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Ephraim Maxham

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VOL. I.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1847.

NO. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, IN WINGATE'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, (OPPOSITE DOW & Co.'s STORE.)

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

Poetry.

THE CHILD AND THE MOURNERS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

A little child beneath a tree, Sat and chanted cheerily A little song, a pleasant song, Which was-she sang it all day long-When the wind blows the blossoms fall But a good God reigns over all.'

There passed a lady by the way, There were tears upon her cheek, Grief in her heart too great to speak; Her husband died but yester-morn, And left her in the world forlorn.

She stopped and listened to the child That looked to heaven and singing, smiled; And saw not for her own despair. Another lady, young and fair, Who also passing, stopped to hear The infant's authem ringing clear.

For she a few sad days before Had lost the little babe she bore; And grief was heavy at her soul As that sweet memory o'er her stole, And showed how bright had been the Past, The Present drear and overcast.

And as they stood beneath the tree Listening, soothed and placidly, A youth came by, whose sunken eyes Spake of a load of miseries; And he, arrested like the twain, Stopped to listen to the strain

Death had bowed the youthful head Of his bride beloved, his bride unwed; Her marriage robes were fitted on, Her fair young face with blushes shone When the destroyer smote her low, And changed the lover's bliss to wo.

And these three listened to the song, Silver-toned, and sweet, and strong, Which that child the live long day Chanted to itself in play: "When the wind blows the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all."

The wldow's lips impulsive moved, The mother's grief, though unreproved Softened as her trembling tongue Repeated what the infant sung; And the sad lover, with a start, Conned it over to his heart.

And though the child-if child it were, And not a scraph sitting there-Was seen no more, the sorrowing three Went on their way resignedly, The song still ringing in their ears-Was it music of the spheres?

Who shall tell? They did not know But in the midst of deepest wo The strain recurred when sorrow grew To warn them, and console them too: When the wind blows the blossoms fall. But a good God reigns over all."

Miscellann.

[From the Parlor Annual.)

A WARNING VOICE.

AN AFFECTING TALE OF TRUTH BY MRS. LYDIA M. CHILD.

In a city, which shall be nameless, there lived long ago, a young girl, the only daughter of a widow. She came from the country and was ignorant of the dangers of a city, as the squirrels of their native fields. She had glossy black hair, gentle, beaming eyes, and ' lips like wet coral.' Of course she knew that she was beautiful: for when she was a child, strangers often stopped as she passed, and exclaimed, how handsome she is!' As she grew older, the young men gazed on her with admiration. She was poor and removed to the city to earn her living by covering umbrellas. She was just at that susceptible age, when youth is passing into womanhood; when the soul begins to be pervaded by that restless principle, which impels poor human nature to seek perfection in

At the hotel opposite, Lord Henry Stuart, an English nobleman, had at that time taken lodgings. His visit to this country is doubtless well remembered by many, for it made a great sensation at the time. He was a peer of the realm, descended from the royal line, and was. moreover, a strikingly handsome man of right princely carriage. He was subsequently a member of the British Parliament, and is now

Lord Henry invited her to visit the public gardens on the Fourth of July. In the sim-plicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering professions, and considered herself his bride elect; she therefore accepted the invitation, with innocent frankness. But she had no dress to appear in on such a public occasion, with a gentleman of high rank, whom she verily supposed to be her destined husband. While these thoughts revolved in her mind, her eye was unfortunately attracted to a beautiful piece of silk belonging to her employer. Ah, could she not take it out without being seen, and pay for it secretly, when she had earned money enough? The temptation conquered her in moment of weakness. She concealed the silk and conveyed it to her lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse was painful. She was not sure that her repen-tance would be met with a spirit of forgive-

On the eventful Fourth of July, she came out in her new dress. Lord Henry complimented her upon her elegant appearance; but she was not happy. On their way to the gar-dens, he talked to her in a manner which she did not comprehend. Perceiving this he spoke more explicitly. The guileless young creature stopped, looked in his face with mournful rech, and burst into tears. The nobleman

took her hand kindly, and said, 'My dear, are you an innocent girl?'
'I am, I am!' she replied with convulsive

sobs. 'Oh, what have I ever done or said, that you should ask me that?" Her words stirred up the fountains of his

etter nature. 'If you are innocent,' said he, 'God forbid

that I should make you otherwise. But you accepted my invitation and presents so readily that I supposed you understood me.' 'What COULD I understand,' said she, 'ex-

ept that you intended to make me your wife?" Though reared amid the proudest distincttions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile.-He blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of life stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity. He conveyed her to her humble home, and bade her farewell, with a thankful consciousness that he had done no irretrievable injury to her future prospects. The remembrance of her would soon be to him as the recollection of last year's butterflies. With her the wound was deeper. In her solitary chamber she wept in bitterness of heart over her ruined air castles. And that dress which she had stolen to make an appearance befitting his bride! Oh, what if she should be discovered! And would not the heart of her poor widowed mother break, if she should ever know that her child was a thief? Alas! her wretched forebodings were too true. The silk was traced to her; she was arrested on her way to the store, and dragged to prison. There she refused all nourishment and wept

On the fourth day the keeper called upon Isaac T. Hooper, and informed him that there was a young girl in prison, who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation. The kind heard of the old gentleman immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying on the floor of her cell, with her face buried in her hands, sobbing as if her her heart would break. He tried to comfort her, but could obtain no answer.

'Leave us alone,' said he to the keeper, perhaps she'll speak to me if there's none to

When they were alone together, he put back the hair from her temples, laid his hand kindly on her beautiful head, and said, in soothing

'My child consider me as thy father. Tell me all thou hast done. If thou hast taken the silk, let me know all about it. I will do for thee as I would for a daughter; and I doubt has befallen you since.' not that I can help thee out of this difficulty." After a long time spent in affectionate entreaty, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder and sobbed out.

Oh! I wish I was dead. What will my poor mother say when she hears of my dis-

know it, replied he; and alluring her by this hope he gradually obtained from her the whole she could only get it. Our son is a dever boy, story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted and take nourishment; for he would see the silk was paid for, and the prosecution withdrawn. He went immediately to her employer, and told him the

'This is her first offence,' said he, 'the girl is young, and the only daughter of a poor widow. Give her a chance to retrieve this false baid for the silk.

The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said he would have dealt otherwise had he known all the circumstances. 'Thou shouldst have inquired into the merits

of the case, my friend, replied Isaac. 'By this kind of thoughtlessness, many a young creature is driven into the downward path who might easily be saved.

The good old man then went to the hotel and inquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not risen.

'Tell him my business is of importance,' said Friend Hooper. The servant soon returned and took him to his chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a

plain old Quaker should thus intrude upon his uxurious privacy; but having heard his errand he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to 'bear a testimony,' as the Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart a fine young man, and had obtained a situation was touched. He excused himself by saying as head clerk in a large haberdashery establishment. He lived with his mother in a neat

if he had known her to be virtuous.
'I have done many wrong things,' said he,
'but thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence rests on my conscience. I have al-ways esteemed it the basest act of which man

The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the forlorn situation in which she was found, dis-tressed him considerably. And when Isaac represented that the silk had been stolen for mis sake, that the girl had thereby lost profit-able employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar bill, and of-

fered it to pay her expenses. ' Nay,' said Isaac, 'thou art a very rich man; see in thy hand a large roll of such notes.-She's the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing her great injury.

Give me another! Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar

note and smiled, as he said, 'You understand your business well! But I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England, come to see me. I will give you a cordial welcome, and treat you like a nobleman.'

'Farewell, friend,' replied Isaac, 'though much to blame, in this affair thou hast behaved nobly. Mayest thou be blest in domestic life, and trifle no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deserted.'

Luckily the girl had the presence of mind to assume a false name when arrested; by which means her true name was kept out of the newspapers. 'I did this she said for my poor mo-

With the money given by Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and she sent home to her mother well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remain to this nay a secret with her benefactor.

Several years after the incidents I have related, a lady called at Friend Hooper's house, and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsome dressed young matron, with a blooming boy of five or six years old. She rose to meet him, and her voice

"Friend Hooper, do you know me?"
He replied that he did not. She fixed her

once helped me in great distress.'

elped too many in distress to be able to reollect her without more precise information.

into the next room, for a few minutes; then

'I am the girl that stole the silk. . Oh! where should I now be, if it had not been for

When her emotion was somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly repectable man, a Senator of her native State. laving a call to visit the city she had again and again passed Friend Hooper's house, looking wistfully to catch a sight of him; but when she attempted to enter, her courage fail-

'But I go away to-morrow,' said she, 'and I could not leave the city without once more seeing and thanking him who saved me from ruin.' She recalled her little boy, and said to him-Look at that old gentleman, and remember him well; for he was the best friend your mother ever had.' With an earnest invitation that he would visit her happy home, and a fervent 'God bless you,' she bade her benefactor fare-

My venerable friend is not aware that I have written this story. I have not published it from any wish to glorify him, but to exert a genial influence on the hearts of others; to do my mite towards teaching society how to cast out the Demon Penalty, by the voice of the Angel Love.

A STORY OF APSLEY HOUSE.

"One fine autumn day, in the year 1750, as his majesty George II. was taking a ride in Hyde Park, his eye was attracted by the figure of an old soldier, who was resting on a bench placed at the foot of an oak tree. The king, whose memory of faces was remarkable, recognized him as a veteran who, had fought bravely by his side in some of his continental battles; and kindly accosting him, the old man, who was lame, hobbled towards him.

'Well, my friend,' said the monarch, 'it is now some years since we heard the bullets whistle at the battle of Dettingen: tell me what

I was wounded in the leg, please your majesty, and received my discharge and a pension, on which my wife and I are living, and trying

to bring up our only son.'
'Are you comfortable? Is there anything you particularly wish for?

'Please your majesty, if I might make bold 'Perhaps we can manage so that she shall not to speak, there is one thing that would make my wife, poor woman, as happy as a queen, if and as we are anxious to give him a good eddays, when she is able to be out, she often sells could build a shed for her fruit-stall, and it

would be, I may say, like an estate to us.'
The good natured monarch smiled, and said,
You shall have it, my friend. I wish all my

subjects were as moderate in there requests as you.—He then rode on, followed by the grateful blessings of his faithful veteran.

In a few-days a formal conveyance of the bit of ground to James Allen, his wife, and their heirs forever, was forwarded to their humble dwelling. The desired shed was speedily exected, and the good woman's trade presenced. erected, and the good woman's trade prospered beyond her expectations. Often, indeed, the king himself would stop at the Park gate to accost her, and taking an apple from her tempting store, deposite a golden token in its place. She was thus enabled to procure a good education for her son who really possessed considerable talents.

Years rolled on. George II and the veteran were both gathered to their fathers; but Mrs. Allen still carried on her trade, hoping to lay up some money for her son, who was become a fine young man, and had obtained a situation though humble dwelling, a little way out of the city; and thither he hoped soon to bring a fair young bride, the daughter of a Mr. Gray, a music teacher, who resided near them. Lucy Gray!' as her lover was wont to call her, had given her consent, and the happy day was already fixed.

One morning, however, when Mrs. Allen proceeded as usual to her place of merchandise she was startled to perceive the space around her fruit-stall, filled with workmen conveying stones, mortar, and all the implements neces sary for commencing a building. Some were standing round the shed, evidently preparing to demolish it.—'Come old lady', said one of the men, move your things out of this as fast as you can, for we can do nothing until the shed is down.

'My shed!' she exclaimed; 'and who has given you authority to touch it?"

'The Lord Chancellor,' was the reply, 'he ing to build, and which is intended to be some what grander than your fruit-stall. So look sharp about moving your property, for the shed must come down.'

Vain were the poor woman's tears and lamentations; her repeated assertions that the late king had given her the ground for her own, were treated with ridicule; and at length she returned home heart-sick and desponding.

Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come alone. hat evening Edward Allen entered his mother's dwelling, wearing a countenance as dejected as her own. He threw himself on a chair and sighed deeply. 'Oh, mother!' he said, 'I ion that a railway could not enter into successful competition with a canal. Even with nmense sum; there is an execution on his ouse and goods, and I and all his clerks, are turned adrift. Every penny we possessed was dged in his hands, and now we Besides, there have been lately so many failures in the city, that numbers of young men are seeking employment, and I'm sure I don't sufficient for every purpose of commerce in know where to turn to look for it. 'I suppose,' he added, trying to smile, 'we shall have nothing to depend on but your little trade; and I accustomed to decry as the dark ages. Let us after the operation is performed, the patient is he added, trying to smile, 'we shall have nothing to depend on but your little trade; and I accustomed to decry as the dark ages. Let us must give up the hope of marrying sweet Lucy be tolerant to those who imprisoned Galileo, and rewarded Columbus with chains. If there are many who consider her case a soon the teeth lose their sensitiveness, and they remarkable one, and who, believing in her in-

many tears, related the events of the morning, dropping on her knees, she hid her face in her cy to my mother's ground, and her poor fruitall will be well.'

The following day Edward presented himself at the dwelling of the Lord Chancellor. 'Can I see his Lordship?' he enquired of the grave official who answered his summons. 'My lord is engaged just now, and cannot be

en, except on urgent business.' 'My business is urgent,' replied the young man; 'but I will await his lordship's leisure.'

And a long waiting he had. At length, after, sitting in an anteroom for several hours, he was invited to enter the audience chamber. There, at a table covered with books and paper, sat Lord Apsley. He was a dignified looking man, still in the prime of life, with a pleatant countenance, and quick penetrating eye. 'Well, my friend,' he said, 'what can I do for you?'

Your lordship can do much,' replied Edward; yet all I seek is justice. You have chosen, as the site for your new palace, a piece of ground which his majesty king. George II be-stowed on my parents and their heirs forever, and since my father's death, my mother has remained in undisturbed possession. If your lordship will please to read this paper, you will see that what I state is the fact."

Lord Apsley took the document, and perused it attentively. 'You are right, young man,' he said; 'the ground is indeed secured to your family by the act of our late gracious sover-eign. I took possession of it, believing it to be a waste spot, but I now find I must become the tenant of your surviving parent. What does she expect for it?"

'That,' said Edward, 'she is satisfied to leave to your lordship. We are confident that the cheif lawgiver of our country will do what is

just and right.'
'You shall not be disappointed, young man,'
replied the chancellor. 'I was offered a site for my palace equally eligible, at a yearly rent of four hundred pounds. That sum I will pay your mother, and have it properly secured to her heirs forever.'

Edward thanked his lordship, and respectfully withdrew.

Before a week had elapsed, his mother was established in a neat and comfortable dwelling in one of the suburbs; and ere two had gone by, sweet Lucy (no longer Gray) might be seen in the sunny little garden filling a basket ucation, we try every means in our power to seen in the sunny little garden filling a basket turn an honest penny; so my wife keeps an with the fruit of a golden pine pippen tree, and apple-stall outside the Park gate, and on fine which the old lady pronounced to be almost as fine as the apples which his gracious majesty yard.

step, that she may be restored to a useful and if you would have the goodness to give her the the present day, to a ground rent of four hun-parallel to it, to accommodate their enormous great talent, who has a wife, it is whispered, dred pounds a year, payable to the re tatives of the old apple-woman.

> 'A Man's a Man for a' That.'-Howitt relates an anecdote, associated with the poem from this famous line is so often quoted, which may not be familiar to our readers. Burns being invited to dine at a nobleman's on a certain occasion, was turned aff to eat his dinner with the butler. After the repast was over, he was sent for to the dining room, a chair placed for him at the bottom of the table, and he was called on for a song. Controlling his indignation,

Is there for honest poverty,
Wha hangs his head and a' that?
The coward's slave we pass him by,
And dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
A man's a man for a' that.

'You see yon birkie, ca'd a lord, Pointing to the nobleman at the head of the

> Though hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that. For a' that and a' that

As the last words passed from his lips, he rose and not deigning the company a syllable of adieu, marched out of the room and the house.

THE FIRST RAILWAYS AND THEIR OPPONENTS.

When Jacquard, the inventor of the wonderful loom that bears his name, was arrested and carried to Paris with his machine, Carnot, in the presence of Napoleon, roughly said to him, "Are you the man that pretends to do that impossibility—to tie a knot in a stretched string?" His compatriots of Lyons, the impossibility being surmounted, broke his machine in 1806, and raised a statue to his memory in 1840. All those who are in advance of public opinion must bear ridicule or persecution. In 1825, the Quarterly Review thus ridiculed the notion of certain engineers, Telford, among the number, that a railway engine could go eighteen or twenty miles an hour: 'The gross exaggera-tions of the powers of the locomotive steam engine, or, to speak English, the steam-carriage, may delude for a time, but must end in the mortification of those concerned. • • We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such

In that year the common belief was, that railways were altogether delusions and impositions. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opposed in Parliament with every invec-tive. One member, in 1825, declared his opinthere were two or three canals, which were

tearful eyes earnestly upon him and said, 'you Oh, Edward,' said his mother, 'what you beauty in any work of the mind, it will live THE DUKE OF WELLINGTO nce helped me in great distress.'

tell me is hard enough; but, my dear boy I and fructify, whatever critics, or orators, or inBut the good missionary of humanity had have still worse news for you.' She then, with quisitors, or even kings may do to crush it. And so it is with railways. On the 15th Sepand concluded by asking him what they were tember, 1830, the first passenger line was com-With a tremulous voice she bade her son go to do. Edward paused. 'And so,' said he at length, the Lord Chancellor has taken a fan-to the next room, for a few minutes; then ropping on her knees, she hid her face in her cy to my mother's ground, and her poor fruit-stall must come down to make room for his Directors modestly anticipated that one-half of a loss which most to admire: the doting stately palace. Well, we shall see. Thank the passengers traveling by coaches between God we live in free, happy England, where the two towns might venture on the railway. the highest has no power to oppress the lowest. In the first year after the opening there were him for the little residue of a life already Let his Lordship build on: he cannot seize that which his sovereign bestowed on another. Let ing 1st July, 1845, the passengers so conveyed us rest quietly to-night, and I feel certain that amounted to 897,003. On the 15th of April, or Jenkins. It is revolting to think on what 1847, there has been a total expended on the the false notions of society will do toward corrailways of the United Kingdom, of £78,000,rupting the soul, and making the most serious 000 sterling; and in the last week the aggregate receipts upon these railways was £160,900 -being a total exceeding £8,000,000 per annum for the conveyance of passengers and goods .- The Land we Live in.

TUNNELS.

The longest tunnel in the United States is lieved to be on the Chesapeak and Ohio canal, 25 miles above Hancock. It is 3,118 feet daughter of this last marriage, and of course a long, 24 feet chord, and 17 feet from the top grand-daughter of the old banker. Coutts havof the arch to the water surface. If this canal ing lost his first wife in 1815, married, in three should ever be extended to the Ohio, it will months after her death, Harriet Mellon, an actrequire a tunnel over four miles long through ress of some celebrity, on whom he had several the Alleghanies. In this country there are numerous other tunnels.

In England, in 2,700 miles of canals, there died in about twenty years; and as he had alare 48 tunnels of the total length of 40 miles, ready made what he deemed an ample settle-The Worcester and Birmingham Canal to Dud- ment upon his daughter, he left the whole of ley, 13 miles, has 8 tunnels of 6,325 yards. his enormous property, valued at £90,000 per The Ellesmere and Chester Canal, 1,262 yards annum, to his widow. She did not wear the of tunnelling. The Kingston and Leominster willow very long, having, in a few years, again Canal, 45 miles, 2 tunnels of 5,100 yards. entered the bonds of matrimony with the Duke Leicester and Northampton Union Canal, 44 of St. Albans, a young nobleman of two or miles, 4 tunnels of 3,212 yards. The canal three and twenty, of high rank, being related tunnel under Standige, between Manchester to royalty itself, and of a very badly filled and Huddersfield, extends under ground up-wards of three miles, and is 220 yards below the kingdom. This match, very unsuitable in

Railway, under Liverpool, is 1 mile and 240 for many months the subject of unsparing ridiyards in length. It is an instructive illustra- cule in all the prints of the British metropolis, tion of the necessity of accurately measuring Whig, Tory, and Radical. The Duke cared the probable amount of trade and travel before little for that, however, but gave loose to his determining the dimensions of an important work, that the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-carnestness that his career was soon brought to way Company are now commencing the con-struction of another tunnel, parallel to the pre-the title of Duchess of St. Albans and £90,sent one-it proving to be altogether insuffi- 000 a year to console herself as best she might. cient to transact the business offering.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway, has 3 mous estate to Miss Angelina Burdett, one of unnels in 84 miles, amounting together to the grand-childen of her first husband, on con-2,160 yards, besides the iron tunnel bridge dition of her taking the name of Coutts. This cross the Menai.

The Great Western Railway, from London o Bristel, has 6 tunnels in 17 miles; one of which, the Box Tunnel, is 3,168 yds. in length, The London and Birmigham Bailway Com-

of London, 2 miles in length, from the Western side of Maiden Lane to the Fleet prison

The Matlock, Buxton and Manchester Rail-The Matlock, Buxton and Manchester Rail-way Company are making their road, under the his personal feelings, was waited for with some superintendence of the experienced Mr. Ste-

phenson, through the High Peak of Derbyshire tions of the globe for the construction of a railway. There will necessarily be many and In France and Italy there are the following

tunnels built and in the course of completion. The St. Quentin Canal, from Cambray to Chauny, 56 miles, has 4 1-2 miles of tunnels. The Rouen and Havre Railway, of 45 miles, has 8 tunnels, amounting in the aggregate to 6,294 yards.

The railway to connect Savov with Piedmont, uniting the French system of railroads with the Italian, is to pass through Mount Cenis. The height of Cenis is 11,460 feet. From this may be inferred the character of the tunnel. It is said that a machine recently invent-ed, and approved by the French government, has been applied to the boring of this tunnel, but the good minister, Rev. Mr. Shirra, assemand completes more than five metres of bore

The railway from Genoa to Turin, 130 miles, will pass through the Appenines, by a tunnel over 7 miles long. The government of Sar-

linia is now engaged in its construction.

Such are a few of the tunnels finished and whether the following prayer is literally in progress abroad. A consideration of them dinia is now engaged in its construction. will tend to awaken attention to the great importance of saving daily and annual expendi-

nook, there is a pond, where a little girl, not sand, and thus began: six years old, who resides near the bank, has began by threwing crumbs in the water. Grad-ually the fishes learned to distinguish her foot-steps, and darted to the edge whenever she ap-the wind blaws he'll be here in a jiffy, and what proached; and now they will actually feed out of her hand and allow her to touch their scaly sides. A venerable turtle is among her regular pensioners. The control of Van Amburg lar pensioners. The control of Van Amburg claes, and tirl them to the sark. And waes me! over his wild beasts is not more surprising than wha kens but the bluidy villain might tak' their that which this little girl has attained over her lives? The puir weemen are 'maist frighten-finny playmates. Visitors have been attracted from a distance of several miles to the spectacle she exhibits. The fishes will have nothing to do with any one but their friend. They will obtain a gate, I'll now stir a foot; but will jist sit here trust no one else, let him come with provender ever so tempting. Even fishes are not so cold blooded but they will recognize the law of kindness, and yield to its all-embracing power .-Boston Transcript.

SHARPENING TEETH. We were struck, at Braves, by the appearance of some Portuguese Gray.—It will be hard enough to see you suffering from poverty without bringing her to share it.'

The will be hard enough to see you suffering from poverty without bringing her to share it.'

The will be hard enough to see you suffer and rewarded Columbus with chains. If there is soon the teeth lose their sensitiveness, and they seem to decay no faster than the others.—Ednot a share—if there is strength, or utility, or wards's Voyage up the River Amazon.

'From Marlboro's eves the streams of dotage flow. The marriage of the Duke of Wellington now in his seventy-ninth year, to Miss C a loss which most to admire : the doting of the octogenarian, or the shocking depravity which would induce a woman to link herself to drawn out to its longest span. We hope, for her punishment, he may live to the age of Parr

obligations a matter of simple bargain and sale.

Old Coutts's fortune has taken a singular round, since it was acquired by the first owner. He himself, when a young man, it will be recollected, married a servant girl, one Susan Starkie, by whom he had three children-all daughters. One of these married the Earl of Guilford, another the Marquis of Bute, and a third Sir Francis Burdett. Miss Coutts is a years before settled £100,000, and with whom his relations were by no means equivocal. He point of years, for the gentle Harriet was not The tunnel of the Liverpool and Manchester only 'fat and fair' but 'forty, and the rise, was

> is the lady who is about to become Duchess of Wellington This is, truly, what Byron calls 'making the tender passion tough. Richmond Whig.

She never married again, but left all her enor-

any are constructing a tunnel under the city TO CURE A WIFE OF AUTHORSHIP At a recent conversation in a brilliant circle of men of genius, in Paris, the subject of lita good deal. But sun and dust spoil the fruit, and rainy weather keeps her at home; so her profits are but little—not near enough to keep our boy at school. Now, please your majesty, our boy at school. Now, please your majesty, sion of England's warrior-duke is subject, at the propert dev. to a ground rept of four huns. erary women, was brought up, and Diderot about preparing a book for the press, and his curiosity. Not seeming disposed to speak, he was at length asked what he would do if he one of the roughest and most difficult sections of the globe for the construction of a very directly, he said, but to preserve the balance of things, as far as I was any way capable, I should become a woman. I would do nothing but nurse the children, I would wear a busk, I would carry salts in my bosom and faint when opportunity presented, I would have a stool for my feet, and sleep in a frilled night cap and chemise. Home Journal.

PAUL JONES.

Headly, in his sketch of Paul Jones, relates lie following anecdote:

The daring rover was hovering on the Coast of Scotland, and just then threatened Kirkaldy. The inhabitants, as they saw her bearing bled his flock on the beach to pray the Lord to deliver them from their enemies. He was an eccentric man—one of the quaintest of the quaint Scotch divines, so that his prayers, even in those days, were often quoted for their oddity.

no doubt the invocation of the excited eccentric old man was sufficiently odd. It is said, that ture by a sufficient outlay in the first instance.

Having gathered his congregation on the beach in full sight of the vessel which, under a press of the town of Hingham, known as Rocky-her close to the town, he knelt down on the

"Now, dear Lord, dinna ve think it a shame ill the tide comes. Sac tak' ye'r will o't!"

AN INDIAN PROPHETESS.

The Cherokee Advocate says, a young girl of the Creek nation recently fell into a trance, and has since 1 een prophecying, to the tribe. She says that while in this inanimate state she Braves, by the appearance of some Portuguese held communion with invisible spirits, who boys, whose teeth had been sharpened in the learned her a song, which she sings with great cessful competition with a canal. Even with Indian manner. The custom is quite fashionabeauty and effect. She has predicted one or the best locomotive engine, the average rate ble among the class who come over seeking two deaths which have come to pass, and told would be but 3 1-2 miles per hour, which was their fortunes, they evidently considering it a from her own feelings of a murder at the very slower than the canal conveyance. Another sort of naturalization. The blade of a knife time it was committed, at the distance of sevassertion, which Mr. Huskisson was obliged to or razor is laid across the edge of a tooth, and eral miles from her home. She has also purmeet doubtfully and apologetically, was, 'that by a slight blow and dexterous turn, a piece is chased her burial clothes, foretold at what time by a slight blow and dexterous turn, a piece is chased her burial clothes, foretold at what time chipped off on either side. All the front teeth, her death would take place, and certain signs which would then be seen, and from which the world could judge of the sincerity of her pro-

spiration, have become alarmed and forsock

THE LATE SILAS WRIGHT.

The Batavia Spirit of the Times publishes the following extract from a letter from Mr. WRIGHT to a gentleman of Batavia, doubtless Mr. H. J REDFIELD, with whom Mr. WRIGHT had long maintained the most friendly and intimate personal relations. The extract is interesting as showing the avocations and simplicity ter of the writer:

trying to become upon a small scale, a farmer in fact, and have, during this season, labored very steadily. Each day tries me a good deal, but I eat and sleep well and enjoy dom from care and a contentment which dy becoming very dear to me. As is with me in whatever I undertake, my ess is already controlling me too much, now find it very difficult to command a

day for leisure or recreation. My farm is new and therefore uncomfortable to work, though requiring a great deal of labor to bring it to a condition to be either pleasant for labor, or productive; but I begin very slowly and patiently, determined not to make my efforts expensive, as I do not expect. they will be profitable in a pecuniary way. of a steamboat returning for a passenger after The employment I like, and it keeps me out of mischief, and from being home-sick at home.

I have not had an unhappy hour from the personal consequences of my late defeat, while it has given me a happiness in my retirement which I have not known through many long years of my responsible public service.

[Speaking of that memorable number of democrats known in the political history of this State as the 'SEVENTEEN,' who in 1824, were forced into close political and personal associations' he says:]

Death is, annually, making fearful inroads among the little number, and the fall of each before the great leveller, has been marked by me with painful solicitude.

WEALTH OF HARVARD COLLEGE. The bequests made to this institution are enormous In the annual report of the overseers of that institution, we notice not less than nineteen bequests, which average more than \$20,000! The available funds of the College, given for specific purposes, the interest of which only is used, exceed six hundred thousand dollars! The Law Department has funds exceeding \$40,000, and the Theological School more than \$80,000! This opulence is the result of individual liberality of citizens of Massachusetts .- New Ha-

SINGULAR MODE OF ROBBERY IN TURKEY.

Among the convicts I noticed a young Turk; whose spirits never seemed to flag, who was foremost in work as well as in fun, and whose general appearance interested me in his favor. made his acquaintance, and learned his story, which was as follows:-He was a galongi, or sailor. He had been

pressed into the service of the fleet at Constantinople, and was allowed to bear arms, which is otherwise interdicted in the capital. Being short of money, he and a companion in the service devised this ingenious mode of acquiring some. Having bought a fine hen, they went into the suburb of Galata, which is situated on uneven ground, and one standing at the top of the street, the other at the bottom, when a passenger went by, the man at the top of the street obliged him to buy the hen at a given price, and when he had got to the bottom, the other took it away from him by force; thus selling and stealing the hen by turns they reaped an easy harvest. They had succeeded the next, having taken their station as before a slow and solemn Turk, looking like a merchant, was seen making his way towards them. stopped him and exclaimed-

Here, friend, here is a fowl.' 'So be it.' said the merchant.

'You must buy it, in the name of Allah!' 'In the name of Allah, I will not!'

'You will not,' said the armed man, 'then we shall see.' Upon which he drew his yataghan, and with

his hand raised, said, 'Buy, or you die!' 'If such is the case,' said the merchant, the least discomposed, 'then I buy.'

Upon which he paid his money, took his fowl in his hand, and walked down the hill. When he had reached the other rogue, he was again stopped.

'To my surprise,' said the narrator to Osmond, I saw the merchant turn round and make a sign, as I thought, to me: but lo! a body of three or four men rushed down the hill, and seizing my companion, one of them drew his sword, and before the poor devil could look round, his head was cut off as clean as a pumpkin might be from its stalk. I immediately took to my heels and ran for my lifethe race was one of life or death-until I came the pen of a gentleman in Boston, of high to the sea, when I immediately plunged in, and saved myself by clambering up the side of a boat and rowing off. I found that the supposed merchant was the Sultan in person; he had been informed of our trick, and had himself come to punish it. Orders were sent to the fleet to discover me; an offer of pardon was announced if I would give myself up; I did; here I am. What can I say more?- East India Sketch Book.

MARRIAGE. all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation; a very little thing can blast an infant blossom; and the breath of the South can shake the little rings of the vine, when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new weaned boy; but when by age and con-solidation they stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and have, by the warm embrace of the sun and the kisses of heaven, brought forth their lustres, they can endure the storms of the north and the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never be broken; so are the early unions of an unfixed marriage; watchful and observant, jealous and busy, inquisitive and careful and apt to take alarm at every unkind word. After the hearts of the man and wife are endeared and hardened by a mutual confidence and experience, longer than artificial pretence can last, there are a great many remembrances, and some things present, that dash all little unkindnesses in peices—Jeremy Taylor.

Picking Berries.—We were somewhat surprised the other day to learn that the children, in the interior towns, who occupy their time in picking berries, during the season of them, earn upon an average, about one dollar

per day, and the largest part of the money finds its way into the Savings Bank of the State. The women also frequently engage in this business, and we have heard of cases of female industry and profit, in the town of Lincoln, which appear to us to be worth mention- land, smiling under the hand of untiring indusing; one woman did all the home work for her try, and sparkling with new and beautiful family, and earned \$8 a week in picking ber- structures.

Capt. Kellogg, landed at the Newburg wharf, on her down trip on Wednesday last, a poor woman from Albany, having two of three children on board, (one of them an infant but three weeks old) stepped on shore to purchase some vert its traffic in five years, and leave it withcakes for the children. A large number of passengers were landed, and over 170 went on New York you have as yet enjoyed no perfect grain crop, especially, is exceedingly abundant. utes. The crowd was so great on the wharf a strap rail, nearly incompetent to carry freight, that the poor woman could not reach the end of like that from Buffalo to Albany, as a railroad. the pier till the plank was hauled on board, Thank heaven we have none of them here. A and the boat was under way. She screamed in agony, and would have fallen into the river in miles per hour, and its capacity reaches to mil- indicates a small crop, the supply will probably her attempts to regain her children by springing for the boat, had she not been prevented by a police officer, who happened to be at her side. Capt. K. hailed the agent on the wharf to know what was the matter. On learning the cause, the Niagara was

rounded to and came again to the wharf and received the woman on board, amid the cheers of the crowd. When he left the dock, Capt. K. was again greeted with hearty cheers by the whole assemblage, in testimony of their approbation of his humanity and kindness in returning for his france passenger. The approving voice of the publick will, we hope be some remuneration to him for his loss by the delay of the Niagara. This is the first instance leaving our landing, and we mention the circumstance to show that one act of goodness like the above, will always win more approbation from the publick than a dozen victories in racing.—Newburg Courier.



WATERVILLE, SEPT. 16.

The office of the Mail is removed to Win-

ate's new building, Main street. The ballot for State officers, on Monday,

tood as follows in Waterville: For Governor-Dana Fessenden -Bronson Taylor

This shows a very small vote, for a town that could throw more than six hundred. The rain must have had the same effect upon the patriotism of our voters that it does upon a starched dickey-they did not come up; but it had an opposite effect upon the candidates, who were induced to stand in such numbers ed. 'Compromise' should be engraved upon every banner before the next meeting. Interests which are real and important should be kept in view, while those which are but imaginary should be made to stand aside for a more convenient season.

Extract of a letter dated

BUFFALO, Sept 9. . . . This might be said to be a dull season, were there any such thing as dulness in Buffalo. There seems to be some suspense in beyond their expectations on the first day, and regard to flour. Common brands can be had night at 8 o'clock, business closed in the streets. determined to continue their speculation. On for \$4,75, and wheat at \$1. Yesterday a lot and nothing ahead but Sunday, one would think of 5000 bushels of corn was sold for a fraction less than 50 cts. Oats are worth from 26 to tle slower than the messages passing on the The man at the top of the street immediately 28 cts. So you see some difference between prices out West and down East.

'I am told that a lot of 600 hogs have been fattened this season at one distillery at Oak Orchard. I saw a portion of that lot yesterday on their way to our market. They were of the choice breeds which prevail here, and would average about 350 pounds. They were bought by one butcher, for retail, at \$3,75 per hundred, live weight.

'The potato rot is just beginning to make its appearance here. This is later than it appeared last year; but I am told no section appears likely to escape. Good judges predict as much injury from this source as was experienced last year.'

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The letter from which we make the follow ing extract is published in a recent number of the Railroad Journal, and is said to be from standing and long experience in every thing relating to the character and influence of Railroads. The public are requested to give it a careful perusal. Its doctrines are sound, and it relates to a subject of vital interest to our State.

You ask me if railroads are monopolies. At first our lines were not conducted on the most liberal spirit. Our early directors were timid, and the charges were fixed at four cents per mile for passengers, and eight cents for freight. public. For a long time I wrote and urged the point. I was met at first by incredulous smiles and determined resistance, but argument and experience at length prevailed. years since our rates were reduced nearly one half, and ever since an increasing prosperity has attended all our lines. Villages are growing up at every station, farms improving and rising in value, and our lines are now conducted in a most accommodating spirit. If monopolies, they are most liberal monopolies, for the tendency of rates is certainly diminished, and the accommodation of the public in speed, cars, depots and frequent trains, is annually increasing. Around the depot at West Newton a large village is growing up, and land has risen from \$50 per acre to prices varying from \$200 to \$1000 per acre. At Fitchburg the population has risen in three years from 3000 to 6000 souls—the effect of the railroad alone. Milk is now carried 45 miles, from Leominster to Boston, and a train of five milk cars attached to the passenger cars, arrives every morning at the Charlestown depot

Under the influence of railroads, and of manufactures stimulated thereby, the old Bay State has ceased to be an emigrating State. It receives more than it sends forth, and will show by the next census nearly if not quite a million of inhabitants on 700 square miles of rugged

nals. Let me reply that the former are in almost every particular superior. Give me a good and untrammelled line of railroad beside your Erie canal and its branches, and successful as it now is, I think I would engage to diout patronage sufficient to keep it in repair. In This detained the boat nearly ten min- lines of railroads. I cannot regard a line with lions of fons and millions of passengers to pass over it annually.

It can live, too, where a canal must perish for want of business. A railroad costing but ance this year. Crops are good in Ireland \$18,000 per mile, can live upon a line which sustains but four daily stages, and ten daily baggage wagons in each direction, and pay large dividends; but a district with this business, at ordinary tolls, would not keep a canal

A railroad surmounts summits inaccessible to a canal. It regards not the drought of summer or the ice of winter. By speed it gives value to produce canals cannot transport, and commands the travel against all competition. It almost annihilates time and space.

In Massachusetts we had three canals. First the Middlesex, which your commissioners came to examine before they begun the Eric. It paid good dividends, but is now worthless, for it has been completely put down by the Lowell railroad built beside it. Second the Blackstone. A railroad will this fall be opened on its banks, and all or nearly all of the canal will be abandoned. Third the Hampshire, from New Haven to Northampton. A railroad is now in progress along its tow path. We have done with canals.

You ask me the cost of transportation on railroads. It rises and falls with the quantity conveyed. When business rises to 200,000 tons a year, freight can be transported on a line like yours at a cost of six-tenths of a cent quences. Those who look back will see that per ton a mile, exclusive of loading and unoading. It has been moved for less. This charge would include the wear and deterioration of cars, and the repairs of the road.

On the Erie canal, the average cost, inclusive of interest on boats and horses, but exclusive of canal repairs and attendance which may be offset, is nine-tenths of a cent per ton a mile or fifty per cent. more. A line like yours, with 200,000 tons could do a most remunerating business at less than two cents per ton to a mile, but with 30,000 tons only must of course charge more to cover charges and interest on capital, say four cents per ton a mile. Two to two and one-half cents per mile pays well for passengers-better than higher charges.

YANKEE HURRY.

Faster! faster! When did a Yankee go ahead fast enough? No matter where you put him, or in what pursuit; everything is it must be in the first cars, the bow of the boat or the front seat with the driver-because he can sooner see the end of his journey. If on horse-back, you will see him with a loose crupper and a tight rein-nothing must hold him back. Rush-rush-rush! Nothing goes quietly with a Yankee, always excepting a jackknife and pine stick.

The most impatient travellers we ever saw was a company of some two hundred in the night train from Boston to Albany. Saturday they might content themselves with being a litwires at the side of the track. Two hundred miles in ten hours, without stopping! Every body asleep in the villages dotting the waynothing can be done this side of Albany-lean on one another's shoulders, good brother Yankees, and get a moment's slumber.

'What place was that we just passed?'

'Springfield.'

'Springfield !-- no further than that !-- what's

The questioned jerks out his watch- Furies! almost one! and they promised we should be in Albany at a quarter to six!'

Clank, clank, puff, puff-away went the train at the same furious rate-steam all on; John Gilpin in Cheapside never made such a clatter, or 'run such a rig.' Yankee was just as impatient as when, in his boyhood, he rode the old brown horse to mill, with four bushels of provender across the saddle,

But this was a select company. These were men who had no time to ride by daylight, and so took the night train; no leisure in which to regain lost slumbers, except on Sunday, when they could neither labor, swap horses or whittle. No less than three among the acquaint-

ances we made during the night, were in hot pursuit of rascals who had taken a previous rain or another direction. One was aiming to head, at New York, a thief who had started for Texas by way of the Providence railroad; another had paid his money for a pair of stolen horses, and the thief had taken the morning train on this same route; and a third had that morning heard of his run-away wife at Buffalo! Only one of the three expected to leave Albany till Monday-there were no boats down the river on Sunday. Then why in such a hurry? They could not tell-but we could. They were Yankees, and that was reason enough. The Yankee is always in a hurry. In going to the gallows he has been known to tell the sheriff his watch was 'behind the time.' We trust yet to see him darting through the air upon the telegraph wires, with whip and spurs to hasten his progress, and jack-knife and stick to quiet his nerves for lack of speed.

At the latest dates from Detroit, wheat was selling for 75 ets., corn 36 to 38, and outs at 17 to 20. Business was said to be rather dull

VERMONT ELECTION .- Returns from a small portion of the State indicate a democratic gain in the legislature, but a considerable loss to both whigs and democrats in the vote for governor. The Liberty party must have made a long stride ahead, judging from the details we have seen. The election of a governor will doubtless devolve upon the legisCROPS AND PRICES.

It is not easy to account for the present high prices of provisions. There is no present stint of supply; and accounts from all sections promise one of the most abundant harvests that has been gathered for many years. The Probably from one quarter to one third more corn and wheat will be harvested this year than last. In some sections the potato crop is true railroad is susceptible of a speed of 40 abundant; and though generally the prospect be enough for home consumption. The foreign market will draw but little from our abundand if she should be obliged to look abroad for provisions, others will successfully compete with us in supplying the demand. How, then -the question is daily asked-are present prices to be sustained?-how have they been kept up so long? The speculators in bread stuffs are the only sufferers by the reply; and there seems to be a general disposition to rejoice in the calamities which now seem to threaten a large portion of them. They make a desperate struggle, as the present price of flour plainly indicates: but their ultimate fate is foreshadowed in England, and sooner or later they must yield to it. If no other classes were to the real state of facts. be involved with them, we should say, the sooner the better. But while high prices, which do not come

legitimately from circumstances, are always to be deprecated, they are less disastrous than those which do not afford the producer a fair compensation. The merchant and mechanic prosper when the farmer prospers, and when he is depressed they participate in the consethis has always been the case. He alone creates wealth; they only handle it. And it is only when the producer shares fairly in the profits, that all classes prosper together.

The country mechanic, especially, is too apt to look for benefit in low prices of provisions. He is mistaken. Let him watch, and he will learn better. Want of a fair and healthy market for the farmer's produce, however easily the mechanic may earn his bread, always brings dulness to the operations of mechanical business. Whatever reduces the farmer's income, stimulates his economy. More work The Boletin says that the loss on the side of and less fine clothes and equipage, must make the guerillas was small. At 11 o'clock on the up for the deficiency. How does this affect the mechanic, who has made his calculations on supplying what must now wait for a market? It is plain to be seen—the farmer must too lazy in its progress. If he walks, it is at prosper if anybody. Those who want bread that no election of Representative was effect- an angle of forty-five degrees, because his legs for less than it costs to raise it, may always reare less ambitious than his head. If he rides, ly upon working proportionally longer for the money with which they buy it.

MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It is gratifying to be able to give something that seems to us to indicate a speedy and honorable termination of actual war in Mexico. The intelligence that the American army has cut its way to the walls of Mexico, is received with full credit. There they are awaiting the deliberations of the Mexican Congress upon propositions for an adjustment of difficulties.

An extra of the New York Herald says: The special overland express for the New York Herald reached Philadelphia this morning, with the most important news that has ye een received from Mexico.

The news now received is as follows: On the 3d instant the New Orleans Picaune received by express the following highly important information by the steamer Fashion, which left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August

and Tampico on the 29th:—
'Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy, close under the walls of the

city, and defeated them. 'The Mexicans have been brought to terms, and now supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it.

The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposi-'The news was received in Vera Cruz or

the evening of the 26th ult. by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dimond, the collector of Vera Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for its use :-ORIZABA, Aug. 25, 1847. The Mexican Mail, which has just come in,

brought the following intelligence, which I copy from the Diario Officiale del Gobierno. I send you this by an express courier which will be with you to-morrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th, two brigades, commanded by Generals Valencia and Santa Anna, went out to attack the Americans near Los Llanos de

San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely de feated, and Santa Anna, after the first encounter, fell back also in disorder to the city; they mmediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the proposiions of peace from Mr. Trist.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relaions invited the next Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose. These are the great facts, which, no doubt, will bring after them peace. Yours truly, F. M. DIMOND.

Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. with letters containing the same news in substance and the following translation of the announcement of it in the Diario del

'Gen. Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned at and arrived at Tacurbaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llano de San Angel, and were completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate. After some fighting, the Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat, that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress, to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans, and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the

Such are the meagre details which we have of these important events.

earn, but from the foregoing statement it is ico at his command.

That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans, when upon the eve of important negotiations.

It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier, which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th, a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister, to offer again his mediation, and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so if possible before Gen. Scott entered the capital.

We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they obeyed, leaving absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English government.

We think it reasonable to suppose that General Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation, to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital; his characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation. We may recur to this point, and to the pros-

pects of peace, which some may now entertain. in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of

The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners, we believe are totally unfounded.

We are informed, from a very responsible source, that Major Lally is known to have passed Perote, and been on his way, in safety, to Puebla. He made some stay at Jalapa. The Boletin of Jalapa, says that Major Lally's train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the plain, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching for Jalapa; that the guerillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road, for near a mile, was covered with men, women, and children, whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half past five o'clock, and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed through the principal streets. At the same time guerillas were seen near by. 19th, Major Lally inquired of the Alcade whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not; to which the Alcade answered, that the population was unarmed, but that a number of guerillas being in the neighborhood, he could not take the responsibility of their ac-

On the morning of the 20th, the train of wagons and the troops entered the city; the Boletin says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded. Yesterday, the 24th, it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jaranta had attacked the train a short distance on the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops, with loss on both

Intelligence reached Colonel Wilson, on the Henderson, of Captain Fairchild's company of dragoons, and his party, who was sent out by Capt Wells, on the 15th August, to apprise Maj. Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerillas.

There is little or no doubt of the cor ness of this sad intelligence. Lieut. Henderson was a resident of New Orleans, and but recently embarked as a volunteer in his country's service; he was a printer by profession, a man of courage and enterprise, and his fate will be sincerely lamented by his numerous

An express arrived from Alvarado to Comnodore Perry, with information that the guerillas had attacked that place the night before, and killed a surgeon and two marines in that

The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce those in possession of the place.

Summary of News.

Another Outrage-Men in Disguise. On Thursday last, Sheriff Hollenbeck and Deputy Sheriff Allen, went to Taghkanic for the purpose of selling the property of Samuel Halstead and Philip B. Miller, which they had previously levied upon and advertised for sale. On arriving at Halstead's, they found a large number of persons assembled, and at the appointed hour they set up for sale the articles they had levied upon, but received no bid. The sale was then adjourned, and the officers started for Miller's. After proceeding part way, and while at the edge of a piece of woods they were waylaid by three persons in disguise and armed, one of whom attempted to seize the Sheriff's horse, but failed; as the Dept. Sheriff came up, one of them aimed at him but the gun fortunately snapped. An attempt was also made to stop his horse, but failing in this, one of them sung out to the man with the gun to shoot the horse, when the latter fired, but without effect. The officer proceeded to Miller's, but as at the former place, a large number were in attendance, and as no one would bid, no sale

On Friday afternoon, as Mr. Amos Thompson of this city was amusing himself with his gun on Chelsea Beach he shot a peep, which fell into the water, and he waded in to get it. When immersed breast high, he was attacked by a blue shark, and his arm was severely lac-erated. His cries brought several to his aid, by whose assistance the animal was driven into shoal water and killed. It was afterwards brought to the city.—Boston Times, Aug. 30.

MOST DIABOLICAL MURDER. We are indebted to William W. Campbell, Esq., of this city, for the following particulars of a diaboli-cal murder, which was committed in the village of Clark's Corners, four miles east of Sing Sing, Westchester county, on Sunday last, in

passion for the girl, and had several times asked her to marry him, which she as often de-clined to do. On the day of the murder he No couriers from Gen. Scott's army direct, flicted, the unfortunate girl jumped out of the receive a lesson which must bring her careed have been able to get through, so far as we can window, which was close to the ground, and at-

tempted to escape; but when she had proceed manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mex- ed about ten yards, she fell a corpse. Not content with what he did, the monster, Northrop, attacked Mary's married sister, Mrs. Boyce, city is manifest; he was, doubtless, deterred who was in the room with him, and made a thrust at her with the same weapon with which he killed the sister, but she fortunately escaped through the window, and ran to her husband, who was working a short distance from the house, and alarmed him. As soon as he was made acquanted with the facts, he started in pursuit of the murderer, who was seen to make is escape, but he had not proceeded far, when he was called back by his wife to take care of the murdered girl. Another man who was working with Boyce, then started in pursuit, but did not succeed in overtaking the murderer, who was at large at twelve o'clock yesterday, the hour at which our informant left the scene. A man answering the description of the murderer, was seen to take the Harlem railroad cars, and jump out when they were under full speed.—N. Y. Herald.

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A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Brooklyn Advertiser says that six or seven months ago, Mr. G. B. Clarke, a merchant tailor of New York, who resides in Tillary street, in Brookyn, had a valuable silver watch stolen from his house, but by whom it could not be discovered. A few days since he received the missing prop-We have given none of the rumors current erty through the medium of a Reverend gentleman of the Catholic Church, to whom confession of the theft had been made by a girl formerly in the employ of Mr. Clark, who has since become repentant, and by her priest made the restitution now mentioned

FRACAS. We learn that a fight occurred at Drummond Town, Accomac County, on Monday last, between Judge Bayly, Member of Congress, and Mr. Finney, one of the Representatives of the County, growing out of the late division of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. F. was shot in the thigh by the Judge. The excitement, we understand, is intense, so much so, that the Judge, who, it is said, was imprisoned in the jail a part of Monday, has been compelled to leave the county, and accordingly took passage yesterday in the boat for Baltimore. Some idea may be formed of the excitement pervading the county on this subject, when we inform the reader that one of the magistrates of the county went on the bench on Monday last, armed with a pair of revolvers and a bowie knife.—Norfolk Beacon

MISSING MEN .- There seems to be an unsual number of cases of late, of mysterious disishman, first officer of schooner watchman lying at East Boston, left that vessl on the evening of the 23d ult. and has not been seen or heard from since. As all his things were left behind it is feared that he has met with some accident. He was dressed in blue. Mr. John Berry, of the firm of Berry & Trusdale, hat manufacturers, of Manchester, N. H., left that place on the 31st of last month with \$300 in money, and was seen the same day at store Cambridge street, in this city, since which he has not been seen or heard from. He was dreesed in black throughout. Nothing has been as yet heard of the boy Fesenden who left his father's house in Charter street several evenings since with the avowed intention of going to a singing school. He was about 10 years old, and his parents are suffering the dreadful torments of suspence as to his fate. The man John Pike, of Lynn, who was advertised to have disappeared with a sum of money has been heard from. That is, a gentleman in New Hampshire, has put a notice in the papers, that the said John Pike disappeared from his employment about five years since, and that from \$50 to \$100 disappeared with him. Since then, Pike has disappeared four times more, each time with a sum of money. There is no doubt that he has gone west .-

BURIED ALIVE .- As Rufus Grous, of Litchfield was clearing out a well in East Monmouth, last Saturday, the stones gave way, and all came down upon him. The alarm was immediately iven, and a crowd soon collected at the spot. On listening he was heard to groan. Measures vere immediately taken to clear the well. This was at three o'clock in the after noon. The well vas about thirty-three feet deep, and the whole of the stone was to be cleared out ere he could be reached. People came in from the adjacent places, and the work went on with much zeal. After being about half cleared out, he was heard to halloo, which encouraged the workmen. After incredible exertions he was reached about one o'clock at night and rescued, but little hurt. At first he could not stand, but recovering in a short time so as to walk about. It seems (by his account) that the large stone which first fell in, lodged upon his knee, and sustained the whole stoning above, which was the cause probably of his being uninjured.

A FOUNDLING .- The practice of leaving poor children at the doors of rich persons, with hope of adoption, is getting to be quite common. A case of this kind happened last night. A male child of about four months, wat left at house No. 20 Pemberton square, the residence of F. S. Carruth, Esq., between 9 and 10 o'clock, neatly packed in a basket. It was ta-ken into the house and kindly cared for. Mr. Carruth being absent from the city, a gentle-man, a friend of the family, was called in, who named the child Francis Pemberton. This morning the little foundling was conveyed to the Alms-house, at South Boston.—Traveller.

ILLINOIS.—The State Convention of Illinois has closed its session, having agreed to propose to the people, among other alterations in the constitution, the following, viz: prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State, and owners of slaves from carrying them into the State for the purpose of setting them free; forbidding intermarriages between whites and blacks; and depriving duellists of the right of citizenship, and punishing them in such other manner as may be prescribed by law.

COST OF CAR RUNNING .- At the meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company resterday, it was stated by a stockholder, who also a stockholder in most of the other roads leading from this city, that, according to the an-nual reports of both last year and this, the cost of running per mile had been less on the Maine Railroad than on any other railroad in the State. - Traveller.

POTATO ROT .- A correspondent of the Jourthe afternoon. The name of the murderer is Amos Northrop, and the victim a young girl of fifteen, named Mary Goodheart, daughter of Mr. Goodheart, of that place.

It appears that Northrop conceived a violent the fourth of the purchaser.

The notorious person, known by the name emptory refusal, he took a shoemaker's knife from his pocket, which he had evidently concealed there for the purpose, and stabbed her to the heart. The moment the wound was inwa the pau out up do Se the del fire the sou sul

ye it an up for Co pli th he ide of de

THE LOST CHILD FOUND.

It will be recollected by many of our readrs, that a notice appeared in the Argus a few months ago, signed by Jas. Wilbur of Bethel, advertising for his lost child. Mr. Wilbur resided at the time of losing his son, near Sandy River Pond, in Franklin Co. He has since moved to Bethel, because the sight of the place whence the child wandered was so painful to his wife, that after his loss she could not reside there longer.

The facts of the case were, that in 1827, wenty years ago, the child, a boy two years and ten months old, went out one day to meet the other children, and never returned.— Screams were heard, but the child they never saw again. The neighbors turned out and ment days and nights in fruitless search. Unirsal sympathy prevailed. But at last they aried, returned to their avocations, and newwonders crowded it from their mind. Not however, with the parents. The father indered up and down the earth, wherever he andered up and down the earth, wherever he card of a strange child, or the rumor of ne being found. The mother wept for he lost one and would not be comforted. Notne peng found. The mother wept for he lost one and would not be comforted. Notes were issued, and everybody that heard the ale pitied the parents, and did all they could be relieve their distress. But it was a superior of the stress of the superior of the whig majority is from four to six. relieve their distress. But it was of no avil. The child was lost, and no clue could be ound to its recovery. Whether he had fallen prey to the wild beasts or the Indian, or had rasted to death by starvation, who could tell? The horrid phantom of such a death was ever

before their eyes.

Some thought that an old hunter, by the name of Robbins had stolen the child. He had been seen at that time lurking about the premises. He was an old offender, had been tried for petty thefts and afterwards was imprisoned for the murder of Hinds & Son in 1838, but made his escape. No evidence or confession could be got from him, and the matter faded away, with the lapse of years, from the memory of man.

The parents, however, porsevered. They could not forget, and again issued their adver-tisement, calling for information of their lost

A week or two since, two of Mr. Wilbur's daughters, at work in the Saco factories, saw among a body of Indians encamped there, a white young man, in whom they thought they recognised a resemblance to their family. They accosted him, and soon claimed him as a brother. Of course he had no knowledge of them, but wished to see their father. They sent for the old gentleman, and the recognition on his part was complete. The young man, now 23 years of age, had been told many stories of his parents, but knew nothing certain of his abduction. The Indians are now encamped at Cape Elizabeth, opposite this city, with the youth and his wife, for he married an Indian girl last

He has promised his father he will go with him to Bethel, where the old gentleman in-tends to build him a house, and give him all the licence he wants to roam about in the woods, in consonance with the habits of almost his whole life. The father came into our office on Thursday to tell us of his success. He was as happy as a boy just let out of school.

The mother has not seen him. From her intense and lasting affection, as manifested through long years of disappointment, we judge the meeting will be one worthy the pencil of a Hogarth.—Portland Argus.

the arrival of the ship Agnes, we have received a pail of water, and during her absence the copies of the Boletin de las Noticias of Jalapa child crept to the stove, where its clothes took of the 13th and 15th inst. When the latter number was issued, the train under Major Lally had not so far as the editor knew, crossed the National Bridge, and he felt great hopes of overpowering the train. Senor Aburto and Father Jarauta had been the leaders in the for Foreign Missions, \$30,325. Of this am t attacks made on the train. They are reprethe churches in the State of New York consented to have killed or wounded 300. We tributed \$15,253; in South Carolina \$6,510; have not a doubt that this is ridiculous exaggeration. Senor D. Juan Soto, the Governor of the state of Vera Cruz, in the vicinity of the train, giving confidence to the guerrillas. The editor repeats the story that the train has in charge a million of dollars in specie, most of it concealed in bags of gold in the loads of for-

The Boletin announces the arrival of Paredes in Vera Cruz and his escape thence. It does not extend to the ex-President a very cordial reception. It thinks his return very indescreet, and doubts if his object be to take part in the get no clue to the whereabouts of Paredes by

The Boletin has an article running into two the 10th inst., 4000 strong-he does not say it about the changes of victory in the battle to be fought at the capital and in its vicinity. He reasons that a victory gained by the Americans would not advance their cause substantially, while if it were won by the Mexicans it would be decisive of the whole question. Mexico by a victory would be in a situation to listen to terms of peace. The fruits of victory would be so immense that he sees not how the Mexicans can fall short of the vigorous and desperate and heroic efforts necessary to win it. He points out the disastrous position of Gen. Scott should he meet with the slightest reverse.— N. O. Pic. of Aug. 31.

of cars from Rochester ran off the track, near Waterloo, yesterday afternoon. A snake head was pushing through one of the cars, throwing the seat against which it struck, with its occupants, out of harm's way, but frightening them out of their appetites. One passenger, standing upon the platform, was thrown off, and rolled down the embankment, doing him no injury. Several rods of the track were torn up, and the train delayed five or six hours. The accident happened from the track having taken fire from a spark from the up train. But that the attention of the Engineer was arrested sometime before the spot was reached, the result would have been more serious.—Albany

A NAMELESS ANGEL.—For upwards of a year past, a stranger lady has been in the hab-it of making a periodical visit to the Tombs and Alms House, for the purpose of hunting up and providing employment for the more un-fortunate women of these institutions. The Commissioner informs us that she has accomplished much good and it is a singular fact, that he has never yet been able to ascertain her name. She is a middle aged lady, and evidently of a good family. We caught a glimpse of her countenance this morning, and were deeply impressed with its Christian like loveliness .- N. Y. Express.

It is stated that placing a little slaked lime upon a rat hole, is a much better way to rid his soissors. Alas, for his editorial department. Your dwelling of these nuisances than setting. It is said the cabinet-makers at Washington as traps or using poison. Those whose houses paring a wooden leg for Santa Anna. Will they give are infested with rats should try this remedy. him a Walker that he can use?

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. The house of Major Samuel George, of Seabrook, N. H., ing their babies when they go shopping, and suggests was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, and his house keeper, widow Jane Dow, perished in the flames. The unfortunate woman passed

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mrs. Wm. Lyon, of Perham, N. H., another lady, and a child, were riding in an open wagon, when the horse be-came frightened and ran, and they were all thrown from the wagon, Mrs. Lyons killed, the other lady dangerously and perhaps fatally in-jured, and the child injured very seriously.— Lowell Adv.

Hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York, and Hon. Simon Baldwin, of Connecticut, are the oldest living ex-members of Congress, both between 80 and 90 years of age.

ning, as the New Haven Steamboat train was in the neighborhood of Framingham, the fireman, Joseph Jackman, went out upon the locomotive to oil the cylender, and was not again seen until his mangled remains were found up-on the track. It is supposed that he in some way missed his footing and fell before the loco- if ye'd give me two dozen.' motive, which, together with the whole train passed over him. He was a single man, about 23 years old, and was considered one of the best firemen upon the road.—Bost. Paper

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Information has reached us that on Monday last, as some laborers on the railroad in Shrewsbury were excavating a bank of earth, two of them were instantly killed from a slide in the overhanging bank; one of them, named Montena, being literally crushed. We also learn that another haud was severely if not mortally wounded.—Bran-don (Vt.) Voice of Freedom.

ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE. On Wednesday night last some desperadoes went to the farm occupied by Mr. James Weeks, in Taghkanic, formerly occupied by one of the Finkles, and shot his working cattle, the one in the shoulder, the other in the neck, rendering them useless; cut and burnt up his waggon, burnt up his harness, and cut and destroyed his ploughs and other implements of husbandry .- Hudson Gaz.

Our prairies, says the Racine Whig, are literally alive with prairie chickens this season, and sportsmen are having a fine time in hunting them. Two citizens were out a day or two since, and bagged fifty in about two hours.

RECEIPT OF FLOUR .- For the week endng yesterday, 8,082 barrels of Flour have been eceived via the Western Railroad, and 5,475 by vessels. Total, 13,557 barrels.—Trav. Sat.

WESTERN RAILROAD. Comparative statenent of receipts for nine months, ending Aug. 31st, 1847, with those of the previous year. 1846, 669,165. 1847, \$902,243. Increase for 9 months, \$233,077.

On Saturday last, a child of Mr. John K Gilmore, of Brewer, Me., about one year old, was burnt so severely that it died in a short time. The mother of the child had kindled a A GLANCE AT A MEXICAN PAPER .- By fire in the stove, and run, for a minute, to get fire, and when the mother returned the child was enveloped in flames.—Bangor Whig.

> The Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States, contributed the last year, for the and in Massachusetts \$5,208.

> BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, held on Wednesday week, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the road for the ensuing year:— Thomas West, Andrew Pierce, Richard W. Bayley, William F. Weld, S. A. Walker, Henry B. Stone, John Flint. The Lexington Observer states, that as soon

as the news of the intended call upon Kentucky for two regiments was made known in that defence of the country, as is asserted. We can city, Capt. Beard commenced raising a company, and in the course of two hours he had he names of about fifty young men enrolled. ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. Between 8 and numbers of the paper upon the general aspect 9 o'clock last night, as Mr. George E. Tyof affairs. He mentions that the last division ler was going from his father's residence (John of Gen. Scott's army was to leave Puebla on Tyler, Esq., Auctioneer,) to his home in South Boston, he was accosted in Broadway, near left that city. He then goes on to speculate the Rev. Mr. Fairchild's meeting-house by a man who inquired as to what time it was. Mr. Tyler pulled out his watch, (a gold one, valued at \$76) which wass immediately seized by the man. The strong safety chain attached to the watch, foiled the robber in his efforts, when Mr. Tyler knocked him down, and kept him until the watchman arrived and took him into custody .- Boston Traveller.

GETTING THE MISER'S HEART OPEN. The Legislature of Rhode Island lately pledged a large sum for a Lunatic Asylum in that State, on condition that \$70,000 could be secured by private donations. Miss Dix undertook to RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—The morning train cars from Rechester ran off the track, near

ed to try.

She knocked at the old miser's door, was admitted, and immediately stated the object of her visit. He was unusually courteous, but still evaded the main question, and endeavored to turn the conversation to other subjects. But Miss Dix would not allow him to wander, all the time urging such considerations as she thought best adapted to touch him on the right spot. Finally he got a little impatient, and exclaimed, half petulantly, 'What would you have, Madam?' She tapped him confidently on the shoulder and replied—' Forty thousand dollars!' The old man was moved; he paced the floor in agitation; but suddenly stopping before Miss Dix, he said, 'You shall have it And he was as good as his word. The pro jecctors of this noble institution have to thank the reputed miser for \$40,000 of the \$70,000 which it was incumbent upon them to raise.

Clips and Shots.

Boston editors are getting deeply enamored with 'Mrs. Partington.' It must be owing to her skill in small talk, if we may judge from their quotations.

It is mentioned as worthy of note, that it costs \$22 to get married in Mexico. It is dearer than that here The Lynn News calls bustles backgammon. The ladie

will call him back-biter.

The editor of the Buffalo Express says he has los It is said the cabinet-makers at Washington are pre

The Excelsior jokes the Down East ladies for carry Why not the 'counter jumper?'

Does Your Mother know You're Out? A large, six feet out of the house after the fire commenced, and returned, as is supposed, for the purpose of saving her money and papers, which were in her chamber. Her boxes were first through his breeches, and a loaf of gingerbread under his her chamber. Her boxes were first through his breeches, and a loaf of gingerbread under his her chamber. her chamber. Her bones were found among just drawn from between his teeth, leaving his mouth the ruins. of the street, of whom he inquired in a winning tone:

'Have you seen anything of daddy?' 'No!' replied the gentleman, somewhat surprised at the novelty of the question.

Well, darnation seize daddy, I told him he'd lose me, said our hero, crying as he proceeded, half bent, sticking in the gingerbread at an alarming rate. An Irishman, in writing a letter to his sweatheart

wrote thus :- 'If you don't love me, plaze send back the letter without breaking the seal,

The following, which we clip from the Concord (N.H.) Democrat, is rather fishy, but not in bad taste to the in-

A 'down river' chowder for me,
A chowder of clams and eels,
Where the sea breeze wanders free,
And a body so hungry feels.
On turkey some may dine,
And some on beef and ham,
But give me a chowder divine.
Infused with essence of clam. A down-river chowder, &c. Clam chowder! eel chowder!

' Come down this instant,' said the boatswain to a mischievous son of Erin, who had been idling in the roundtop; 'come down, I say, and I'll give you a dozen, you rascal!' 'Troth,' says Pat, 'and I wouldn't come down

A Romantic Incident. A bachelor friend of ours, says the Pittsburgh Sun, on passing up Penn street, lately, picked up a thimble. He stood a while meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, saying, 'O, that it were the fair lips of the wearer.

Just as he had finished a big wench looked out of an apper window and said, Boss, jiss please to frow dat fimble in de entry. I jis

now drapt it !'-Our friend fainted. Swapping Horses. An Indianian was travelling down the Ohio River, in a steamer, with a mare and a two year

old colt, when, by a sudden careen of the boat, all three suffing and blowing above the water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not naving a doubt that the instinct of the animal would carry him safe ashore. The old mare took a 'bee-line' for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current, with its owner still hanging

'Phree, booh!' exclaimed the man, spouting the water from his mouth, and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog; '1t's all very well, your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man that can't swim this aint exactly the time for swapping horses!'

Politeness after Death. The Chicago Tribune has the following little paragraph, which proves how dependant poor editors are upon the public, not even daring to shuffle off this mortal coil' without offering an apology. 'One of our exchanges comes to us with the extraordin ary announcement, that the editor having been obliged to pay the debt of nature last week, was unable to attend to the paper, but we trust it will not occur again.' The Telegraph charitably adds, 'We hope not and trust he was enough of a business man to take a receipt

. FASHIONABLE SLAVERY. FASHIONABLE SLAVERY.

'No man may think, or speak, or walk, or stand, But just as other people' may demand; No independent citizen may dare. To eat or drink, or trim his hair, Or change the contour of his coat unless. The nation choses to endorse the dress. Men of free birth are clad in fall-length suits Of abject servitude, from hat to boots; They seem to think inexorable fate Made them, like monkeys, but to imitate; 'Tis pity that for use so small, Men should be born with any brains at all!'

in full of all demands.

The Most Wonderful Child! Little Henry Safford, the Vermont Mathematician, was passing in the Watertown cars the other day, when a gentleman remarked to the person near him, 'Are you aware whom we have with us? That boy is the most wonderful child in the world.' 'Du tell,' replied an elderly lady; 'that ain't Tom Thumb,

Wit is brushwood; judgment is timber. The first makes the brighter flame, but the other gives more lasting heat.

Mrs. Partington informs the Boston Post that she can't

abide this sprinkling of the streets. She says she al-ways went for immersion, and always intends to, unless she afters her mind.

The Boston Rambler inquires :- Did you ever read 'Nevins' Thoughts?' Capital book, ain't it? We hit the other day the following passage:

'But perhaps you take a paper, and are in arrears for it. Now suppose you was the publisher, and the publisher was one of your subscribers, and he was in arrears to you, what would you think he ought to do in that case? I just ask the question. I don't care about an answer.'

The Irishman who put the Horse into the Wagon. A few days since, a gentleman in Worcester county, Mass., who employs several Irishmen in cultivating his grounds, ordered one of his men to put his horse into the wagon. After a short absence, Pat returned, exclaiming, 'Pve got him in, sir, but it was a mighty hard job!' This answer somewhat puzzled the gentleman, who, upon going into the yard, found his horse actually standing up in the wagon, trembling with fear at his elevated and unsafe

Notices.

Y. M. D. S.

Resolution for discussion on Friday evening Resolved That it is expedient for the Freemen of this State to adopt the plurality system, proposed by the late Legislature. (Per order.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The writers of eminence and genius in the English language compose a numerous body and their works are a vast magazine of riches which it is impossible for any one individual fully and minutely to explore. But the intelligent of the present age cannot be satisfied to remain in entire ignorance of any of those illustrious authors. One glimpse and taste of their character and talents, if no more, must be enjoyed, where time and opportunity do not occur for a more thorough acquaintance. To meet this want is the well sustained object of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature. just published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston. This work comprises in 2 vols., 1400 octavo pages of close but very legible print, and illustrated by elegant engravings and numerous cuts. There will be found reference to upwards of eight hundred and fifty authors The notices of the lives of eminent writers alone would form a volume of great interest and value; but to this is added, what can be found in no other single publication, some of the choicest extracts from the writings of all the most distinguished English authors, from the earliest use of the Anglo-Saxon language to the present time. Nothing more need be said to prove this a work of extraordinary interest and usefulness.

The publishers are ready to supply back numbers to complete sets, and will sell the whole work, neatly bound in two volumes, at 85. Extra binding in proportion. C. F. H. 30 DOZ. PAINTED PAILS, for sale at the

RETURNS.

We are only able to give the following returns of votes for Governor. Very few of the towns named have elected representatives.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Lib.
Augusta,	336	433	52
Gardiner,	166	298	88
Wayne,	86	49	29
Winthrop,	* 37	98	41
Bowdoinham,	73	115	84
Brunswick,	206	248	45
Kennebunk	64	68	38
Freeport,	99	115	63
N. Yarmouth.	60	204	112
Portland-exclusive	Markey Control	up flythery	3-100%
of the Islands,	820	954	60
Saco,	289	269	20
Topsham,	76	208	18
Mt. Vernon,	43	118	18
Bath,	241	412	67
Richmond,	86	100	23
Woolwich,	12	74	47
Wiscasset,	148	219	9
Alna,	- 31	82	11
Warren,	. 141	. 86	6
Newcastle,	. 85	96	- 74
Waldoboro',	164	319	3
Nobleboro',	217	53	5
Thomaston,	401	242	. 3
Bristol,	- 198	223	
Bremen,	51	49	

Dream of the Alchymist Realized.

THERE was a tradition among the ancients a river, Lethe, of the infernal regions, by imbibing the waters of which the manes of the condemned were enveloped in oblivion. After the lapse of 3000 years the fabled properties of those waters have been realized in a fluid. the vapor of which, by being inhaled, induces a state of total insensibility, so that a tooth can be extracted, a limb amputated, or any other surgical operation performed, the patient being unconscious of the operation. The superiority of this preparation to that of Dr. Morton's compound, (which has been used for the same purposes,) has been completely demonstrated by a daily administration of the same, with impunity, to individuals of all ages, and every diosyncrasy of constitution, for some months. past, and consists, principally, in its blandness, which facilitates the inhalation of it, especially by those having defective lungs; also, from the certainty of its efficacy being exempt from those failures incidental to Dr. M.'s; and, having, in no instance, been attended with those injurious results which have often been attributed to the same.

The patient subsides, by an almost imperceptible transition, into a quiet, soothing and refreshing slumber, accompanied by vague and delightful sensations, being unsusceptible of ex-ternal impressions, while under its subtle influ-

ence.

Persons in delicate health need have no hestation in breathing this gas, for individuals having chronic diseases, bronchitis, &c. have received benefit from its inhalation.

* Teeth extracted, on the above principle by Dr. E. H. KILBOURN, at No. 2 Marston's Block, Waterville.

Markets.

BOSTON, Sept. 11. Flour. A Northeast storm has prevented arrivals, and materially interfered with the out-door business. Holdeis of good common brands Genesee are firm at \$6 Michigan, \$5 87 to 5 94. The receipts to-day at Railroad

Grain. Nothing doing in grain beyond a retail demand Northern corn me quote 82 to 83c.; yellow flat 74 to 75, and white mixed 72c. Oats 50 to 52c.

Flour. The market is quiet and dull. The range of prices from 5 25 to 5 50, including Western and Genesee Grain. Sales of 10,000 bushels corn at 68 to 72c - 5000 bushels Rye at 80 to 85c. Oats 42 to 45c.; 6000 bushels

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Sept. 6, 1847.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9..

At market 3100 beef cattle and stores, 00 yokes working oxen, 65 cows and calves, 4300 sheep and lambs, and 1600 swine.

Beef cattle.—Extra, \$6 50, 1st quality \$5 75 to \$6, 2d \$5 25 to \$6 60, 3d \$4 to \$5. Stores.—2 years old beifers \$12 to \$22. Working oxen.—Sales at \$57 to \$110.

Cows and calves.—Sales at \$16 to 34; extra \$50. Sheep and lambs.—Old sheep \$1 50 to \$2 50, lambs \$1 Swine.-Sows 5 1-2c., small pigs 6 to 6 1-2c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Sept. 6, 1847.

At market-1800 beef cattle, 70 cows and calves, and 1495 sheep and lambs. Beef cattle.—Some transactions are reported at as low figure as \$5 50 per cwt. The ruling quotations now are 5 50 to 7. The sales have been large, and about 300 remain unsold.

Cows and calves are somewhat scarce. The new re

alized from \$14, \$30 to \$40 00. Sheep and lambs.—Sheep sold at from \$1 25 to 3 50. Lambs 75c. to \$2 75.

WATERVILLE, Sept. 16. Retail Prices. Flour, bbl. \$6 50 to 700 for extra; but ter, 150. per lb.; Cheese, Sc.; Eggs, doz. 10c.; Wheat bush, \$1 25 to 1 33; Corn, 92c.; Rye, \$1; Oats 35 to 37c.

MARRIAGES. In Industry, 5th inst., Mr. Hezekinh R. Titus, of Monnouth to Miss Adalaide B. Fasset, of Industry. In Augusta, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, Elijah Barter to Miss

Elizabeth D. Kimball, both of Hallowell. In Augusta, 8th inst., Daniel Musher, of Augusta, t Miss Catherine Bran of Belgrade. DEATHS. In this village, on Thursday, 21st instant, Angelina Wheeler, child of J. A. and A. W. Rbodes, aged about 8

'This little bud, so young and fair, Call'd hence by early doom, Just come to show how sweet a flower In Paradise would bloom.'

In Readfield, Aug. 31st, Luther Sampson, Esq., a Rev. lutionary pensioner, aged 87.

Advertisements.

TANNING & CURRYING THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to TAN CUSTOM HIDES AND SKINS, in good order, and would humbly solicit their patronage. He will also keep on hand a good article of LEATHER MITTENS, of his own manufacturing. Currying done to order, as usual.

Trunks and Valises Made and for sale at his shop, first building north of Marston's Block. JOSEPH SMITH. Waterville, Sept. 15, 1847. 8,3m.

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

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

A BRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

DROPOSALS for BUILDING a BRIDGE over the Kennebec River, at Kendall's Mills, will be received at the Fairfield House, until Tuesday the 21st inst. Kendall's Mills, Sept. 18, 1847.

By order of Directors.

EBENEZER DAVIS, Clerk-

TICONIC BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ticonic Bank are here-by notified, that their Annual Meeting will be held at said Bank, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other husiness re-lating to said Bank, that may legally come before them. A. PERKINS, CASHIER. Waterville, Sept. 16, 1847.

S NOTICE. S

WHEREAS, an Act was passed by the Legislature, on the 30th day of July, 1847, incorporating the Citizens of the Towns of Fairfield and Smithfield, in the County of Somerset, of the towns of Waterville, Belgrade, Winslow, Clinton, Sebasticook, Ghina and Albion, in County of Kennebec, and Unity and Burnham, in the County of Waldo, into a Society by the name of the North Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural

Society, by which act the undersigned is authorized to call the first meeting of said Society.

Now, he hereby gives notice to the Citizens of the sey

Now, he hereby gives notice to the Citizens of the several Towns above named, to meet at the TOWN HALL, in WATERVILLE, on Wednesday, the 28th of September, inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of choosing the officers of said Society, and to take such other steps for a complete organization of the same as a majority of the members may determine, and generally to pass such votes and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the interest of the Society. Waterville, 8th Sept., 1847. T. BOUTELLE.

WANTED.

POUR GOOD COAT WAKERS and Two
PANTALOONS MAKERS, to whom good wages
and constant employment will be given.
Sept. 16, 1847.
Stt.
J. M. WEST.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c. C. R. PHILLIPS.

JUST RECEIVED, a prime lot of RUBBERS, and for sale, cheap, for cash, by

A CHICK & CO. NOTICE. The firm of SCAMMON & NASON is IV this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the notes and accounts due to the Company are left with SAMUEL SCAMMON, who is authorized to settle the same. Those against whom we have demands are requested to call and settle them forthwith.

Waterville, Sept. 4, 1847.

FALL STYLE HATS! OF AN ENTIRELY NEW PATTERN

AT C. R. PHILLIPS'S STORE, No. 1 PRAY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET. WATERVILLE, MAINE.

A NDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC 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. Sept. 1, 1847. ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC

RAILROAD. 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 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. Co.

N. B.—For the convenience of distant Stockholders.

July 19, 1847. Trens'r A. & K. R. R. Co.
N. B.—For the convenience of distant Stockholders,
places will be selected, in their respective vicinities,
where assessments may be paid, notice of which will begiven in a few days.

School.

MISS SCRIBNER will resume her School for Young Ladies on Monday, August 30. Instruction will be given in the various English branches usually taught in High Schools and Academies : also in the French Language. - Arrangements have likewise been

made to secure instruction in Latin, by a competent Teacher.—Terms of Tuition liberal. Waterville, August 10. 3w.

CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE,

ORNAMIENTAL PAINTING. THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of GOSS. & HILL, for the purpose of coury-ing on CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE, and ORNAMEN-TAL 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. 1tf.

J. HILL.

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 Drn Goods, With the best qualities of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, Feathers, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for them 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. APPRENTICE WANTED. N.a. Carriage-Smith Shop. A good opportunity is of fered for a lad from 15 to 18 years old. 'Inquire at the "Mail" Office. 4,tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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 fland. Please call at the store (at the landing) of W. & D. MOOR.

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 evcry 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.

Waterville, May 20, 1847.

M. R. BOUTELLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

WATERVILLE, ME., Main Street, over J. Williams & Son's Store.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

OTICE. To all whom it may concern. I LAYLOR SMITH, of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, have sold 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:

Attest JONATHAN PURINTON.
Fairfield, Aug. 31, 1847.

TO THE LADIES! White and sound teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the

CIRCASSIAN TOOTH POWDERS. This elegant Dentifrice, with very little use, eradicates

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

This Dentifrice removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums and renders the teeth heautifully 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.

E. H. KILBOURN, D.D.S.

P.S. Those making a thorough trial of it, and not being satisfied, by returning the box the money shall be refunded.

E. H. KILBOURN, Dental Surgeon,

E. H. KILBOURN, Dental Surgeon,

No. 2 Marston's Block, Waterville.

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

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 Saware.

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

THE OLD STAND!

DR. E. H. KILBOURN, DENTAL SURGEON,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he still continues to do business, at the Old Stand, NO. 2 MARSTON'S BLOCK,

(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 derivable 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.

and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

Dr. Kildourn 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 privillege 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 Fungs, and can assure the public, that in the hands 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 succession for destroying the nerves of teeth, which is

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 dentists. 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 no one will feel ay delicacy in culling, if they have nothing done. He has fitted his rooms with the design of MAKING WATERVILLE HIS PERMANENT LOCA-TION, and will say to all who have work done, that they will find it particularly for their advantage to call before getting it done elsewhere, as he intends to do his work as well and cheap as any other dentist this side of London.

lon.

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

NO. 2 MARSTON'S BLOCK, Over Mr. Joseph Marston's Store, nearly Opposite the Post Office. 21f.

BARGAINS.

The following remarkably cheap goods may be found at G. S. C. DOW'S CHEAP CASH STORE. at 6 1-4 c. 12 1-2

20 dozen White Cotton Hose, 20 " Very heavy " 10 " Linen Hdkfs., 50 Corded Robes,

J. D. CHANDLER,

LIVERY STABLE Silver St., opposite the "Parker House." WATERV LLE.
Passengers taken to and from the Boats, and other place

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

DR. D. BURBANK, DENTAL SURGEON

MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH, 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.

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.

LOT OF FRESH FLOUR, just rec'd by E. L. SMITH. NAPES AND FINS,

MACKEREL, Halibut, Codfish, &c. &c., for sale at a small advance, by

BASKETS.

A LARGE lot of BASKETS, of various sizes, for s. L. SMITH

BY HELEN ASHTON.

· Marv.' said Mrs. Stewart to her daughter, I think you go too far in allowing such particular attentions on the part of James Newton. He is of excellent family, and quite agreeable, and for a partner in a dance, now and then might do; but then, he is but a poor doctor, and when his devotion becomes marked, it is and raise certain things than to buy. In this time he was checked.'

in the face, for she felt guilty of having receiv- do for some classes of people, but not for the her new admirer was valid. Mrs. Stewart

'There is George Sanford now, who is inde-

table, and seating herself on the chair said, dunce if she does not encourage him. Men own beef. Here the same remarks will apply have to be managed, child, men have to be managed. I would not for the world tell you to be indecorous, but neither would I have you ought to begin in his youth to do some mechani-

Mary plied her needle again with increased rapidity, and finally said, timidly, But suppose one cannot love the rich suit-

She did not dare to raise her eyes as she spoke, and, when she had finished, her lieightened color and nervous agitation seemed to imply that she feared the effect her words into the floor, for she knew that her mother's of that? eyes were bent on her disapprovingly, though she saw it not.

'I am astonished,' at last began Mrs. Stewart, 'that you will persist in these foolish notions. Love! what is it? The love you dream of is a childish, ridiculous sentiment, which is dissipated the moment you enter on the realities of life. No sensible woman entertains it for a moment, and the silly girls who feed on romances, and marry with such feelings, lose them with the honey-moon, and repent their conduct the rest of their life.-The right kind of love is based on a knowledge of the means a suitor possesses to make happy, and the chief of these is wealth. It is an old proverb, when poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window; and if you look around among our acquaintances you will see the truth of the remark. There is Mrs. Beech, now a poor sickly creature, worn down with care, who when married was the belle of the circle. She married for love, and don't now, I believe, spend one happy day in the year. Contrast her with Mrs. Jones, whom you remember, a thin, embarrassed girl, but who, since her union with the rich Mr. Jones. has been transformed into one of the most lady-like of our acquaintance, and has a carriage and servants at her conlrol. She dresses in the first style, gives elegant parties, and is the

Mary listened in silence, not daring to reply A silence of several minutes ensued, when Mrs. Stewart resumed in a milder tone. I should be sorry to think, Mary, that you

entertained any sentiments, but those of a mere acquaintance, for this young physician. With Sandford it is a different matter. He is rich and would insure you happiness; but with Mr. half made things is poor business. A word to Newton for a husband, your life would be a continual struggle against mortification, want and misfortune. But I have the confidence in you which persuades me you agree with me, and that on so important a matter as this, we shall not differ. You have always been a dutiful child, Mary, and I hope, in this matter, you will not pain my heart. Mrs. Stewart had not been wrong in her es

timate of the effect these words would have on Mary. Tears gathered into the daughter's eyes. She flung her arms around her mother's neck, and promised to obey her wishes. She had been conquered.

The gay circle in B-soon heard of the approaching marriage of Miss Stewart to Mr. Sanford, for whom, it was curiously whispered, the poor Newton had been discharged. The wedding was celebrated with great magnificence; and the equipage, mansion and furni-ture of the young bride, were, for six months the town talk. Years passed. The young phy-sician gradually acquired a practice, and married an estimable woman, with whom he enjoyed unalloyed felicity. At first, indeed, the young couple had to practice the most rigid economy, but their mutual love sweetened whatever might have been bitter in their lot, and when they contemplated their small but neat parlors, neither Newton nor his wife would have changed their lot for that of royalty.-Gradually their means increased, and when they moved into a large house in one of the principal streets of the city, they enjoyed their now really handsome dwelling the more because it had been slowly acquired.

This event happened just as the great crisis in the financial world came on, a few years since, when so many families lost their all. Among others, Mr. Sanford was reduced to beggary, by the bankruptcy of the United States Bank, in whose stock his fortune had been chiefly invested. And now came the punishment of Mrs. Stewart's mercenary spirit. She saw her favorite daughter plunged into States will outnumber those of G. Britain at poverty, with a husband with whom Mary could not sympathize, and who by his habits of luxurious indolence, had become unfit to strug-gle with the world for his daily bread. There was no hope, therefore, that he would ever rise from the situation into which he was now

'Do you know I told you,' said one of Mary's early friends to another, 'that Mrs. Stew-

Her companion sighed as she answered: 'It is a great error to look only after wealth in marrying children. For the daughters of place. It has been said, that the valley of the is the most fitting husband. Let young folks begin humble, if they would live well in the middle of life and old age. Better to start at the foot of the ladder and ascend, than to begin at the ton and on down?

Mississipi alone could maintain all the inhabitants at present in the world. But it may be asked, how it is, with respect to these particulars in Great Britain?

At the close of the last century, Dr. Price this and every city, an industrious young man gin at the top and go down.'

Agriculture, &c.

· IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY.'

This song, my agricultural friends, is sung too much at the present day. The times are changed, and in some respects for the worse. The time was when it was the song of about all, that it was better for the farmer to make me he was checked.'

Mary blushed and dared not look her mother the old way is the best. To buy about all, may ed Newton's attentions without disfavor, and farmer. His profits are small; of course his e was too much under the control of her step- means will not allow it. Nor ought we, my mother to ask whether the objection against friends, to desire it; for were this the case, our minds would become stupid, and our bodies inever things can be made or raised for a farmer's family, without a material loss, it ought unquespendantly rich, and could maintain a wife in tionably to be done, for this case requires a first style. He admires you, and with a little great deal of independence. A farmer, to make encouragement, could be brought to propose.'

But ma,' said Mary, looking up hesitatingler. I very well know that pork is low, and to
ly, after a pause, during which she plied her

reckon the shoats, labor of fatting, and the food needle with increasing velocity, 'is it right, is at a fair price, it would amount to more than the it maidenly to make advances, even if one pork. But what of that? A great part of what we give to the porkers could not be sold
Mrs Stewart laid her work down on the for cash, and doing as above recommended, the what we give to the porkers could not be sold farmer saves his money, has on hand a good 'Really, Mary, you are so full of romantic supply, and that outweighs all other consideranotions. Proper? To be sure. Maidenly? tions, prevents the frequent disagreeable cry of Why, how else would a bashful man, such as the women, to wit: "Husband, we are all out good land, and 10 millions more capable of im-Mr. Sanford, get a wife. No girl ought to of pork—we are out of lard," &c. Such facts overstep certain limits. But when she sees a do not set well on a good farmers ear, nor man dying for her, who yet is so modest that he lacks the courage to address her, she is a A farmer ought to do as much as to fat his

throw away a fortune from false notions of cal work. A man of activity can do many things and do them well, and make a saving. There will be stormy weather, when we cannot work on the farm, and if he has a suitable shop and tools, he can work to advantage. He may not only be a carpenter, (in common work) but even a shoemaker and mender, without materially interfering with his agricultural business.

A farmer ought to raise his own grain, that is to say, such as succeeds well in his part of would produce. Her mother suffered a mo-ment to elapse before replying, during which from the South and West like a flood, and is ment to elapse before replying, during which delay Mary felt as though she should sink lower than we can afford to raise it. But what ries, there would be no necessity whatever for believe than we can afford to raise it. But what lower than we can afford to raise it.

at?

We have land that ought to be tilled,
And stout boys who ought to be drilled.

And where can we drill them so well as in the field? What will they be worth if they do not bear the yoke in their youth, and be trained to habits of industry? How can they have health or nerve, unless accustomed to labor? If they should not be farmers, it is all important that

done by the man; I will now name some that ought to be done by the woman.

A farmers' wife ought to make her own butter and cheese. To buy these articles, as I have already said, draws hard on a farmer's takes from the women and daughters that work which is their interest, and ought to be conbusiness with which all females ought to be qualified for a house-keeper until she is acnuainted with work done in a farmer's family. It is the ground-work of living. Yet how many had rather pass their time in indolence, and vain amusements, than to discharge their imperious duty.

> Shall any in God's vineyard lie, And not their hands or minds apply? Can life, so dear, be whil'd away, And meet with joy the judgment day For God hath said, ye shall not eat, Unless your work or labor meet.

A farmer's wife and daughters ought to do all the sewing in the family that can be done to any advantage. This buying ready made and the wise is sufficient .- Massachusetts Spy.

From the Boston Traveller. POPULATION OF G. BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.

In looking over the census of the U. States for 1840, I find the population numbered 17, 068,666. And the census of Great Britain, (i. e. England, Scotland and Wales) for the same period, numbered 18,844,433. Being somewhat surprised at the near equality of these numbers, I was led to compare the census of previous years, which surprised me still

The following table will show the increase of the population in the two countries, taken from the best authorities, from the year 1790

-	United States. Great Britain.
14	1790 3.929.827 8.540.738
5	1800 5.305.940 10.942.646
	1810 7.239.814 12.596.803
	1820 9.638,101 14.481,139
i i	1830 12.866.020 16.643.028
	1840 18.844.434 18.844.434
3	RATES OF INCREASE AVOIDING SMALL FRACTIONS.
ı	U. S. G. B.
1	1790 to 1800 35 per cent 28 per cent
•	1800 to 1810 36 1-2 " 15" "
,	1810 to 1820 33 " 14 1-2 "
t.	1820 to 1830 33 1-2 " 15 · "
1	1830 to 1840 32 1-4 " 13 "
10	

The average increase, in the U. States, each ten years for the last 50 years, is a little more than 34 per cent, At this rate the number of inhabitants in the U. States, in 1850, would be 22,872,268:

Should the increase for the present 10 years in Great Britain, be 22 per cent., the inhabitants of the two countries, in the year 1850

would be about equal. But it is reasonable to suppose that the in the period above mentioned.

The reader will perceive that in these calcu-

lations, I have taken no account of Ireland. These statistical facts furnish us with impor tant data, upon which to found speculations relative to the population of these countries. The most important questions to be asked respect-'Do you know I told you,' said one of Mary's early friends to another, 'that Mrs. Stewart might live to repent her refusal of Doctor extinct? or, will they increase in such a rapid Newton; I wonder if my words havn't come ratio as to outstrip the means of existence, derived from the productive powers of the country? With respect to the United States, there can be no fear of either of these evils taking Mississipi alone could maintain all the inhabi-

in at the top and go down.'

Exercised alarm by a forcibly drawn picture of the depopulation of the kingdom; and no sooner holes, and when this is sufficiently done, the had but the strength to utter one single word of advice to a young business man—one fears of depopulation were groundless, than the that should contribute most to his success in over-population theory of Mr. Malthus turned this life, that word should be 'Persevere.'

an opposite direction. Both these writers contributed essentially to the development of the true theory of population; both rendered important services to mankind by their investigations: but the facts since elicited have shown that there are no real grounds of fear, either of extinction or over-population; but every reason to inspire us with calmer views of the providence of God in the government of his

My own investigations led me to assert, that if all the land in Great Britain, capable of cultivation, was brought into economical use for

the service of man; that if a Joseph could be empowered to take care that none of the produce of the land was wasted, and see that i was distributed in a healthy manner to the inhabitants-that little island would maintain saw her demeanor, and reading her heart, active, and we should soon die of rust. When- in comfort, without importing any article of food, upwards of one hundred millions of peo-

Acres. - 32,342,400 - 19,738,930
- 4,752,000 - 1,119,159
57,952,489
cenden by L
- 13,746,950
- 20,650,740
-,-13,454,79
57,952,48

Here, then, we have 34 millions of acres of three persons, and the 10 millions capable of improvement, one person to the acre; in this manner the land would support 112 millions of

Suppose, then, that there should be 22 millions of inhabitants in Great Britain in the year 1850, and that population doubles itself every fifty years, there would be no real ground to fear that population would outrun the means of subsistence, arising from the productive powers of the country, for 100 years to come. If the country was allowed to put forth her powers of production, and if there was no waste of the means of subsistence in the distilleries, and the cotton and other factofood. Such at least is the opinion of A. s.

P. S. The cotton factories of England consume 800,000 bushels of wheat annually, in flour paste.

GOOD FARMING.

Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Difthey should have a knowledge of farming. It will be a source of pleasure and profit during life.

I have named some things that ought to be

I have named some things that ought to be from heaven does not stagnate in the soil but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weed occupy the place where treasury, and this is not all—it undermines his independance—and this is not all nor least—it ery particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which sidered their honor and pleasure to do. It is a experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment and not an HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE. familiar. I contend that no female is duly impoverishment of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in soil and leaves in

> Novel Saw. An American inventor named Cockran, is exhibiting in London a novel Saw of his construction. The London Literary Gazette speaks of it as follows: "One of the principal exhibitors of the evening was Mr. Cochran—a working model of a saw-mill, by the means of the arrangements of which timber can be cut at any angle, or to any curve the fantastic shapes produced are very remarkable. After an inspection only of the model so simple and so effective, the Admiralty ordered the invention to be constructed at two of the Dock-vards.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The Courier des Etas Unis says that Mr. Glatz, of this city, has a child which affords an example of the freaks of nature, as follows. The child is hardly twenty-two months old, and is thirty-nine inches in height. Recently it grew five inches in three days, and then, after twelve days, intermission, it grew four inches in a week. As the Courier is informed by Mr. Legrand, the French physician who attended it, it is the most curious phenomenon ever observed; the most rapid growth known being three inches in eight days. We add with regret that this abnormal development has exhausted the strength of the child, which is reduced to such a state that the circulation of the blood can be seen in its veins. It lives only by the nursing it receives, and they despair of raising it. - N.

GIVING IT UP. A Boston correspondent of the New York Evangelist says:

Rev. David Fosdic has retired from the Unitarian congregation in Hollis street. The long struggle maintained in this church by Rev. Mr. Pierpont has been sufficently notorious. The distilling and wine-drinking parties in Review concentrated their energies for the rem. Boston concentrated their energies for the purpose of driving Mr. Pierpont from his place; but he held them at bay by a series of matchless tactics until he had beaten them in a series of law-suits, and then retired with the honors, leaving an empty house on the hands of a handful of distillers and rumsellers. Mr. Fos-dic was called to succeed him, and he pleased his employers in all things; but the experi-ment has proved that rum will not draw people to meeting on Sundays; and after laboring three or four years, Mr. F. retires in despair through absolute want of a congregation in one of the finest houses of worship in Boston.

TRIAL OF SLAVES .- The trial of two slaves, Henry and Nancy, the property of W. C. Dukes, Esq., charged with poisoning Mrs. and Miss Dukes, took place yesterday at the Court House, before the presiding magistrates, Justices Cooper and Elliott, and twelve freeholders. Henry was convicted and sentenced to be hung in the jail yard on Friday next, 10th inst. Nancy was also found guilty, her sen-tance being three months solitary confinement, every alternate week on the tread-mill, and twenty lashes on the last Friday of each month. The trial was resumed this morning, and Jane, the other slave, charged with the same crime, was arraigned. Her trial was not concluded at the hour of going to press .- Charleston News,

In Otsego County N. Y. the Potato, it is said, will be more or less affected this year. A small black bug appears on the vines: soon been observed on a single hill.

Advertisements.

CLEAR THE TRACK! ESTY & KIMBALL Have just received at their NEW STAND, No. 4, TICONE

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 bought 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 s good as cash, should not fail to give us a call before nying elsewhere, for we are determined that No. 4, Ti-onic Row, shall be known as the place where the

BEST BARGAINS Can be obtained without bantering or trouble. Waterville, June, 1847.

TODO TO TO THE TANK NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC

RAILROAD. PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasurers Office, in Waterville, until the 25th of Sept. next, inclusive, for the Grading and Masonry of the 3d Division of this Road, extending from East Readfield to Waterville, about

20 miles.

Also, for such sections of the 2nd Division as shall not be previously disposed of.

Profiles will be ready for examination on the 20th of September, and any information respecting the line can be obtained on application to the resident engineers.

On the 24th of September the Engineer will be at Winthrop, and will be prepared to accompany contractors over the line of road.

HOBART CLARK, Agent A. & K. Railroad. EDWARD APPLETON, Engineer. Railroad Office, Lewiston, August 25th, 1847.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY, &c. FIGS, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Raisins, Apples, Cigars, 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, Aug. 22.

A. LYFORD. Waterville, Ang. 22.

> BOOT AND SHOE STORE. A. CHICK & CO.

GAITER BOOTS, SHOES, POLKAS BUSKINS AND TIES.

Of every color and quality. Also, a general assortmen

CUSTOM ROOTS AND SHOES For Gentlemen and Ladies, manufactured in the bes

style and manner.

Stock and Findings for sale.

CONSUMPTION CURED! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S



The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs

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 immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the Worst Possible Cuses 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 precentive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, pitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and C

bincuity of Breating, factor Fever, tager Swaar, Single Swaar, Single Swaar, Single Swaar, Single Swaar, Single Swaar, Single Swaar, Sw

American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counter-feit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—Waterville, C. R. PHILLIPS; Nowridge-wock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens, A. Care; Anson, Rodney Collins; Farmington, J. W. Perkina; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, and by the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England. 11-y

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

CARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters, have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Ecrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases; Jaundlee, 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, Rhenmatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the face or body, Cancerous Sores, Kings's Evil, chronic Catarrit, Languor, Debility, Headache, Duzziness, 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

r produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strength ming the atomach 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.

WATERVILLE

LIBERAL INSTITUTE. The Fall term of the institution will commence on Monday, the 30th of Aug, under the charge of Henry B. Maglatilin, A. M., Principal, John C. Porter, Usher, and Mrs. Susan L. Pinllins, Teacher of Music.

While instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and in the several departments of Literature and Science, it will be the PROMINENT FEATURE in the plan of the Liberal Institute to afford the best featilities to public of both severa for qualifying themselves.

Literature and Science, it will be the PROMINENT FEATURE in the plan of the Liberal Institute to afford the best facilities to pupils of both sexes for qualifying themselves for the business of Teaching.

The course of study for the Teachers' Class, will be essentially that pursued in the best Teachers' Seminaries in New York and Massachusetts. In addition to the useful recitations there will be held, for the class, extra day and evening sessions, such as have during former terms given so much satisfaction, for the purpose of special drills and reviews, and for a practical application of the principles of School Keeping.

Individuals, also, wishing to prepare for the counting room, will find at this school a course of study marked out with direct reference to their wants.

To render the instruction the more profitable, the various branches will be illustrated at the time of recitation by an extensive variety of Geographical, Astronomical, Chemical, and Philosophical Apparatus.

Tuition, per term of Eleven weeks, English
Branches,
Latin, Greek, French, and German,
Drawing, Painting, or Music,
Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Stoppen Really Sound and Useful Education.

CALVIN GARDNER,

Président of the Board of Trustees.

Waterville, August 13, 1847.

WHEREAS my son, GEO. GORDON, has left me without permission, and gone to parts unknowing this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date, and shall claim his wages of whoever may employ him. Fairfield, Sept. 9. 1847.

THE PILES! A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY For the cure of Piles, Inflamation of the Liver and Spleen;

For the cure of Piles, Inflamation of the Liver and Spleen;
Inflamation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach,
Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflamatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and
Inflamation of the Spine; and for the Relief of Marriea
Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, Invented by
Or. A. Upham, a distinguished Physician of New York
oity, is the 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 care to the American Public. Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application; and will care 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 personnent. It is also a convenient medicine, to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner. Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 ets, 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 dogree disagree-able, 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 permaners.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED. The Electuary contains NO MINERAL MEDICINE; NO ALOES, CÓLOCYNTH, CAMBOGE, 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 or the New England States.

Great Success of Upham's Pile Electuary. Great Success of Upnam's Pite Liectuary.

Pontland, Mr., 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 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 tired 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 caunot 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, Samuel Cafilton.

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

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 ur times using it. It will satisfy every one who tries it. Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER. Agent in Winslow, G. C. Cornish & Co. 6-6-2

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 annum, 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, one week for \$1,75; two weeks \$2,75, one 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 al-ways in advance.

The National Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on ev-ery question of public policy. It advocates the election-to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the de-cision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all measures and acts of the Administra-tion 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 man' in the country, for the discussion of political or any other question.

party in power. Its columns are open to every man 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 Whag, 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 incourse of publication. They commenced 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.

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 Diamond to English. He will warrant his manufacture to be equal to that of any other foundry in the country. His rices 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, mitable 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-lished by S. N. DICKINSON and he has the liberty of re-

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED,

50.000 DOZEN EGGS, for which Cash will A. LYFORD.

WATERVILLE ACADEMY, FALL ARRANGEMENT.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 30th of Aug, under the direction of JAMES H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss ROXANA F. HANSOM, Preceptress, Miss SUSAN D. PIERCE, Teacher of Music, and such other assistants as the interests of the school require.

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 teachers of Common Schools, and to excite a deeper interest in the subject of education generally.

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 in tending 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. 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.

Waterville, Aug 10, 1847

Ott

BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY

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 no ry 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 PUBLIC OFFICES, THE COUNTING HOUSE,

Schools, Engineers, and Professional persons, which will 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, 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, ENGINEERS, ARTISTS, AND OTHERS, will find a complete assortment of Drawing Papers, Eng lish and American Mathematical Instruments, Pencils Water Colors, Brushes, Protractor and Tracing Paper,

O. H. & Co. are constantly supplied with all sizes the above Presses, which, with every description Books and materials to go with them, they will sell upon

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PRINTING of every kind of Blanks, Checks, Circulars, Cards, Bill-heads, Notices, &c. &c. Specimens may be

RULING and BINDNG. Great facilities for Ruling paper to any pattern at short notice, and the Binding of Books in any desirable style. WHOLESALE and RETAL Buyers for CASH will find strong inducements to purchise, and are requested to call before selecting their goods elsewhere. 1-1-3

CHEAP CASH BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

> 114, Washington Street, Boston. JOHN M. WHITTEMORE,

(Successor to Charles Tappan,) BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND PATENT BLANK

BOOK MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Waterrest EUTFULLI 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.—all mounted on rollers. Also Pocket Maps, Guide Books, &c. in great variety.

on rollers. Also Pocket Maps, Guide Books, &c, in great variety.
English, French and American STATIONERY, of every variety; Blank ACCOUNT BOOK, 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 selected stocks to be found in the United States. Every article will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

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

KELLEY & CO.'S

SARSAPARILLAI

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.

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., Portland.
Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER.

Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER.

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

Portland, April 22, 1847.

DENTAL SURGERY. DR. D. BURBANK. Surgeon Dentist,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH. 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 hissert 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 crossote,
which is used by most dentists.

People 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.