000.

PARENTS who have sons and daughters to send to school the coming Fall or Winter, will do well to inquire into the merits of the schools in Waterville, which will be found advertised in another column. They are believed to be under excellent management, and to afford as good advantages as can be found in any other schools in the State.

KIND AND PROFITABLE .- A friend who has been much troubled, since the commencement of "fly time," in milking his cow, wishes us to say, that he took revenge upon her the other night, after she had kicked over a pail of milk, by giving her a basting with-not a club, but-a small quantity of fish oil, gently applied with a rag. Since that time the flies seem to avoid her, and she stands quietly and chews her cud while he secures the reward of his kindness. He suggests that in this case, as in all matters of benevolence, others should "go and do likewise."

The same result will follow the use of fish oil upon horses. Those who make any claims to kindness to their animals should try it-not only when the horse is in use, but when in the stable or pasture.

NOTICE.

The office of the Eastern Mail is to be removed, to-morrow, to Wingate's new building, opposite Sanger's Store.

Markets.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.

Flour and Corn. There is a fair demand, but prices not Flour and Corn. There is a fair demand, but prices not so firm. Sales of Ohio flat hoop, Michigan and Genesee, common brands, moderate, at \$6 12 to \$6 25, at which rates holders are now firm and stock quite light. In corn there have been sales of mixed at 80 to 85c.; and Oats at 52 to 53c. per bush., cash.

Provisions. Pork is steady in demand, at \$13 56 to 14 fer prime, \$16,50 to 17 for mess; \$19 20 per bbl., 4 months, for clear and extra clear.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27. Flour. The receipts are moderate at previous prices Genesee at 5 57 1-2 to 5 91 0-0; Oswego \$5 50 to 5 6

3-4 per bbl.

Corn is in demand. Sales of mixed at 76 to 78c., and prime yel. at 80c. per bushel.

Outs are scarce. Sales at 58 to 60c. per bu.

But little doing in pork.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

August 23, 1847. At market 1000 beef cattle, 400 stores, 20 yokes working oxen, 50 cows and calves, 4400 sheep and lambs, and 1000 swine.

Beef cattle.—Extra, \$6 65, 1st qality \$6 to \$6 50, 2d \$5 to \$5 50, 3d \$4 to \$4 50.

Stores.—2 years old beifers \$12 to \$15.
Working oxen.—Sales at \$60 to \$110.
Cows and calves.—Sales at \$20 to 38; extra \$50.
Sheep and lambs.—Old sheep \$1 50 to \$3, lambs \$1 25

Swine .- Old hogs 6 1-2c., small pigs 6 to 6 1-2c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. August 23, 1847.

At market-1200 beef cattle, 80 cows and calves, and 4400 sheep and lambs.

a figure as \$5, and the general average of the market has been from that to \$8 per cwt., as in quality. A lot of 200 head are reported from the South, the others from the Northern and Eastern States. Prices firm, at 5 to 6 dolls per cwt. About 200-left over.

Cows and calves are somewhat scarce. The new realized from \$18, \$28 to \$37 50. Sheep and lambs .- Sheep sold at from \$1 25 to 3 50. Lambs 75c. to \$2.75.

WATERVILLE, Sept. 1. Retail Prices. Flour, bbl. \$6 50 to 700 for extra; butter, 14c. per lb.; Cheese, 8c.; Eggs, doz. 10c.; Wheat, bush. \$1 25 to 1 33; Corn, 83c.; Rye, \$1; Oats 40 to 42c.

Advertisements.

A NDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC
A RAILROAD. The Office of the Treasurer of the A.
& K. R. R. Co., is now established at No. 1 MARSTON'S
BLOCK, (Up Stairs,) where all payments of assessments on Stock may be hereafter made E. NOYES, Treas. of A. of K. R. R.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

NOTICE. To all whomit may concern. I LAYLOR SMITH, of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, have old to my son, ANDREW J. SMITH, the remainder of his time, and that I will not claim any of his earnings, neither pay any debts of his contracting.

TAYLOR SMITH.

Attest JONATHAN PURINTON.

Fairfield, Aug. 31, 1847.

THIS is to certify, that I, SAMUEL HIGGINS, have sold my son, ALEXANDER HIGGINS, the remainder of his time, which is about Five years, by his paying me fifty dollars in two years.

SAMUEL HIGGINS. Attest, LUTHER RUSSELL.

JUDSON WILLIAMS RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by D. PAGE, where he will keep a good assortment of

Domestic Dry Goods,

With the best qualities of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, Feathers, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for the elves. No. 2 BOUTELLE'S BLOCK, Waterville, Sept., 1847. tf.

E. L. SMITH.

WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES. Provisions, Stone & Wooden Ware, &c. &c.,

No. 1, Ticonic Row.

A LOT OF FRESH FLOUR, just rec'd by NAPES AND FINS,

MACKEREL, Halibut, Codfish, &c. &c., for sale at E. L. SMITH. THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF TOBACCO and SEGARS to be found in Waterville for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by E. L. SMITH.

30 DOZ. PAINTED PAILS, for sale at the manufacturers' prices, by E. L. SMITH.

A LARGE lot of BASKETS, of various sizes, for sale by

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. A. CHICK & CD.

Have just received a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's GAITER BOOTS, SHOES; POLKAS, BUSKINS AND TIES, Of every color and quality. Also, a general assortment

of Boots and Shoes for men and boys. CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Gentlemen and Ladies, manufactured in the best style and manner.

Stock and Findings for sale.

CONSUMPTION CURED! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE



The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption!!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immed-inte superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in

Possible Cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as Confirmed and Incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as' a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, pitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitts, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.
Cold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and Cases, for Ships, Hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment. DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., Sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counter-feit which is foreery. TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

merican Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counter American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—Waterville, C. R. PHILLIPS; Norridgewock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris;
Athens, A. Care; Anson, Rodney, Collins; Farmington,
J. W. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, and by the dealers
in medicine generally throughout New England. / 1-y

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, & WILD CHERRY PHYSICAL BITTERS, AT FIFTY CTS. PER BOTTLE.

AT FIFTY CTS. PER BOTTLE.

CARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Chorry Bitters,
have now become a standard Medicine, universally
approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual
remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases,
Laundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billious Disorders,
Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach,
Ulcers and Running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain
in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on
the face or body, Cancerous Sores, Kings's Evil, chronic
Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow
Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the
abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood,
no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions
given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears,
and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind

and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind

given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrared, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strength ening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the Magasin de Sante, (Magazine of Health.) 130 Washington street Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest prices.

AGENTS—Waterville, WILLIAM DYER; Norridgewock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens, A Ware; Anson, Rodney Collins; Morecer, Haniball Ingalls; Farmington, J. W. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, and the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England.

THE PILES! A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY For the cure of Piles, Inflamation of the Liver and Spleere, Inflamation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflamatory and Mer-curial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflamation of the Spine; and for the Relief of Married Lodies

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, Invented by The Vegetable, in only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American Public. Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve dones, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very, mild in—its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflamation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the Cause, renders the cure certain and permanent. THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, Invented by

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED. The Electuary contains NO MINERAL MEDICINE; ALOES, COLOCYNTH, GAMBOGE, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the direction a cure for life is guarantied. Pamphlets giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of Agents, gratis. D. F. Bradlee: 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

PORTLAND, Mz., March 14, 1847.

Dr. Upham—My Dear Sir:—I cannot express to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the wonderful cure I have experienced by the use of your truly valuable Pile Electuary. I have been a perfect martyr to the Bleeding Piles for 10 years past, so that I became reduced to almost a skeleton, with loss of appetite, and general derangement of the digestive organs. My eyes also became affected, and in fact I was in misery to myself. I was obliged to give up my business. I had tried all kinds of medicine, had the best advice the Doctors in Boston and this place could afford, spent much money—and twice submitted to painful operations. I had become perfectly tred of life, and at the suggestion of my friends, I was induced to try a box of your medicine. The first I found to relieve me slightly, still I persevered, and purchased a second, and I assure you, when I got half through, I found myself getting well, still I kept on, and now I am a well man. My dear Sir, language cannot express my heartfelt thanks that I am once more restored to health, and now in a condition to support my large family, dependent on me. You can use this letter as you please.

Yours, respectfully.

AGENTS—Waterville, WM. DYER; Norridgewock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens, A. Ware; Anson, Rodney Collins; Mercer, Hanibal Ingalls; Farmington, J. W. Perkins; Angusta, J. E. Ladd, and by the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England. Great Success of Upham's Pile Electuary.

MONROS

RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. THIS is the greatest article ever offered for RHEUMATISMS, SPRAINS, AND BRUISES.

It will cure the worst case of Rheumatism in three or our times using it. It will satisfy every one who tries it. Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER: Agent in Winslow, C. C. Cornish & Co. 66-2

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Parker & Phillips.

(At the Store recently occupied by WM. H. BLAIR & Co.,)

WOPLD inform their friends and the public, that they have just received one of the most extensive stocks of Goods adapted to the season, ever before offered in this town's Consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, GAMBROONS, AND DENIMS OF ALL

CASHMERES, MOUS. DE LAINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM MUSLINS-FIG'D, GRADUATED, AND PLAIN LAWNS, Balzorines-wrought French, Organdie and Lyons Muslins, Oregon Plaids, striped, plaid and plain white Cambrics English and American Prints, of all descriptions. Also a complete assortment of

Hosiery, bleach'd and brown Sheetings, Drillings and Linens, white, brown and col'd Table Covers, Table Linens white English Flannels, Furniture Patches, and col'd Cambrics. Also

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTS, AND SUN SHADES. Victoria and Hair-cloth Robes, Linen and Lawn Hdkfs., black Silk and Fancy Cravats, &c. Together with

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE, FEATHERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., All of which were selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought on the Kennebec River. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere. Waterville, May 13, 1847.

L. CROWELL,

Books, hats, Caps,

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., Main St., opposite the Common.

BARGAINS.

The following remarkably cheap goods may be found G. S. C. DOW'S CHEAP CASH STORE 20 dozen White Cotton Hose, 20 " Very heavy " 10 " Linen Hdkfs., 50 Corded Robes, at 6 1-4 c. 12 1-2 8 1-3 30

Fast col'd Prints, a good article,
Another lot of those cheap Satinetts,
1200 papers more "Pins,
Waterville, May 6, 1847. 8-6-1

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is pub-THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P.M., Sundays excepted, and served to Subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at Six and a quarter Cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, Gillchrest., Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per aunum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1,0 ne week for \$1.75, two weeks \$2.75, even month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$30, payable always in advance.

for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$30, payable always in advance.

The National Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks
the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election
to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to
the knife upon all measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country
and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the
party in power. Its columns are open to every maniin the country, for the discussion—of political or any
other question.

in the country, for the discussion of political or any other question.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

The Weekly National Whig, one of the largest Newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of Gen. Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of

menced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHARLES W. FENTON, 1,6m PROPRIETOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

I. S. Mo FARLAND. CARRIAGE-TRIMMER & HARNESS-MAKER,

Has removed his place of business to the building next North of the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his friends and the public. He does not flatter them that he will work cheaper than others, but assures them his work shall be of the very best quality. Waterville, June, 1847.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

200 TONS OF PLASTER, Of the best quality, just received and for sale by W. & D. Moor, at their mill near the steamboat landing, where a good supply of fresh ground will be kept constantly on hand. Please call at the store (at the landing) of land. W. & D. MOOR. Waterville, May 20, 1847.

CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

The Subscriber employs an experienced workman, at the establishment formerly occupied by J. S. Craig, for Carding and Cloth Dressing.

The place is fitted up with new machinery, and is ev-ery way calculated to turn out work as well as any sim-ilar establishment in the State. Country produce, lumber, &c., taken in payment.
Waterville, June 3, 1847. T. E. CROMMETT.

CHEAP CASH " BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, 114, Washington Street, Boston. JOHN M. WHITTEMORE,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND PATENT BLANK · BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND PATENT BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTURER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Water
ville and vicinity that he has constantly on hand a good
assortment of Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous and
School Books, Maps of the World, United States, Europe,
Asia, Africa, North and South America, State Maps of
Massachusetts, &c. &c. Also Bidwell's Missionary Map,
adapted to the use of Sunday Schools, &c.—ali mounted
on rollers. Also Pocket Maps, Guide Books, &c, in
great variety.

English, French and American STATIONERY, of ev
ery variety; Blank ACCOUNT BOO K, constantly on
hand, and made to order; Writing and Letter PAPER,
Writing Books, Steel Pens, Ink, Quills, &c.

The whole comprising one of the largest and best se
lected stocks to be found in the United States. Every
article will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

P. S.—The attention of Traders, Booksellers, Clergymen, and Students, is particularly invited to my large
assortment. All orders promptly attended to. 1-

KELLEY & CO.'S SARSAP'ARILLA!

For Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Humors, & Rheumatism THIS valuable medicine is used four times as much now, as ever. This is because that not only physicians, but the public, know it by experience to be far the best, and therefore give it their united preference to any other preparation or form of Sarsaparilla.

KELLEY & CO.'S SARSAPARILLA is so strong, and so certain to do good, but more than all, is known to have performed so many astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, of Scrofula, and of every form of run-down constitution, that it has in spite of every opposition which self-interest or malice could devise, won its way to the favor of physicians and the public in six States of the Union, in a very short time.

favor of physicians and the public in six States of the Union, in a very short time.

Try it! Try it! Let not the frequent disappointments which you meet with in the use of other articles, deprive you of the all-healing and health-restoring power of this medicine.

Manufacturers and proprietors,

JOS, L. KELLEY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, 108 Middle-st., Partland,

Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER.

Sold in Winslew by C. C. Cornish & Co., in Fairfield by Burgess & Snow.

Portland, April 22, 1847.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

S. N. DICKINSON,

52 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, OFFERS his services to the Printers throughout the country as TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDER.

He can furnish fonts of any required weight, from Dia-mond to English. He will warrant his manufacture to be equal to that of any-other foundry in the country. His prices are the same as at any other respectable foundry, and his terms are as favorable as can be found elsewhere, He casts a very large assortment of Job Type, Leads, Cuts, Metal Furniture, Quotations, &c., &c. He has just got up a Combination Metal Stereotype Block, which will be found of great utility to Book Printers, and alto

gether the most economical Block in use. Constantly on hand, Brass Rule, Metal Rule, Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, Stands, Galleys, Furniture, &c. Entire offices furnished at short notice.

A series of Text Letter, suitable for the Headings of Newspapers have just been completed; and as he is con tinually adding to his assortment, and to his facilities for Type Founding, he would respectfully ask the attention of Printers to his establishment. The Type on which this paper is printed was fur-

ished by S. N. Dickinson, and he has the liberty of referring to the proprietors for any information that may

MISS SCRIBNER will resume her School for Young Ladies on Monday, August 30. Instruction will be given in the various English branches sually taught in High Schools and Academies : also in the French Language. Arrangements have likewise been made to secure instruction in Latin, by a competent Ceacher.—Terms of Tuition liberal.

School.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of GOSS & HILL, for the purpose of carry-

ing on CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE, and ORNAMENing on CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Also, GLAZING and PAPER HANGING.

Goss & Hill will be found at the old stand of J. Hill, next building north of Marston's Block. They intend to employ Journeymen, so as to be able to execute with despatch all Work and Jobs they may be called upon to do.

Likewise, PAINTS prepared for use on reasonable terms.

C. S. GOSS.

Waterville, July 19, 1847. 11f. J. HILL.

BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

OLIVER HOLMAN AND CO. No. 124 State Street, Boston, [OPPOSITE BROAD STREET] HAVE constantly for sale, at wholesale and retail, a BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

of their own manufacture, of various qualities and styles, suited to the wants of all persons, which they offer at very low prices. The books made at this establishment for fifteen years past have had a very high reputation. STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY;

an extensive and varied assortment, comprising almost every article desirable for PUBLIC OFFICES, THE COUNTING HOUSE. Schools, Engineers, and Professional persons, which wift be sold very low. Frequent supplies received from the

PERKINS'S CARDS, Enameled and Pearl Surface. O. H. & Co. are manufacturers' agents for the sale of these Cards, and will furnish scales of sizes and prices to all who wish.

THE PEARL SURFACE CARDS

have great celebrity for their superior quality and cheap ness; and for business cards, being polished on both sides, are not surpassed by any others. THE ENAMELED CARDS,

THE ENAMELED CARDS, for Copper Plate and Letter Press Printing, and Style Writing, are very beautiful, and for pure whiteness, even-ness of surface, and perfect selection, are far before any others manufactured in this country. COMMERCIAL AND LAW BLANKS.

Every variety of Commercial, with the common forms of Law Blanks, constantly for sale. SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY. School Committees, Teachers and Traders supplied with all kinds of School Books and School Stationery, mon the very lowest terms.

ENGINEERS, ARTISTS, AND OTHERS, will find a complete assortment of Drawing Papers, English and American Mathematical Instruments, Pencils, Water Colors, Brushes, Protractor and Tracing Paper, &c &c.

O. H. & Co. are constantly supplied with all sizes of the above Presses, which, with every description of Books and materials to go with them, they will sell upon he very lowest terms. PRINTING of every kind of Blanks, Checks, Circulars Cards, Bill-heads, Notices, &c. &c. Specimens may be

RULING and BINDNG. Great facilities for Ruling aper to any pattern at short notice, and the Bin Books in any desirable style.

WHOLESALE and RETAL Buyers for CASH will find strong inducements to purchase, and are requested to call before selecting their goods elsewhere. 1-1-3 NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

OREA DOOLITTLE & CO. Would inform their friends of Waterville and vicinity that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Esty & Kimball, where they have just received an assortment of Goods, such as are usually kept in a country store together with a supply of Pork, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, and Halibut, also Genessee, Baltimore and Buckwheat Flour.

Flour, MILL SAWS, NAILS, &c.,

and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which they offer at reduced prices, for cash or produce, as they intend to sell for small profits and ready pay.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Waterville, May 16, 1847.

17-N. B. They have a new article of CHEMICAI.

OLIVE SOAP, superior for common household purposes, and for removing Oils, Grease, Paints, Varnish, Ink., or ins, from weellen, silk or cotton goods.

GO NOT BACK.

My brother, go not back, The pledge is taken now, I see it in the healthful smile That plays upon thy brown I see it in the sparkling eye, So dull and dim before Then go not back again, my friend, To sure Destruction's door.

My brother, go not back; Press on in Virtue's way ; Be steadfast in thy sacred pledge, And Truth shall be thy stay. Hope, bright as morning's dawn, shall spring Where'er thy feet may tread : Then go not back again, my friend, To paths with Terror spread.

My brother, go not back To Sorrow and to Vice—
To reap the bitter fruits of Sin, Where none to Glory rise; Where, stranger to the joys of Earth, Life will be steeped in Wo. Then go not back again, my friend, But upward, heavenward go.

My brother will not go-I read it on his cheek I see it in the tears that flow, And when I hear him speak. He has resolved, in God's own strength,-Who will, I know, sustain,-Never, while Reason holds her throne To touch the Wo again.

Miscellany.

[From the National Era.] THE RIGHT OWNER.

I enjoyed a visit, a short time since, from an esteemed friend, which resulted in very interesting developments. This friend is the possessor of a country seat in Otsego county, to which he resorts during the summer months in each year. His principal residence is in S. Carolina, in the region of Charleston. And, since we were associate friends in the days of boyhood and early youth, whenever he comes to old Otsego he favors me with a call. On the occasion of which I now speak, I proposed to my friend a ride on the following day. He cheerfully assented. And accordingly, while it was yet cool, just before the sun had risen, with my friend's fine black horse before a light running carriage, we were whirling our way rapidly along the Schenevis valley. We occupied ourselves very pleasantly on the early events of life, for several miles, when, attract ed by the movements of the elegant animal which had borne us forward with such speed, I inquired of my friend his history. He was a jet black, large, and of commanding appearance; every limb was of the finest mould. My friend, as he tightened the rein a little, replied, "Why, don't you remember seeing this horse before? He was with me one year ago, when I was North. I had then just obtained him. purchased him of a horse-trader on Long Island for \$350, who a little before purchased him on board a vessel in which he had been borne from Liverpool, over the Atlantic. And (said he) at this moment I would not take one cent short of \$500 for him." Said my friend, "Were this horse taken from me this night by stealth, and removed into any part of our country, were he only faithfully advertised, he could as he pointed with his whip, "that round white spot on his right side, and another one directly opposite on his left, and then that yonder upon his neck, of the size and shape of an egg. Besides, the horse has another equally white on his breast, of the size and shape of a large "My good friend," says Tom, "I'll make We moved along with moderate speed, having already come some eight or ten miles, when we saw a convenient watering place by the way, and my friend paused a moment to give his horse drink. We were nearly opposite an inn, where we observed several men gathered upon the stoop in front, apparently engaged in reading an advertisement which an individual was nailing up. As we paused, I noticed the attention of the company of men was drawn with great interest in the direction of my friend's horse. And, coming down in mass, scanning the noble animal, one says, "This is the very creature." "Yes," says another, "for there is the identical white spot marked in the advertisement on the left side of the horse." "And there," said another, "is the white egg there on his neck." While another, advancing to the front of the horse, exclaims aloud, "and verily here is the watch on the centre of his breast." "No mistake," say they all; "this is precisely the horse marked in the advertisement." They call to the man putting up the advertisement to come down and see for himself. He comes along

down and see for himself. He comes along down, and pauses a moment by the side of the horse, then lays his right hand on the hip, and says, "Old Prince, I have found you at last."

My friend, who had remained silent, now said, being evidently a little disturbed, "Your salutations, gentlemen, are not very becoming strangers. I think I am as well acquainted with the horse as any of you." At this remark of my friend, the man by the side of the horse replies, saying, "This horse was taken from my stable in the city of Liverpool, about twelve months since;" and, taking an advertisement from his hat, presents it to my friend. He examines it attentively, and finds, to his astonishment, every peculiarity of the horse marked distinctly. Further says the man, "Do you desire more evidence that my claim is just? I think, that should you turn him loose into the street, testimony would not be wanting to the fact that I am his true, genuine old master." Well, my friend, willing to know the whole truth, readily complied with his request. The harness was removed from the horse, and in-stantly, on finding himself free, he sprang forth, as if designing to clear himself from the hands of his present owner, when the man, raising his stentorian voice to the highest key, says, "Prince, you rascal, what are you about?"
On hearing this well known voice, the horse stops at once, and wheeling, with his head aloft and his ears pricked, looks upon the man. He says again, "You scoundrel, you Prince, come here to me." The horse, neighing aloud, and raising his heels high into the air, sprang forward and came and pressed himself up against his old master, with his neck curved and his eyes looking perfect satisfaction. "My fine fellow, Prince," says he, while with his hand he smoothed him on the back, "what have you been about this long time? If you love to see your old master, you must let him ride you a little." When instantly the horse knelt down, while the man strides him; then rising, without whip, spur, or rein, he moves off as proudly as did Bucephalus when bearing forth Alexander, the world's conqueror. And when the man says right, the horse turns to the right; when he says left, the horse turns to the left; and when he said about, the horse wheeled around, facing the company, and moved grace-fully into their midst; then kneeling, the man

place-mentioning my name and residenceand you shall have the horse."

We then wheeled, and directed our way homeward. And while moving slowly along, I said to my friend, "How many slaves do you own?" "Twenty-five," was the reply. "Well, have not those slaves as perfect a right to leave listen to the arguments you have to adduce." "Whose property were the colored men you hold as your slaves while in Africa, on their native soil? Evidently they were their own men; for surely no man can have a natural title to his fellow man as his property. Then, whose were they when they were forcibly seized and presented for sale to the slave traffickers? They were their own. There cannot be a more flagrant crime than characterizes such an act of seizure. Whose were the colored in the following article, which appeared some men you now hold as slaves, when the slave traffickers purchased them, and placed them on board the slave ship, and they were borne over the high seas? They were evidently their length to some remarks by another corresponding to the length own. - For men who engage in this traffic are, by the just laws of our country, denominated pirates, and they should be punished as such. Well, then, I ask again, whose were the colored men and their children whom you hold as slaves, when they were purchased for money, and confined in the slave mart, and advertised for sale, and highly recommended for their ex-cellent qualities?" "Ah, I need no further testimony; they were their own men, and they are still their own men, though they are retained by me as my property. As the true owner of the horse came to me, and proved satisfactorily that he was his owner, so have you convinced me that the colored men I hold as slaves have this moment the genuine title to themselves; and as freely as I am about to deliver this horse into the hands of the Englishman,

Worcester, N. Y., July 10, 1847.

SHERIDAN'S BEST SHOT. Tom Sheridan used to tell a story for and against himself, which we shall take leave to

so will I give to my slaves their freedom; for

t is their right, and it is sin to withhold it from

He was staying at Lord Cravan's, at Ben-

ham, or rather Hampstead, and one day proceeded on a shooting excursion, like Hawthorn, with only his dog and his gun, on foot and unattended by companion or keeper; the sport was bad-the birds few and shy.

In the course of his walk, he passed through a farm yard; in the front of the farm house was a green, in the centre of which was a pond in the pond were ducks innumerable, swimming and diving; on its verdant banks a mot ley group of gallant cocks and pert partlets, picking and feeding-the farmer was leaning over the hatch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on the side of the green.

Tom hated to go home with an empty bag and having failed in his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prebe very readily secured. Observe," said he, vent any one else from doing it for him; and he thought that to carry home a certain number of the domestic inhabitants of the pond and its vicinity, would serve the purpose admirably. Accordingly up he goes to the farmer,

"Of what, sir?" said the farmer.

"Why," replies Tom, "I have been out all day, fagging after birds, and havn't had a shot; now, both my barrels are loaded. I should like to take home something; what shall I give you to let me have a shot with each barrel at those ducks and fowls-I standing here, and to have whatever I kill?"

"What sort of a shot are you?" said the farmer.

"Fairish," said Tom, "fairish."
"And to have all you kill?" said the farmer

-" eh?"

"Exactly so," said Tom. "Half a guinea," said the farmer.

"That's too much," said Tom. "I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you a seven shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket."
"Well," said the man, "hand it over."

The payment was made; Tom, true to his bargain, took his post by the barn door, and let fly with one barrel, and then with the other and such quacking, and splashing, and scream ing, and fluttering, had never been seen in that place before.

Away ran Tom, and, delighted at his sucess, picked up first a hen, then a chicken, then fished out a dying duck or two, and so on, until he numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was nobly distended "Those were right good shots, sir," said th

"Yes," said Tom; "eight ducks and fowls are more than you bargained for, old fellow-

worth rather more, I suspect, than seven shilings_ch?". *
"Why, yes," said the man, scratching his head, "I think they be; but what do I care

for that? they are none of mine."
"Here," said Tom, "I was, for once in my life, beaten, and made off as fast as I could, for fear the right owner of my game might make his appearance; not but that I could have given the fellow, that took me in, seven times as much as I did, for his cunning and coolness."

FACTS IN CHEMISTRY.

OF WATER.-Ice, when converted into water, absorbs and combines with 140 degrees of caloric. Water, then, after being cooled down to 23 degrees, cannot freeze until it has parted with 150 degs. of caloric; and ice, after being heated to 32 degrees, (which is the exact freezing point,) cannot melt till it has absorbed 140 degrees more of caloric. This is the cause of the extreme slowness of the operation. There is no doubt, then, that water owes its fluidity to its latent caloric, and that its caloric of fluidity is 140 degs. However long we may boil as it is generated. Hence, in cooking, we attain the general heat at the boiling point; tho by increasing the fire, we increase the evapora-tion. Owing to the quantity of calorie that li-quids require to convert them into vapor, all evaporation produces cold. An animal might be frozen to death in the midst of summer, by repeatedly sprinkling ether upon him. The evaporation would shortly carry off the whole of his vital heat.

THE FIRST STRIKING CLOCK. On witnessing this exhibition, my friend, approaching the man, says, "I want no further sians imported into Europe a machine which tentimony to the truthfulness of your claim; presented the first rudiments of a striking

Says he, "Meet me to-morrow at" such a horologe of brass, wonderfully constructed by behind the times in general information: beplace—mentioning my name and residence—some mechanical artifice, in which the course sides, they can never think much nor find much close of each hour, dropped down on a set of for reading. Who, then, would be without a bells underneath, and sounded the end of the newspaper? hour. There were also twelve figures of horsemen, who, when the twelve hours were comyou, and return to Africa, or go where they pleted, turned out of twelve windows, which please, as the man who claims this horse has to till then stood open, and returning again, shut take him to Liverpool?" "Indeed," says my the windows after them. It is to be rememfriend, "your inquiry astonishes me. This bered that Eginhart was an eye-witness of cannot be a just principle. I will, however, what is here described; and that he was an abbot, a skilful architect, and very learned in

Agriculture, &c.

PROFITS OF FARMING

This is a subject on which it gives us pleasure to dwell, particularly in cases where the results are so clearly and satisfactorily given as time since in the Farmer's Cabinet. It is from dent, Mr. Gowen gives the following as the result of last season's operations on a farm of 100 acres, assuming the yearly wages at \$1000.

"I raised no less than 120 tons of hay—say 18 per ton is \$2,160 00 \$18 per ton is 400 bushels of wheat, at \$1,00 400 00 240 00 rye, oats, 40 40 00 · do. 60 600 00 corn, 75 375 00 500 do. potatoes, carrots, 360 00 25 150 00 do. ruta-bega, sugar beets, 40 240 00 12 1-2 187 00 turnips, do. 15 hogs slaughtered, weighing 45

C., at \$5 per C., 225 00 Cattle, calves and pigs sold, 847 00 Actual sales of milk and butter,

over.

1,400 00 \$6,724 00

Independent of milk and butter, meat and vegetables, poultry and fruit for family consumption. While producing this, I maintained upon the farm upwards of fifty head of cattle seven horses, and some thirty head of swine, and the only outlay incurred for feed during the year 1845, was about three hundred dollars of ship stuff or middlings, which was principally fed to the horses with finely cut timothy hay;

fed to the horses with finely cut timothy hay; and part made into slope for the swine. The horses had no other fodder—they get neither corn nor oats, and the hogs when fattening had little else but imperfect ears of corn, a little slop, and occasionally small potatoes cooked for them.

How can H. S. or any of his brother farmers of the old and easy going school, make a better exhibit in proportion to their outlay, and the number acres they hold? If they can, I should be pleased to see it, and to be permitted an opportunity of examining into their practice, the condition of their land, the character of their stock, &c., while I here invite him to visit Mount Airy, and judge for himself. The stock now consists of 51 head of cows, oxen, heifers and calves, principally thorough-bred Durhams; five brood sows, and twenty shoats, to be fed for next winter's slaughtering."

PARSIMONY AND ECONOMY. Sir Walter Scott tells of a kinsman of his, says the British Review, who, on being told that a family vault in the parish church yard was decaying and like to fall in, and that £10 would like £20 would like to fall in, and that £10 would like £20 wou

ily vault in the parish church yard was decay ing and like to fall in, and that £10 would make the repairs, proffered only £5. It would not do. Two years after he proffered the full sum. A report was then made, that the breaches were now so much increased, that £20 would scarce serve. He hesitated, hummed and hawed for three years more, then offered £20.— The wind and rain had not awaited his decision, and less than £50 would not now serve. A year afterwards he sent a check for the £50 which was returned by post, with the intelli-gence that the aisle had fallen the preceeding

An old picture, founded on a solemn fact represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all;" a soldier with the motto, "I fight for all; and a farmer, drawing reluctantly forth a purse, with the superscription, "I PAY

A shrewd painter was he that designed the picture-but where is it? Those who cannot find it must be content to look upon the fact.

If the following advice can be made profitable, consider it addressed to yourself-and apply yourself to its practice.

"It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briers that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary; but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy."

WORTHY OF THOUGHT. The sentiments which follow will be found correct, so far as observation or reason can decide—and philosophy promptly sustains them. Let those who are interested ponder them well,

and learn wisdom. Nothing is more certain, yet few things less thought of than the mutations of poverty. Of this education is the great cause. I will venture to declare that youth, educated with expectations of possessing great wealth, or suffered even to suppose they are to inherit it, im-bibe exactly those principles, notions, and op inions which prevent their keeping it. On the contrary, the hardihood of poverty, and those enterprising and scheming habits which are acquired in industrious indigence, will inevitably lead to wealth, and probably to power. I will assert, with prospective certainty, that the children of these youth whom I now see swelling with consequential inflations of the pride of wealth, will, in their day, be found in the haunts of wretchedness, while the offspring of many an industrious, smutty-faced apprentice boy, will be blazing in all the tinseled trappings of for-

GOOD IF TRUE. Dr. Franklin remarks GOOD IF TRUE. Dr. Franklin remarks that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for

and I would yield the horse into your hands at clock. It was brought out as a present to it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one any sacrifice to myself, rather than separate Charlemagne from Abdallah, king of Persia, man or of two men; it is the wisdom of him from a master he so much loves, even by two monks of Jerusalem, in the year 800. the age, and of the past ages, too. A family though the law did not require me to do so." Among other presents, says Eginlart, was a without a newspaper is always half an age sides, they can never think much nor find much of the twelve hours ad clepsydram vertebature, to talk about. And then there are the little with as many little brazen balls, which, at the ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste

HARD TIMES.

The following extracts from the journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, (now Portland,) will give a specimen of the prices of food, as they ranged in 1779:

"April 1. There is a grievous cry for bread in all the seaport towns, and there is but little meat and no fish.

April 7. Indian meal is sold at 30 dollars April 27. I hear that wood is 52 dollars

cord in Boston, and flour at £50 per hundred, e. a barrel is more than my whole salary. May 3. Corn is now sold at 35 dollars oushel, and coffee at 3 dollars a pound. June 1. Molasses is raised to 16 dollars,

offee 4, sugar 3. June 10. A man asked 74 dollars for a bushel of wheat meal. June 11. Green peas sold at Boston at 20

dollars a peck; Lamb at 20 dollars a quarter, Board 60 dollars a week. June 17 We bought 3 pounds of halibut for a dollar. (Probably this was a real silver

dollar.) Aug. 19. We bought a pound of tea for 19 dollars."

To this reminiscence of our correspondent we might add, that at the time to which he has referred, the people of this neighborhood were greatly distressed for want of bread stuffs. The wife of John Adams, in one of her letters o her husband, written in 1779, says:

"The universal cry for bread, to a humane heart, is painful beyond description, and the great price demanded and given for it verifies that pathetic passage of sacred writ, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life.' Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, for a bushel. This, at the rate of exchange then, was equal 80 dollars in continental money.] I scarceknow the looks or taste of biscuit or flour for these four months; yet thousands have been much worse off, having no grain of any sort."-Boston Traveller.

Advertisements.

WATERVILLE LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

ough instruction, anords the best healthes to acquaining REALLY SOUND AND USEFUL EDUCATION.

CALVIN GARDNER,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Waterville, August 13, 1847.

1,tf

ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC

RAILROAD. NOTICE is hereby given, that the second and third assessments of five per cent. each, on the amount of stock subscribed for by each stockholder in the Andros-

stock subscribed for by each stockholder in the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, (being \$2,50 on each original share subscribed for,) has been ordered by the President and Directors of said Company, and that the said assessments will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company at his office in Waterville, as follows, to wit.: The second assessment on or before the twentieth day of August next, and the third assessment on or before the first day of October next.

EDWIN NOYES,

July 19, 1847. Treas'r A. & K. R. R. Co.

N. B.—For the convenience of distant Stockholders, places will be selected, in their respective vicinities, where aggressments may be paid, notice of which will be given in a few days.

THE OLD STAND!

DR. E. H. KILBOURN, DENTAL SURGEON,

DENTAL SURGEON,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that
continues to do business, at the Old Stand,

NO. 2 MARSTON'S BLOCK, A

(Nearly opposite the Post Office.)

(Nearly opposite the Post Office.)

where he will be happy to attend to the calls of all those who may favor him with their patronage. All discoveries in dental science, whether mechanical or surgical, that tend to a practical improvement in that branch of surgery, should be made known by all proper means, that the public may avail themselves of the benefit der ivable from them. The luxuries of life, connected with other causes, either constitutional or local, have made such sad inroads upon the health of our natural teeth, as to make it an important study with the dental profession to substitute others in their stead, in a manner the least objectionable. Objections of much weight have been urged against artificial teeth, on plate, from the known fact, that large portions of brass and copper are contained in the silver that is used for connecting the teeth with the plate. The impurity of this composition is seen after a few days wear, in a change of its color to a dark dirty appearance, attended with a brassy taste. But this is not all. The connecting of not less than four different kinds of metal in the mouth produces a galvanic action which tends to impair the general health of the gums, and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

Dr. Kilbourn has succeeded in making such improvements in the manner of setting artificial teeth on plate.

which tends to impair the general health of the gums, and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

Dr. Kilbourn has succeeded in making such improvements in the manner of setting artificial teeth on plate, as entirely to obviate every objection that can be urged against them; the solder used by him being of equal purity with the plate, and warranted to neither oxidise or produce the unpleasant taste of brass or copper while worn. Improvements of great importance have also been recently made by Dr. K. in the manner of adapting the plate to the mouth, with such fastenings as will admit of the work being removed and replaced again, at the pleasure of the wearer, with as much convenience as a glove can be taken from the hand, or a ring from the finger and replaced. These are improvements that commend themselves to all who may desire artificial teeth.

As he intends to remain in Waterville, all those having teeth inserted, can have the privilege of trying the teeth two or three months, and then, if not satisfactory they can return the teeth, and no charge will be made. Persons desiring artificial teeth will see by this that they run no risk whatever.

Dr. K. continues the use of his justly celebrated PAR-ISIAN INSTRUMENTS, for the extraction of Ulcerated Teeth and Fangs, and can assure the public, that in the fands of one possessing a correct knowledge of their use, and with the experience of a number of years, success must always be the result. He has lately discovered a preparation for destroying the nerves of teeth, which is perfectly harmless in it results, entirely doing away with the poison that is used by other dentiats. Try it, and if it does not have the right effect, no charge will be made.

As examinations and advice are gratuitous, it is hoped as one will feel ay delicacy in calling, if they have nothing done. He has fitted his rooms with the design of MARING WATERVILLE HIS PERMANENT LOCATION, and will say to all who have work done, that they will find it porticularly for their ad

N.B. Most kinds of produce taken in exchange for york done at his Office. DEPLEASE TO RECOLLECT THE PLACE.

NO. 2 MARSTON'S BLOCK. Over Mr. Joseph Marston's Store, nearly Opposite the

THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF RICH AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CARPETINGS, &c., OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS, AND AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

GEO. S. C. DOW,

(No. 4, Main St., Waterville,)

Has just opened, and now offers to purchasers at wholesale or retail, the most extensive stock of USEFUL and FASHIONABLE GOODS ever shown in this vicinity: consisting in part of German, English, and American BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Satinetts, Trimmings, &c. New Styles Cashmeres, M. de Laines, Ginghams, Gingham Muslins, Balzorines, Lawre Lyons Muslins,—checked, striped, plaid and plain white Muslins and Cambrics.

SHAWLS of all kinds, at TEN PER CENT. LESS than ever before. PRINTS in any quantity, from 4 to 25 cts. White and brown Linens, Linen Table Covers of all sizes; col'do. do. Bleached and brown Sheetings, Drillings, Diapers, Crash, col'd Cambrics,—blue and mix'd Drillings, and

HOSIERY, Gloves, Hdkfs., Cravats-Laces, Edgings, &c &c.

Manilla, China pearl, Coburg, Adelaide, Birds'-eye, Florence, Pedal, Rutland, and Lawn BONNET'S, of all izes, bought direct from the manufacturers. Warranted fresh, and of the most fashionable shapes. Those in want rill find in my BONNET ROOMS the LARGEST STOCK ON THE KENNEBEC, and at least 25 per cent. under

Also a great variety of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS and TABS. Superfine, fine and common woollen, cotton, hemp and straw CARPETINGS, Brussels and other RUGS and MATS. UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and CARPET BAGS. PAPER HANGINGS and CURTAINS of the latest designs, at very low prices.

> CROCKERY WARE, FEATHERS, SHOES, And a general assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS.

All of which were bought with great care, at the lowest rates, and will be sold at a small advance, for Cash. Purchasers will bear in mind the place :- GEO. S. C. DOW'S new cheap Cash Store, No. 4, MAIN STREET, a few doors below Williams's Hotel, WATERVILLE.

DENTAL SURGERY. DR. D. BURBANK.

Surgeon Dentist, AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he still
continues the practice of Dentistry, in the latest
and most improved and scientific manner, at his Rooms,
in Hanscom's Building, where he is ready to attend to all
who may need his professional aid in preserving their
teeth or supplying their deficiences. As he manufactures
his own teeth, he is now prepared to manufacture from a
single tooth to whole sets, that cannot be surpassed as to
their perfectly natural appearance and durability, and
will insert them in a manner that cannot be detected by
the closest observer. The nerves of teeth destroyed, and
the teeth preserved by using a nerve paste of his own pre
paration, without the pain or inconvenience for the patient that is generally caused by the use of creosote,
which is used by most dentists.

Poople wishing for Dental operations will find it for
their interest to call at his office, as he has located here
for a permanent operator. All operations will be made
good. Charges moderate.

Rooms corner of Main and Elm street above the Post
Office. AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

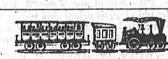
I have within the last year had occasion to employ the services of Dr Burbank, in most of the operations of dental surgery, and have been fully satisfied with his work. In one instance he administered the anodyne vapor. I In one instance he administered the anodyne vapor. I suffered no injury from the use of the vapor, and experienced no pain from the operation which was performed while I was under the influence of it. J. R. Loomis. Waterville, July 12th, 1847.

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS.

C. R. PHILLIPS, (No. 1, Pray's Building,)
Has received a Good Assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the LATEST SPRING STYLES.

SATIN AND FANCY SCARFS AND CRAVATS, nen Bosoms, Collars, and Shirts, Gloves, Hdkfs, &c

with a Large Stock of TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c. Waterville, May 6, 1847.



CLEAR THE TRACK! ESTY & KIMBALL

Have just received at their New Stand, No. 4, Ticonic Row, one of the LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK OF GOODS Ever offered in the place, which they have purchased expressly for the times, and will sell at wholesale or retail, at a less price, for the same quality, than can be ought in town.

They have a first rate selection of Foreign & Domestic, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Bolting Cloths, Feathers, Looking-Glasses, Crockery and Glass ware, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES. CASH PURCHASERS, and those whose credit is as good as eash, should not fail to give us a call before buying elsewhere, for we are determined that No. 4, Ticonic Row, shall be known as the place where the

BEST BARGAINS Can be obtained without bantering or trouble.

Waterville, June, 1847. A. S. GROSS'S

Genuine All-Healing STRENGTHENING SALVE. WE have just received a supply of this article, to be introduced on the novel principle of

"MEDICINE TO LEND." "MEDICINE TO LEND."

It is recommended for the Cure of Lame Back, Pain in the Side, and Breast, Local Rhuematism, Scalds, Burns, and Freezes, Fresh Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Weakness in the Joints, Crick in the Eack, Old Sores, Chillblains, Swellings, Numbness, Ague in the Face and Breast, Cracked Hands, Biles, Corns on the Face and Breast, Cracked Hands, Biles, Corns on the Face, and occasional Sores of most kinds to which the human family are subject. The Proprietor wishes people to prove it in the use of a portion appropriated for that purpose, returning the residue, free of expense, if perfect satisfaction is not obtained. We therefore invite our neighbors and customers to avail themselves of the proof of the article as per proposition above, and communicate the result to their neighbors.

N.B.—Let the fisherman and the man of seafaring profession, be especially induced to prove this salve for his sore hands, so incident to the seafaring life, let him try it

A.B.—Let the asserman and the man of scattering profession, be especially induced to prove this salve for his sore hands, so incident to the scafaring life, let him try it—he will find this salve to stick without bandaging, and at the same time keep the salt water out. Prepared only by A. S. GROSS, at his office, Hollowell, Me., Sold by E. H. LOW & CO., Waterville. 3w

DR. D. BURBANK, DENTAL SURGEON MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH CORNER OF MAIN AND ELM STREETS,

(Over M. Hanscom's Store,)
WATERVILLE

TAKEN UP.

ON FORT POINT, Winslow, on the 19th inst., a Gray Four Years old COLT, with one large fore foot. The owner can have him by paying expenses.

August 19. 3w. CHARLES RHODES. TO THE LADIES!

White and sound teeth are both an ornament and lessing. The best security for their advantage is to bound in the use of the CIRCASSIAN TOOTH POWDERS.

This elegant Dentifrice, with very little use, eradicate the scurvy from the guns, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens but loosen the teeth, and accelerates their decay.

This Dentifice removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums and renders the teeth beautifully white, without injuring the enamel in the least, as I have prepared and used it myself these ten years, and feel confident in recommending it to the public.

P.S. Those making a thorough trial of it, and not being satisfied, by returning the box the money shall betweenings. E. H. KILBOURN, Dental Su

No. 2 Marston's Block, Waterville

APPRENTICE WANTED. IN a Carriage-Smith Shop. A good opportunity is of-fered fox a lad from 15 to 18 years old. Inquire at the "Mail" Office. 4,tf.

WATERVILLE ACADEMY,

FALL ARRANGEMENT. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 30th of Aug., under the direction of Ames H. Hanson, A. M., Pincipal, assisted by Miss GOXANA F. HANSOOM, Preceptress, and such other asistants as the interests of the school require. A Teach

Its prominent objects are the following:-To provide, at moderate expense, facilities for a thorough course of preparation for College; to furnish a course of instruction adapted to meet the wants of tenchers of Common Schools, and to excite a deeper interest in the subject of education

and to excite a deeper interest in the subject of education generally.

The course of study in the department preparatory to college, has been arranged with special reference to that pursued in Waterville College. It is not known that this arrangement exists in any other preparatory school in the State, and, as this is a very important advantage, the friends of the College and those who design to enter it, would do well to give this their serious consideration.

Teachers of Common Schools, and those who are intending to occupy that high station, will find, in the Principal, one who, from long experience as a teacher of common schools, understands fully their wants, and will put forth every effort to supply them. The rapidly increasing patronage of the school affords sufficient evidence that an enlightened and discriminating public can and will appreciate the labors of faithful professional teachers. The terms for 1847 begin on the 1st day of March, 24th of May, 30th of August, and 29th of Nov.

Tuition, See, as formerly.

Board, \$1,50 a week. Tuition from \$3,00 to \$5,00.—

Drawing \$1.00, and Music \$6,00 extra.

STEPHEN STARK,

Secretary of Board of Trustees.

STEPHEN STARK,

Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Waterville, Aug 10, 1847

Otf

DENTISTRY.

DR. KILBOURN, (Late of Boston,) No. 2 Marston's Block, nearly opposite the Post-Office, WATERVILLE, ME.,

Would beg leave to call the attention of the public to his NEW PROCESS of inserting teeth, and would invite them to consult him and obtain new teeth, singly or in sets, on his new principle. Also, teeth filled, regulated, and extracted. Advice and examinations gratuitous. All operations warranted, as heretofore; and unless the patient is perfectly satisfied, no charge will be made.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY, &c. LIGS, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Raisins, Apples, Cigars

T. Eggs, Cakes, Pies, Candy, Beer, Lemonade, Soda, Mead, Essences, &c., kept on hand, and constantly for Sale, by the Subscriber, Atwood's Building, (opposite Boutelle's Block.) Main street. Also, Beer, Lemon Syrup, Mead and Essences, manufactured for customers, at short notice, and warranted good, or no pay.

The subscriber being lame, and not able to perform labor, hopes the public will feel inclined to keep him busily employed in preparing such things as he can make for them. instead of sending out of the place for them.

Waterville, Anc. 22. Waterville, Ang. 22. A. LYFORD.

SIMEON KEITH, (One door South of Marston's Block, Main Street,) WATERVILLE.

Is prepared to execute all orders in Carriage Trimming, Harness & Trunk Making. Repairing done at short notice. July 18-3w. N. R. BOUTTELLE. N. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WATERVILLE, ME., Office, Main Street, over J. Williams & Son's Store. TIN WARE MANUFACTORY, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

EDWIN DUNBAR

MANUFACTURES and has for sale a general assortment of TIN WARE, Air-Tight STOVES, &c. Also a variety of articles usually found in such an establishment, including Putty and Glass, at he lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for old Iron, Rags, &c.

REPAIRING, of Tin Ware, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Accordeons, Scissors. Glass Lamps, &c., done to order.

Waterville. July, 1847.

J. D. CHANDLER, LIVERY STABLE. Silver St., opposite the "Parker House." WATERVILLE. assengers taken to and from the Boats, and other places

BOY WANTED, AS an apprentice to the Tailoring business. A lad from the country, about 15 years of age, would be preferred—to commence any time between this and Fall. Inquire at this office. Waterville, July, 1847

WANTED. AT THIS OFFICE, AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS. One who has formerly been at the business would be

WILLIAM. C. DOW & CO. W OULD inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. West India Goods and Groceries, FEATHERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, CROCKERY,

CHINA WARE. Also,—Iron, Steel, Hard Ware, Circular and Mill Saws, Wrought and Cut Nails, Window Class, Linseed Oil, Dry and Ground Lead. Coach and Furniture Varnish, Japan, Paints, &c.; together with a Good assortment of

HEMP & MANULLA CORDAGE The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, for ash or produce, or on short and approved credit. Waterville, August 4, 1847.

\$20 REWARD!

STOLEN, as is believed, from the owner's Pasture, in Fairfield, on the night of Menday last, a DARK BROWN HORSE, eleven years old, black mane and tall, long which tall, some white on two or three feet, and rather mall size—toes is with fore feet—a little touched with

TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid to any one who Fairfield, August5 , 1847.