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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 52): July 19, 1849

Ephraim Maxham

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The Eastern Mail

A Family Newspaper... Devoted to Agriculture, Literature the Mechanic Arts and General Intelligence.

VOL. II. NO. 52.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1849.

BY EPH. MAXHAM.

The Mail is published on Thursday Mornings, at No. 3-1-2 BOTTLE BLOCK, AT \$1.50 A YEAR.

Miscellany.

A MORRIS COUNTY FARMER.—In passing through Morristown, the county seat of Morris, Co., a most delightful village for a summer residence, I heard of a man who had been sneeringly represented as a 'New York Farmer' or 'city Farmer,' a book Farmer, &c. &c. Knowing that the place he occupied was completely run down, at the time purchased, it being, as was waggishly said, 'under two rail fence, and flat on the ground at that, I was determined to see for myself what had been accomplished by a man almost wholly unacquainted both with theory and practice of agriculture.

In 1844 he commenced erecting his buildings, which are peculiar in their construction, all of his own planning, and combining greater convenience, both in the house and out buildings, than I recollect of seeing from a similar outlay, the whole expenditure not exceeding \$6000. In the spring of 1847 he moved his family from New York, before which time he had done little more than to set out fruit trees and repair the border fences. His next object was to accumulate manure, sow, and plough under green crops. By the use of bone dust and other fertilizers, he succeeded in growing a fine crop of buck wheat and oats, which he ploughed under as deep as conveniently could without the aid of a sub soil plow. Into his barnyard, which is partly roofed over, he hauls every thing that can be collected suitable for making manure, keeping the surface perfectly dry by covering the whole, as it becomes filthy with refuse hay and straw. It is estimated that he has on his farm, at the present time, 250 loads (23 bushels to each load) of barnyard and pigsty manure; 300 barrels of pond-rotted, of his own manufacture, 500 bushels of oystershell lime; 14,000 lbs. of horn shavings, and if anything more is wanted, he will make up the deficiency in guano.

This gentleman farmer is also paying much attention to the cultivation of fruit, and has some fine specimens of healthy and rapid-growing trees, which he has taken great pains to set out. In planting them, he first digs large holes, say three feet in diameter, the bottom of which he covers with small stones, then with rich compost formed of turf, leaf mould, wood ashes, bone dust and oystershell lime. Then, after cutting off the top root, he sets the tree in the position he wishes it to grow, straightening the other roots horizontally, and fills up the hole with good virgin soil, also mixed with bone dust, wood ashes, and oystershell lime. After this he cultivates his trees as he would a crop of corn.

He is reclaiming his wet lands, (otherwise worthless) by under-draining, the effect of which already gives good evidence that they will soon be worth one hundred dollars per acre and will pay the interest of more than three times that amount when they are laid down in grass. SAMUEL ALLEN. American Agriculturist.

A PERSISTENT MAN.—The Independence Correspondent of the St. Louis Republican relates the following: A man from Herkimer Co., New York, about 35 years of age as I should suppose, strong and athletic, withal one of the "Sons of Temperance," walked into the bar of the "Noland House," with this accent: "How dy'e do, mister? I want stay all night with you, and something to eat too; but I have not got the first red cent, by cosh! and if you do me this particular favor I will pay you some time or other, I reckon."

The worthy proprietor of that establishment told him he could stay, and welcome. The man left his native village on foot, without a dime, had travelled thus far without money, but had followed trains and had lent a helping hand in case of emergency, and had succeeded in getting his food by that means.

He said his father had always impressed on his mind 'persevere,' and it was constantly before his eyes, and by dint of that, he had succeeded in reaching here and felt confident that he could cross 'the mountains.' Such a man is bound to get some of the 'metal,' if any is to be had. His 'kit' consisted of two shirts, two pair of trousers and a finetooth comb.

INTERESTING DECISION.—Our readers will recollect that early last March a petition for freedom was filed in Baltimore County Court in behalf of Rebecca Garrett, a colored woman, and her six children, who for many years were at large in the city of Baltimore, living and acting as free people, against Joseph S. Donovan, a dealer in negroes, and Isaac C. Anderson, a resident of Howard district, and claimant of the alleged slaves. To the petition an answer was filed, alleging that the petitioners were not in the possession of under the control of Mr. Donovan. On the filing of the answer, it was alleged that the people had been illegally removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and the question was then presented and elaborately argued whether the claimant of alleged slaves had the right, under circumstances such as this case presented, to remove the slaves beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of the county where for several years they had been residing—in other words, whether Baltimore County Court had jurisdiction of the petition.

The Court, Judges Fridick and Legrand upon the bench, gave its decision, overruling the plea to the jurisdiction, and deciding that the petition was properly filed in Baltimore County Court, and that the forcible removal of Rebecca and her children from Baltimore to Howard district did not in point of law deprive the petitioners of their residence, or defeat their right to file their petition and have the same tried in the place of their residence, the city of Baltimore. We understand the effect of this decision to be, that the respondents are bound to answer the petition and give the usual basis for the forthcoming of Rebecca Garrett and her children. This decision is interesting and important in many points of view, but chiefly in establishing the law that petitioners for freedom may be tried in the place where the petitioners have their residence—a decision conformable to justice and humanity. Baltimore Sun.

TOTAL DEFICIT.—However much mankind may differ and disagree about the doctrine of total defecity, we are sometimes, though we are not, as yet, compelled to behold such instances where human-

ity has sunk into depths of degradation and depravity, so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days since at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a but almost entirely destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely with cholera morbus, and had drunk liquor thirteen times that day. The physician had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food and other necessaries, left the man's wife to nurse him; very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grog-shop and pawned them for whisky, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got beasily drunk. Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more total depravity. [Rochester American.]

ANGLO-SAXON STOCK.—Cicero relates that the ugliest and most stupid slaves came from England! Moreover, he urges his friend Atticus 'not to buy slaves from Britain on account of their stupidity, and their inaptitude to learn music and other accomplishments.'—With Caesar's opinion of our ancestors, we are, perhaps, some of us not sufficiently acquainted. He describes the Britons generally as a nation of very barbarous manners. 'Most of the people of the interior,' he says, 'never saw corn, but eat milk and flesh, and are clothed with skins.' In another place he remarks: 'In their domestic and social habits, the Britons are as degraded as the most savage nations.' This is no overdrawn picture. Our ancestors dwelt in caves like wild beasts, or in huts of no better construction than the miserable tent of the most savage Indian.

The family of Mrs. Brown, a good widow consisting of six daughters, had the misfortune to be poor and proud. Above the gross vulgarity of manual labor, though not above its necessity, they lived in 'stuck-up' idleness and depended mainly on the hard earnings of the mother for support. Finally, Maria, who was the youngest and rather pretty, managed to win the heart and hand of the village physician, and got married. The alliance being considered as a decided step 'up in the world' by all the family, the single sister grew prouder and lazier than ever, while the doctor's wife took a new and improved set of airs to match her advancement in the scale of 'good society.' Being comfortably bestowed in her new house, she began to feel the need of somebody to mind the pots and kettles; and seeing a neighbor (a thrifty mechanic who used to be 'boss' to her father in the same carpenter shop) going past the door, she called out to him, in an affected manner, to know 'where she should find a carpenter—'expanding to get an opinion of his daughters. 'Well, I don't know,' said the carpenter, 'help is a little hard to be got just now, but there is the widow Brown's girls, who I should think you might get, as they are dreadful poor, and seem to be always out of work.' Some neighbors who overheard the colloquy say that madam retreated into her house with a precipitancy that was quite alarming to behold, and never spoke of the carpenter afterwards, but as 'a vulgar fellow who knew nothing of the distinctions of society.' [Boston Post.]

CANINE SAGACITY. On the fourth of July Mr. Alexander Wintemute, while attempting to swim across the Niagara river to an island called Strawberry Island, when about half way, lost his strength and was drowned. Mr. Wintemute was about forty-two years of age and the youngest of five brothers, residing in the vicinity of Waterville, Canada, opposite Black Rock. He leaves a wife. There is an incident connected with the death of Mr. W. that is quite affecting, as it exhibits the strong attachment and peculiar sagacity of his dog. 'This faithful animal had accompanied Mr. W. in the water, and was the means of discovering his loss and the recovery of his body by his friends. The dog, from the moment his master sunk, continued to swim in a circuit of some fifty feet, howling and barking, for about two hours.

The continued cries of the dog, uttered in the most pitiful and lamentable strains known to the race, attracted the attention of neighbors from the shore, who at length went to the dog and recognizing him, concluded, from his sorrowful cries and earnest manner, that his master was in the water. This proved to be so; on searching, his body was found within the circuit made by the dog, as he swam round and round. When the body of his master was taken into the boat, nothing could exceed the expressions of joy manifested by this faithful animal, which, quite exhausted and feeble, was taken into the boat along with the body.

We do not recollect ever to have read a more affecting incident, exhibiting the strong attachment and real sagacity of the dog, than is shown in this instance. [Buffalo Republican.]

STRANGE BED FELLOW.—On the morning week an old woman, residing on Castle Hill, was unexpectably surprised, on awaking from her night's rest, to find a strange animal lying at her back, with its paws laid over her shoulder. Screaming with affright, she left her bed, and seizing a towel she beat it with all her might when, with one bound, it sprang to the farthest corner of the room, and at length took refuge in another bed which stood in the same apartment. When the poor woman had a little recovered from alarm, and had disappaid the idea that it was a visitor from the nether regions, she remembered that a collection of wild beasts were at present exhibiting on the Mount, and began to suspect that her lodger belonged to the number. She immediately let out upon Mr. Wombwell, when it was discovered that one of the kangaroos had made its escape during the night, and going up the Castle Hill, had found this poor woman's door open, and upon examination, finding that it might be as completely accommodated beside her as in its own den in the menagerie, betook itself to rest, which, however, was broken in upon in the morning in the manner we have mentioned. The kangaroo was returned to Mr. Wombwell, who handsomely remunerated the woman for its night's lodging. [Edinburgh Scotsman.]

The National, a Parisian newspaper, contains the following ironic and a yet obligatory notice: 'New Orleans, in the United States, has been emburged and abandoned.'

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President and Directors of the A. & K. Railroad Co.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rail-Road Company, at their Annual Meeting at Winthrop, on the 3d of July, 1849.

The Directors respectfully report—
That the Charter was granted on the 28th of March, 1845, with a capital stock of 10,000 shares, since increased by an Act of the Legislature to 14,000—an amount deemed quite sufficient for all the wants of the Company. A large portion of the stock was taken up by persons living on or near the road. Before the Company was organized, and shortly before that time, at a numerous meeting of the stockholders and friends of the road, it was determined, that contracts for grading and bridging the whole road should be entered into about the same time; so that the whole road might be completed at nearly the same period. The stockholders at the eastern end being unwilling to pay in assessments on their stock to be expended in commencing and finishing the western portion of the road, and the stockholders at the western end being alike unwilling that their money should be expended in finishing a part at the eastern end, the Directors therefore felt themselves constrained to make contracts for grading and bridging the whole road. At the same time, they were sensible, that some persons, ignorant of the peculiar circumstances, would deem it imprudent to make such contracts, so much beyond the amount of subscription, and to trust to other means for the purchase of the iron and equipment of the road, which it might or might not be in their power to provide. Other circumstances, also, which need not be particularly recounted, but which are well known to the stockholders and friends of the whole road, seemed imperiously to require, that the building of the whole road should be commenced. In conformity with this universal expectation on the part of the stockholders and of the public, the Directors made contracts for grading and bridging that part of the road, between the Junction with the At. & St. Lawrence Rail Road at Danville, and Lewiston, to be completed in June, 1848; and from that place to Winthrop village, by the 1st of October of the same year; from that point to Waterville village, by the 4th of July, 1849. Under these contracts, ground was first broken on that part between the Junction and Winthrop, on the 17th day of July, 1847, and on the other part, on the 25th of October of the same year.

The part between the Junction and Lewiston was opened for public travel on the 4th of December, 1848, and has since been run by the At. & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company, by a joint agreement of the two Companies, which will cease on the 9th of July, 1849; at which time, that part of the road between the Junction and Winthrop will be opened and run by this Company. The residue to Waterville, it is expected, will be opened in October next. From this statement, it will be perceived, the Directors were obliged seasonably to make contracts for the iron, to be laid down on the whole road; and for the Locomotives, Cars, &c., necessarily involving all the expenditure requisite for completing the road, and furnishing its equipment. It is very possible the road might have been constructed somewhat more economically, considering the difficulty of raising the necessary additional funds, if more time could have been taken for this purpose; but the exigency imposed on the Directors, of entering into contracts for grading and bridging the whole in the outset, seemed to require, that the work should be completed, and the whole road opened for public travel as soon as possible, in order to make the great outlay in grading and bridging profitable to the stockholders.

As was stated in the Directors' Report to the stockholders, at their last annual meeting, they found it necessary in March, 1848, to raise more money, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000, to be repaid in four years, unless the Bond-holders should choose at the end of three years to take stock at par instead of money; they to receive six per cent. interest, to be paid semi-annually, and a yearly, additional sum of six per cent. payable in stock at par—the iron, and use and income of the road between the Junction and Winthrop being pledged to them as collateral security. This loan was approved by the stockholders at their last annual meeting, and they were then distinctly told by the Directors in their report, that further sums of money must be raised to meet the contracts of the Company. The stockholders, however, did not adopt or recommend any mode for this purpose, but passed a vote, 'That the whole subject of increasing the subscription to the stock of the Company, and the ways and means of obtaining funds to complete the road, be referred to the Board of Directors, with full power and authority to act in the premises, as they may deem most for the interest of the Company.' Immediately afterwards an effort was made, in accordance with what was understood to be the wishes of the stockholders at this meeting, to get additional stock, to the amount of 200,000 dollars, taken up by stockholders, which proved a failure. The Directors, considering themselves as not only authorized but required to devise such measures for meeting the wants of the Company as the exigency of the case should from time to time require, on the 26th of July, 1848, offered to issue Bonds to those who would take them, to the amount of 350,000 dollars, on the same terms as in the first loan—the bond holders to be secured by a pledge of the iron laid down on the road between Winthrop and Waterville, and the use and income of the same, as collateral security. These Bonds have been all agreed to be taken—227,163 dollars having been already paid into the Treasury, and the balance is to be paid in the course of the present month. They would respectfully ask the stockholders to ratify the doings of the Directors, in procuring the Bonds to be taken up.

It was deemed expedient to call a special meeting of the Stockholders at Lewiston, on the 24th of May last, to devise and adopt ways and means of increasing our funds. At this meeting, a full report of the condition and progress of the road and of the state of our finances, was made by the Directors. The plan adopted was, that each stockholder should have a right and should be asked to subscribe for additional stock to the amount of 50 per cent. of the stock owned by him, and that the net earnings of the road, after paying the interest on the Bonds, should be applied to the payment of four per cent. semi-annually to the holders of this stock, until the net earnings of the road shall be sufficient to pay an interest of seven per cent. on the whole stock—the subscription not to be binding, unless at least 200,000 dollars should be subscribed. Efforts have been made to get stock taken up on these terms, but the amount falls short of the sum required—not exceeding 500 shares having been taken up—and it remains for the Stockholders, at this meeting, to adopt such measures for supplying the wants of the Treasury, as they may deem best. The Directors cannot, for a moment, doubt the ability and inclination of the Stockholders and friends of the road to adopt efficient and speedy measures to raise the necessary funds to complete the road. They will recollect that the effect of completing and opening this road will be to reduce freight, to give them access to a market for their products and manufactures at all seasons of the year, winter as well as summer, to give them more for what they have to sell, and to reduce the price of what they have occasion to buy, and to enhance the value of the lands, increase their wealth, and reduce the cost of living.

The length of the road, from the Junction to the Depot near the bank of the Kennebec river in Waterville village, is 55 miles. There have been thirty-three contracts for grading and bridging; and it is but justice to the contractors to say, that the work has been carried on with energy, ability, and fidelity, with very few exceptions. To show what has been accomplished, and what remains to be done, the Road may be divided into three divisions. The first extends from the Junction to the west side of Androscoggin river, six miles; the second from that place to Winthrop village, twenty miles; and the third to Waterville village, twenty-nine miles. The amount of work done on the several divisions, to June 1, 1849, is as follows:—

Earth	336,184 cubic yds.	The whole amt. of grading and masonry on the lot of June 1, 1849	
1st Div.	29,172	Earth	1,777,484 cubic yds.
Masonry	4,140	Ledge	68,471
		Masonry	28,550
		And to complete the road ready for the superstructure required	
2d Div.	625,348	Earth	180,000 cubic yds.
3d Div.	17,480	Ledge	1,000
Masonry	7,751	Masonry	1,000
		Being less than 1-10 of the Earth, 1-10 of the ledge, & 1-30 of the masonry.	

The opening of the road from the west side of Androscoggin river to Winthrop was delayed several weeks by the sinking swamp in Greene. The extra cost by the sinking of the piling and embankment at this place will not exceed \$10,000. Great credit is due Mr. George T. Clark, one of the Engineers, for the vigor, good judgment and perseverance he displayed in filling up and making passable this breach, that at one time threatened to cause the opening of the road to Winthrop to be delayed till next September.

Six considerable bridges have been built. Two over the Emerson Stream, in Waterville, and one over the Belgrade Stream; these are each about 150 ft. in length. One over the Little Androscoggin, 160 ft. in length; one over the Narrows in Winthrop Pond, 620 ft. in length; and one over the Androscoggin at Lewiston, 820 ft. in length. These are all substantial structures, and built on the most approved plans.

Lands for depots and stations have been made and buildings erected as follows, viz.—at Auburn, about 3 acres of land; an engine house, 80 ft. by 60, enclosing a turn-table 26 feet in diameter, and having accommodations for 3 engines; a building for passengers and freight, 180 ft. by 36 feet; wood shed, 52 ft. by 26 ft.; machine shop, 100 ft. by 35 feet; car shop, 80 ft. by 35 feet. At Greene, about an acre of land; a building for passengers and freight, 50 ft. by 20 feet; and a wood shed 200 ft. by 26 ft. At Leeds, an acre of land; a building for passengers and freight, similar to that at Greene. At Monmouth, about an acre of land, and a building of the same description as the last. At Winthrop, about 3 acres of land; a passenger station, 50 ft. by 26 ft.; a freight depot, 150 ft. by 35 ft.; wood shed, 100 ft. by 26 ft.; and engine house, 40 ft. by 50 ft. At Readfield, about an acre of land; a passenger station and freight depot similar to those at Winthrop. At Belgrade, about an acre of land, and a building for passengers and freight similar to those at Greene, Leeds, and Monmouth. At North Belgrade, an acre of land, and a building for passengers and freight, 30 ft. by 20 ft. At West Waterville, about two acres of land; a passenger station, 30 ft. by 20 ft.; a freight depot, 120 ft. by 35 ft.; and a wood shed, 100 ft. by 26 ft. At Waterville, about six acres of land; a passenger station, 120 ft. by 32 ft.; a freight depot, 250 ft. by 35 ft.; wood shed 200 ft. by 26 ft.; and a part of a circular engine house.

For a statement of the operations of the Treasury, and the receipts and disbursements up to the 18th of June, 1849, together with a schedule exhibiting the sums distributed over the several departments of expenditure, the stockholders are respectfully referred to the accompanying Report of the Treasurer. From this it will be seen that the whole amount paid into the Treasury up to the time above mentioned, was \$377,547.75 dollars, and the amount of disbursements up to that time was \$27,780.77 dollars.

In May, 1848, the Company purchased in England 2800 tons of iron of the bridge pattern, weighing 63 lbs. to the linear yard, at 43 dollars per ton, to be paid on delivery in Portland—the wharfage and duties to be paid by the Company. All this iron arrived in time to be laid down on the road, and has been paid for, as well as the duties—costing the Company 53 dollars per ton. Another lot of iron of 3000 tons, of the same kind, was contracted for, in August, 1848, at 36.75 dollars per ton, to be paid for on delivery—the wharfage and duties being paid by the Company. All this iron was shipped for Portland and Bath early in May last. Some part of it has arrived, and the residue may be expected in a few days. It will cost the Company, including wharfage and duties, 45 dollars per ton. The cost of the iron for the whole road, including wharfage and duties, is \$23,900 dollars, or 5.889 per mile.

Annexed is a Table, showing the estimated amount of the several items of cost of the road, the amount paid on each, and the balance still to be provided for—made up as of the 8th of May, 1849. From this it will appear, that, after deducting what may be realized from stock and bonds, the sum of \$11,773 dollars remains to be provided for. The whole cost of the road, in running order to Waterville, with sufficient equipment for the commencement of business, will not vary much from 1,350,000 dollars. The general impression is, that this very considerably exceeds the cost of the road as estimated when the enterprise was first commenced; and this impression, it is believed, took its rise in the Report of James Hall, Esq., of Portland, a competent and experienced Engineer, who, after a reconnaissance and partial survey, in August, 1845, estimated the cost at 1,051,020 dollars. This estimate, however, is for a distance of 49 3-4 miles, which would give 21,136 dollars as the cost per mile. The actual length of our Road is 55 miles of main track, with 3 miles of side track, making 58 miles, which, at the same rate per mile, would be 1,225,880 dollars. Deducting from this 1,500 dollars per mile, for the reduced cost of iron, and we have 1,138,880 dollars. To this add 1000 dolls. per mile, for fencing and land damages, which were not included in Mr. Hall's estimate, and a larger equipment has been contracted for than he contemplated, exceeding his estimate by 14,000; so that, with the addition of these items, and an allowance for the increased length, the cost of the road, according to Hall's Report, as thus revised, would be 1,208,488 dollars. The cost of the road, then, as we estimate it, will exceed his estimate by the sum of 141,596 dollars. When we consider the magnitude of the undertaking, the important bridges that have been constructed, the deep cuts through different ledges in Danville, Greene and Winthrop, and the sinking swamp in Greene—expenses which could not have been fully estimated upon such a reconnaissance as that made by Mr. Hall—we believe the actual cost will not exceed the first estimate so much as is common in such cases. To these considerations may be properly added, that, when the first contracts were entered into in 1847, provisions and labor were unusually high; and that the Company, owing to misrepresentations, which had been spread broadcast through the land, had little credit or confidence—thence the contracts for grading and bridging, west of Winthrop, were very considerably less advantageous to the Company than those made east of that place. It is seldom that any railroad in New England has not cost more than the first estimate. In the first annual Report of the Directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, in 1832, it was estimated that the road would not cost over 1,000,000 dollars; but this road, which is only 44 5-8 miles in length, had cost, at the end of 1835, 1,582,793 dollars; and yet this road has been among the best managed, and it among the best paying roads in New England.

A contract for transporting the mail over our road, from the Junction to Winthrop, once a day on each day except Sundays, has been made with the Post Office Department, to commence on the 1st inst., at 2,025 dollars a year. It is probable that, when our road shall be opened to Waterville, the contract for carrying the mail may be extended from Winthrop to that place.

All the statements made in this Report are to be understood as referring to a period up to the 18th of June, 1849, unless where some other time is expressly mentioned.

It must be borne in mind, that this enterprise was begun and has been carried on in the face of a systematic determination on the part of a portion of the people, whose interests were supposed by them to be injuriously affected, to interpose every obstacle in their power to its progress and completion. But these difficulties have been resolutely and successfully met and overcome by the Stockholders and friends of the Road; and we feel the strongest assurance that it will be completed in quite as short a time as its most sanguine friends ever anticipated, and that the money expended will prove a safe and profitable investment.

T. BOUTELLE, PRESIDENT.
JULY 2, 1849. In behalf of the Directors.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

In compliance with the by-laws of the corporation I submit my second and last annual report, exhibiting the transactions connected with the Treasury Department during the last year, and its condition at the close thereof.

The whole amount of Stock subscribed is \$465,350 00. The stock is held in four thousand six hundred and thirty shares, and forty-seven fractional shares. Of the shares into which the stock of the Company is divided, fifty-three and one half are owned by the company.

During the year, there have been sold for the nonpayment of assessments, six hundred and fifty-one original shares. Of this Stock thus sold at auction, three hundred and sixty two original

shares were bid in for the Company, of which number two hundred and seventy-one have been re-sold to various individuals. The total amount of deficiencies on sale of Stock, is \$8,113 75. This sum, by the re-sale of Stock bid in by the company at a price in advance of that for which it was bid off, is reduced to the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and four dollars, and twenty-five cents, which is the actual loss the company will suffer, supposing nothing of the \$8,113 75 is ever collected. It is, however, the opinion of the undersigned, that, at least two thousand dollars of that sum may be realized, if suitable measures be adopted to collect the same—which will reduce the actual loss on Stock to \$4,804 25.

On the Stock owned by the company, as above mentioned, \$2,992, are due on assessments. Of this Stock thus owned by the Company, it is believed that one half, at least, will be redeemed by the original subscribers; if allowed to do so.

The condition and amount of the Stock of the Company then, is as follows:—

Whole amt. of stock actually subscribed, including amt. held by the Company	\$465,350 00	\$465,350
Am't. pd on ass'ts per last annual report	\$201,197 97	
Am't. collected during the past year	\$35,909 63	
Am't. due and uncollected on ass'ts	16,143 15	
Am't. of deficiency on stock	6,501 25	
Am't. due for ass'ts on stock owned by Co.	2,992	

To which amount (\$465,350) of stock now actually subscribed on the books of the Company, is to be added \$40,250, the estimated amount agreed to be taken by contractors, in part payment for the various departments of labor on the road, and for equipping the same; and the whole stock of the Company will be, when the contracts are completed, \$505,700.	\$505,700 00
The receipts for the last year have been from stock:	\$235,805 63
From the Bonds of the 1st Loan	189,944 62
" " " " " " " "	237,163 62
" " " " " " " "	72,616 95
" " " " " " " "	3,292 58
" " " " " " " "	201,197 97
" " " " " " " "	7,000
" " " " " " " "	89,774 73

The payments for the last year amount to	726,714 13
The amt. expended per last year's report	204,266 41

Schedule A exhibits this sum, distributed over the several departments of expenditure.

The resources of the Company, as far as known to me, are as follows:—

The amt. due on assessments on stock, to be realized	\$18,443 15
Am't. due for deficiencies on sale of stock, to be realized	8,000
Am't. due on notes taken for assessments, taken for property sold,	1,100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	123,836 38
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,187 28
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$160,668 19
Cash on deposit	12,700 00

Of the indebtedness of the Company, I can speak with certainty only so far as it is based on orders drawn by the committee appointed for that purpose, and so far as notes have been given.

Am't. due contractors on orders drawn	\$52,001 49
Notes payable, maturing at different periods	36,000 00
Dues for coupons not presented	611 00
	\$88,612 49

Now that the collection of assessments on Stock, is so nearly closed, it may be interesting to you, to state briefly, the expenses incurred in procuring, consolidating, collecting and disbursing the Stock of the Company; the amount of which, I have already stated to be \$465,350. The expenses in procuring the Stock were \$1,204 14. Those attending the consolidation, collecting and disbursement of the same, have been \$7,897 84, making the total amount of expenditure for the above items \$9,092 48. It will be remembered that this sum covers the whole expense of the Treasury department, and all the expenses incurred in efforts to procure new stock, and in the disbursement of all money passing through the Treasurer's hands up to the date hereof. This, it will be perceived, is a fraction less than two per cent. on the amt. received on stock, and a fraction more than one and one-half per cent. on the whole amount of stock of the Company.

EDWIN NOYES,
Treasr. A. and K. Rail Road Co.

SCHEDULE A.

DEPARTMENTS	DEPARTMENTS
Preliminary expenses	Passenger and baggage cars
Incidental	Gravel cars
Salaries	Depot expenses
Engineering	Wood account
Bridges and bridge masonry	Grading, culverts and masonry
Land and land damages	Stations, machine shops, &c.
Stations, machine shops, &c.	Track repairs
Fencing	Transfers of half shares and interest
Superstructure, including graveling	Banks for loans
Locomotives	

Showing the estimated amt. of the several items of cost of the Road—the amt. paid out on each, and the balance still to be provided for. Prepared by the Engineer and Agent. Referred to on page 7 of Report.

Whole amt. of grading, masonry and bridging, &c. re-estimated, \$630,038 13

Balance to complete the work, 67,400

Already paid on above, 607,438 13

Deduct payment to be made in stock, 218,448 07

Balance to be paid in cash, 155,490 06

Superstructure from Junction to Winthrop village, including rails, chairs, spikes, sleepers, distributing materials and graveling, 171,735 08

Already paid on above, 171,735 08

Deduct payment to be made in stock, 40,515 00

Balance to be paid in cash, 1,300 00

Engines, passenger, baggage, merchandise and gravel cars, built or contracted for, 74,642 85

Already paid on above, 14,992 85

Deduct payment to be made in stock, 60,150 00

Balance to be paid in cash, 45,590 00

Land, including line of road, depot grounds, wood lots, gravel hills, &c. and already paid as per Treasurer's account, 4,632 06

Balance to be paid in cash, 3,700 00

Fencing—Already paid as per Treasurer's account, 852 66

To be paid to sundry contractors, 15,478 00

Deduct payment to be made in stock, 600 00

Balance to be paid in cash, 15,878 00

Depot buildings and fixtures, already paid as

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION. At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His Protection, should humble themselves before His Throne, and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of divine mercy. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the ALMIGHTY, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us. Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1849.

THE WAY TO DRIVE CATTLE.—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey gives the following as his experience in driving cattle. A teamster to drive three yoke of oxen, should have a whipstock of blue beach, hickory, or hazel, from eight to ten feet long, from half to three fourths of an inch in diameter at the butt end with so true a taper at the small end as to spring evenly near two thirds of the length. For two or one yoke of oxen, the stock may be less and shorter.—The lash should be made six feet long, with four strands, of woodchuck skin, turned in soap about the size of a shank of a small gimlet, one strand to be passed around the others in every two or three inches, so as to secure the strands from separating as the whip is worn by use.—The lash should be tied firm to the stock, four to five feet from the small end of the stock, by a strong string cut from the skin of the whip lash is made of, which should be passed through a loop at the end of the whip, and when so secured, the lash would round the stock about two feet, and again secured by a string, and so to the end, leaving about twenty inches of the lash pending. The whip stock may be sharpened at the end, to move suddenly the near hind ox, &c., if necessary. Being prepared, the teamster bears the whip on his right arm and sustained by his right hand, with an angle back of about forty-five degrees. The teamster should have every ox under his eye constantly, whether his team is attached to a wagon, cart, plough, log, or other draught. A well disciplined team requires very little use of the whip. An earnest word, with a corresponding look from the teamster, will cause every ox to spring forward. Not more than three inches of the end of the lash should touch an ox, and the stock should be permitted to reach him when a blow is aimed with the lash.

WASHING APPLE TREES.—This month is as good as any to wash the bodies with ley.—More insects and worms will be caught now than at an earlier period. Bear in mind that one pound of good potash in one gallon of water will make a ley that will kill the animals that come in contact with it, but will not hurt the bark. It is more than thirty years since we have used this wash, and we have never known it to injure a tree young or old. A piece of wadded cloth nailed on a short handle will answer the purpose of a brush.—This wash must not be permitted to touch the leaves that are to remain on the tree. Washes of this kind have a tendency to keep away animalcules that are inclined to harbor on the bodies of trees. When the trees have rough bark on it, it ought to be scraped off before washing. The loose bark affords an harbor to various insects and grubs.—Ploughman.

MR. BARCROFT.—A letter from London in the Liverpool Albion gives the following critical description of the U. S. Minister at the British Court:—

Mr. Barcroft, in his plain and rather quakerish black coat, ribbed and starless as he was, without even so much as a diamond shirt-stud, failed not to draw much more of the attention of the more observant spectators than any of his glittering fellow professionals around him. Apparently about forty-three or four, tall well formed, with a somewhat scholastic form of face, he has all the polish of the courtiers, without any forfeiture of the simplicity of the republican; and there is to be said of him, which can be said scarcely of any Plantagenet among us, he stands the ordeal of a white cravat. Any man who can put a calamity of that sort round his throat without looking like a billiard-marker, a taster, or a country parson, is fit to shake hands with my Lord Devon, not only like D'Israeli, looks upon the Normans as upstairs, but upon Charlemagne as a mushroom.

CUCUMBER.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, and leave about an eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it there will be new cucumbers as large and fine as those that grew in the natural way.—[Maine Cultivator.]

ANTHRACITE COAL IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Prof. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, the gentleman to whom was committed the survey of the coal district of Mansfield, Mass., has reported to the Company. He estimates the amount of coal, on about 1500 acres of their lands, at 4,000,000 tons. It exists in five beds. One vein is eight feet in thickness. He estimates the difference of cost between the Mansfield and Pennsylvania coal, at Boston, to be 2 dollars and 20 cents per ton. Its composition shows 94 per cent. of carbon, and Prof. Ridgway states that it burns with more flame, and ignites more readily, than any red ash coal he has ever seen. If his statements are correct the discovery will be most valuable to our State.—[Worcester Spy.]

A DEER CHASE.—On Tuesday last, as the hands were engaged on board the state schooner "Rough and Ready," under command of H. K. Higgins, Esq., were at work on the canal, repairing the tow path, about four miles and a half west of this city, a full grown doe was discovered, trotting down the beel path toward them. She stopped suddenly when at a short distance from them, turned back, and plunged into the canal, swimming across to the tow-path side. There were six men at work upon the boat, who immediately suspended their labors and gave chase. The deer leaped the fence and crossed several fields, running at length into a meadow covered with high grass and Canada thistles.

The men, notwithstanding they were all barefooted, rushed into the grass and thistles and drove the animal back and forth through the field until it was nearly exhausted. They then drove it down into a corner of the meadow, where, from the height of the fence and

its exhausted state, it was unable to jump out. Young Higgins rushed upon it here, seized it around the neck, and held it till others came to his assistance. A rope was procured from the boat, and the captive led back in triumph, though frantic with fright. The chase occupied about half an hour, and the distance run from the boat was less than a mile. We doubt if a full grown wild deer was ever before captured in so fair a race in so short a time. The captured deer is now on the premises of H. K. Higgins, Esq., in Gates, undergoing the process of civilization.—[Roch. Am., 10th.]

The Eastern Mail, WATERVILLE, JULY 19.

GOOD FRIENDS.—The Eastern Mail is two years old to-day. So far as it bows to anything, it now bows to you, with hearty thanks for the part you have taken in bringing it to its second anniversary. Time is money, but often in the pocket of an old than a new coat—otherwise the Mail would greet you in its new dress at its next visit. A delay of a week will be overlooked, especially when we are not alone to blame; and more especially when little matters *inter nos* are to be talked only to those who are concerned in them. The Mail has a new coat in progress, and will introduce it, if not at its next appearance, at most in a week or two—till which time, with earnest gratitude, it begs your pardon for the past and your kindness for the future—with such other little favors as you are doubtless prepared to think of.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

CHEER THE SICK. How my heart was gladdened as I entered a room where one, who had been many weary weeks upon a sick bed, had so far recovered as to be able to sit up. This of itself was enough to gladden that heart which had been begirt with pains and weariness. The mere thought of the long, lingering, painful hours, as they passed, is enough of itself to sadden one; but add to it, weakness, pain, the anxious, watchful faces which surround us, and it makes us shudder, at the same time that it renders us kind to one another, so that the recollection of unkindness may not sting us when the body is bowed down with pain. But what gladdened me, was the tokens of spiritual love, which were represented by beautiful flowers sent in by kind neighbors. 'Twas a happy, holy thought which prompted them, thus to minister to and cheer up the weary one, and to help heal the sick one, by these emblems of Hope. They spoke in spirit and in beauty, and they doubtless were the means of furnishing spiritual strength, so that in life's future they cannot but love God's emblems of the beautiful and the true with a higher spiritual delight. It must lead them to a closer and more intimate communion with the Father, through his generous beauties, and the heart will become more and more filled with love; neighbors' kind deeds will beget a kindred spirit, and more joys, more hopes will be planted in neighbors' hearts. Thus it is that the silent but sure spiritualism of Love is doing its destined work and extending its blessings upon all who heed its callings. She could not but dwell in the home of her heart in spirit; and thoughts of her southern home, with its balmy breath and beautiful flowers, all, no doubt, arose before her. Childhood passed before her brightly; its memories bro't back happy thoughts; she lived life over again in its freshness and beauty; happy voices surrounded her, and gladdening faces crossed memory's path, and their smiles were cheering. There dwelt nought there but the music of holiness, purifying by its own purity. Every virtue, every generous impulse, every noble aspiration must have been strengthened; new ones must have arisen, and they must live, rule, and find an outward work.

Oh! it is heart pleasing to think how much good may come from deeds so small—how much joy and goodness will grow out of a little kind neighborly act. How gladdening it is to receive these tokens, when sadness is in the heart; they banish it, they speak in an unmistakable language of sweetness and beauty. Free and merry must the heart dance in the emblematical words which they speak. The sweetest memories must be those that are perfumed with the fragrance of those emblems to which we gave a joyous welcome. Then let us scatter among the weary and sad, those expressions of our kindness which speak to them of hope and peace, of love and respect from those who are their neighbors. It is by deeds that we prove ourselves brothers and sisters—not by the mere wordings of speech—in silent but expressive gifts, kind acts and fraternal greetings. How much of the real, of the harmonious, of the goodness of life, as it should be lived, is taught us by the bright, beautiful, modest flowers in their inviting beauties—emblems of hope, teachers of purity, speakers of peace and joy. They are worthy of our highest thoughts and closest attention; they amply repay us, as we watch their growth, by their expanding beauties and refreshing fragrance; they are ministering angels, speaking and urging us in their silent beauties, to be "perfect even as our Father in Heaven is perfect." R. W.

FIRE IN WATERVILLE.

The most destructive fire ever suffered by our citizens, occurred on Sunday morning last. It broke out about one o'clock, in some light lumber at the end of the large building recently erected by Messrs. W. & D. Moor, near the steamboat landing. Rapidly extending in all directions, it soon enveloped every building on the North to the old tan-house, formerly occupied by Wm. Pearsons, adjoining the extensive establishment of Wing & McCausland—consuming on the South, the store of W. & D. Moor, and the buildings opposite, to the new dwelling-house of Wm. Moor.

This embraces the following:—Messrs. Moor's new four-story building, 140 feet long; the saw-mill adjoining, with about 100 M lumber; store and contents, including 5500 bush-

els oats, other grain and goods; the dwelling-house opposite, formerly occupied by William Moor; the Scribner store, occupied in part as a dwelling; a plaster mill, and a blacksmith shop—all belonging to Messrs. Wm. & D. Moor. Three saw-mills, a shingle mill, valuable machinery, and 100 M lumber, belonging to Messrs. W. & W. Getchell. One saw-mill, a store-house, with lumber and other property, belonging to Messrs. Redington Sheldon, of Gardiner. A small blacksmith shop, belonging to Abel Getchell, and a quantity of lumber, belonging to Simons and Co. The whole loss, according to the best estimates, is from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, on which there was insured about two thousand.

No serious injury was done to the boats at the wharf, except the burning of a collecting boat, belonging to Simons and Co. The steamer Balloon was towed to the opposite side of the Bay, though not till after she was somewhat injured. Mr. Moor's new dwelling-house was several times on fire, but was saved with but little injury. Mr. Blanchard's dwelling and out buildings were also in imminent danger, though they suffered but little injury. Mr. Blanchard estimates his loss, in damage by removal of furniture, injury to buildings, and lumber burnt, at \$400. Most of this is covered by insurance.

Messrs. W. & W. Getchell had \$1500 insured on their mills, and Messrs. Moor \$600 on their house—though they estimate their actual loss at \$10,000.

Simons & Co.'s loss, in lumber, was considerable, though we have no estimate.

This fire, it is generally believed, was set by design. Where a wretch vile enough for the deed, even with a motive, could be found, we know not; though it is whispered that suspicion is somewhat pointed in its direction.

The calamity is one from which our village will require years to recover. In no other section could the same actual loss have been equally disastrous in its ultimate effects. The direct loss, it is true, falls upon those who can sustain it, and probably without actual embarrassment; but the labor required, and the money put in circulation, directly and indirectly, by the operation of these mills, has had a vital bearing upon the prosperity of Waterville. To the energy, perseverance and success heretofore characteristic of the men who have suffered in this case, our citizens confidently look for the restoration of this now desolate portion of our village. In their efforts, we doubt not they will have, as they deserve, the sympathy and cooperation of their fellow citizens. The good name of Waterville, especially for enterprise, has been carried abroad by the Moors, the Getchells, and the Redingtons, till our citizens need not be told that they have a general interest in this calamity. These mills, for the interest of Waterville, should be rebuilt—with such improvements as such men know how to make. The time for an impulse to this end, is now. As has been illustrated in too many instances, a few years delay may render the site worthless, or throw it into the hands of foreign capitalists. Immediate expenditure alone can retrieve the present loss. To this end, if our citizens bend their sympathies, the enterprising proprietors will, we doubt not, lend their energies and their capital. In this way only good can be made to grow out of this disaster.

THE CIRCUS, as the reader will see, is to make some of its "best jumps," in this place on the 28th, Saturday. This company is probably one of the best—and yet we are not going to advise anybody to attend. The over conscientious will not if we so advise, and the reckless will be there, at all hazard. Of those who strain at gnats and swallow camels, a few will be there, and more somewhere else. Those who design to go hunting or fishing the next day, of course ought to be early in bed—and as such always want an excuse, we advise them to say that the circus is a wicked place.—Those who want to go, but dare not for fear of "Mrs. Grundy," are a numerous class, and ought to be gratified—but as a poor exhibition would only expose them to be laughed at, and a good one would be beyond their little minds, they may as well take a safe course, and pronounce the circus "vulgar." Such as have more debts than they ever mean to pay, and such as have more money than they know how to use, should lock arms and go together; the former because they are likely to make a worse use of their money, and the latter because they had better be cursed in spending than in hoarding. The honest few, who truly believe that time and money ought to be used in a better way, and who are accustomed to act accordingly, and train their children in the same sentiments and habits, may as well take their usual course in such cases, namely—act and say but little.

As for us—our readers expect us to report upon all these public matters, and how can we do so without a trial. So we shall go to "spy out the land," and if they will wait till we return, we will be prepared to advise them whether to spend their quarter in this way, or to keep it to pay the printer or some other benevolent purpose.

VAN AMBURGH—the real Van Amburgh—the same who came from Europe, after having fondled lions till he became a great "lion" himself—is coming to show himself in Waterville; and also to the interest of the show, all the minor animals are to be exhibited at the same time.

There was a time when to see Van Amburgh was more than to see the pope. Then he was in great London; and whether he will be less a curiosity in little Waterville, is only to be told by those who go and see.

OFFICERS of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. of O. F., for the present term.—N. R. Boutelle, P.

G. S. Percival, N. G.; H. B. White, V. G.; Joel Miles, Jr., S.; J. R. Foster, T.

OFFICERS of Ticonic Division S. of T., for the present quarter.—H. B. White, W. P.; Eph. Maxham, W. A.; Smith Randlett, R. S.; W. E. Harris, A. R. S.; Thomas Herrick, F. S.; W. Chipman, T.; J. R. Foster, C.; B. C. Smith, A. C.; C. M. Smith, I. S.; Joseph M. Nudd, O. S.

S. of T.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance are to hold their Quarterly Meeting at Portland next Thursday. It is not certain, but probable, that there will be a public procession, with appropriate ceremonies.—An effort is being made to get Father Mathew to visit Portland at that time, as he will be in Boston on Tuesday previous. It is hoped that his engagements may be such as to admit of his taking a look at the Down Easters. The Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance are to hold their Quarterly Meeting on the day previous, at the same place.

NEW ENGLAND WASHINGTONIAN.—This sturdy leader in the temperance movement is now clothed in an entire new dress. We especially admire its chaste and beautiful heading. It is really a most beautiful paper—worthy of a more generous support than temperance papers usually get. We rejoice at this new evidence of its prosperity, and really hope it will be the means of a large addition to its subscription list.

CITIZENS OF WATERVILLE—will you now have an Engine Company, in spite of the niggardly policy so strikingly illustrated by the late fire? If so who will move first?

CARD. Messrs. W. & D. Moor very cordially return their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so generously exerted themselves to save their property, during the late fire. Those who did not so exert themselves, may look for thanks elsewhere.

CARD. F. B. Blanchard and family consider the preservation of their property from the fire of the 15th inst. due to the untiring efforts of the citizens—who are assured that their generous exertions will not be soon forgotten.

THE CHOLERA.—A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says.—The cholera rages dreadfully in the penitentiary, eighty convicts having died from that disease since the 4th inst.—There are now about two hundred cholera patients in the hospital of that institution, among whom there is an average of one death per hour. Dr. Yard, one of our most respected physicians, who had volunteered his services in the penitentiary, died of the epidemic last night. Dr. Lathrop, the resident physician, has also been attacked by the cholera, and is not expected to survive. A public meeting is called for this evening to devise some means to mitigate the sufferings of the convicts. The city is otherwise healthy.

The Columbus Journal says.—The cholera has been aggravated by a panic among the convicts, and which we are informed has extended to the guards—several of whom have left their duty at the very hour when of all others they should have been at their posts, aiding the warden, allying fear among the convicts, and ministering to the necessities of the sick. In consequence of the feeling of alarm existing among the prisoners, a bold attempt was made among those employed in the State House yard on Saturday at midnight and escape; the leaders were promptly subdued, without resort to violence.

A despatch from Cincinnati, dated the 13th, says.—Rev. Mr. Lord, [son of the President Lord, of Dartmouth College.] of the Congregational church, died of cholera to-day.

The Cincinnati Inquirer of the 9th says.—The epidemic still rages, decreasing one day and mounting still higher the next. The deaths from cholera for the week ending July 7th, were 814, from other diseases 287, total deaths for the week, 1111. The increase of deaths from cholera over the previous week was 189, from other diseases, 62, total, 251.—Of the above interments, 802 were in the foreign cemeteries, 78 in the public ground. This shows a dreadful mortality among our foreign population. We should estimate that portion of our population at 40,000.

A despatch from St. Louis, of the 13th, says.—The interments of the last 24 hours have been 186, of which 145 were from cholera. There is an alarming increase of the disease, and has created renewed panic among us. The total deaths for the week ending 9th were 846, of which 642 were from cholera.—The aggregate mortality of the six past weeks ending Monday last, is 3484, of which 2519 were cholera cases. At Belleville, Ill., there have been 92 deaths from cholera, in a population of less than 4000, and the epidemic still rages at Alton, Ill. There were 10 deaths from cholera yesterday.

Among the deaths in New York, of cholera, is that of the son of Mr. Greeley, Editor of the Tribune.

The whole number of death at Aurora, Ind., since the appearance of cholera there on the 11th of June, is stated in the Lawrenceburg Register at 101. Of these, 27 occurred from Sunday morning last week, to Friday morning last. The population of the town has been reduced by death and flight, from 1,500 to 250 persons!

At Hanover College, between four and five miles below Madison, the cholera has appeared, and four or five of the students have died. In consequence of this, and of the death, by inflammation of the kidneys, of the President of the Institution, the students generally have left the Institution and gone home.

MARVELLOUS LETTER.—The following letter was found upon the shore of the Delaware Bay, last week, at Jones's Island, and brought to this office by Josiah Shepherd, Esq., of Hopewell. It was found enclosed in a small phial, tightly corked, and secured from dampness by sealing wax being put on the cork.—Whether it really is what its purport seems to indicate, or whether it is the product of some wretched delirium, we are unable to say. We give it without vouching anything further than that it was found as described. The folks "Down East" will be apt to know whether there is any reality in it or not.—[Bridgeport (N. J.) Chron., June 30.] "The American brig, Smith Tuttle, of and from Newburyport, Nov. 20, 1846. This morning, while leisurely progressing along, and repairing the damages of a tremendous gale which occurred on Nov. 26, and which were very severe, we discovered to the East of us a large ship bearing American col-

ors. She rapidly neared us, and when within about three miles lowered the star-spangled banner, and hoisted the bloody piratical flag. She still continued to near us very rapidly, and when at the distance of about a mile, two men were brought up from below and thrown overboard, and then shot. She appears to be a Spanish ship, of 800 tons burthen or more; as near as I can ascertain, there are about 125 men on her. She carries a long ton, and also a large gun forward, which is on a pivot, besides numerous smaller ones. That we must all be murdered is certain, but we are going to die like freemen, in defence of our lives. One of my men has already fallen from a shot from the long ton. Generous stranger, whoever thou art, that findest this, do a kindness to an unfortunate man, to publish this in the nearest journal or newspaper, and you will oblige and confer a favor on—

10 o'clock 7 minutes, A. M.

The above letter excites considerable interest in this vicinity, the "Smith Tuttle" having been built in the adjoining village of Fair Haven, where she was purchased by a company from Newburyport. She sailed from Newburyport on the day named in the letter, Nov. 20 1846, for Oregon, since which time nothing has been heard from her. Her captain's name was 'Sylvester.'—[N. Hav. Pal.

ACCIDENT—SUICIDE.—An Irishman named Samuel Cowan, of Moose River, whilst hunting moose in Company with Mr. Jacob Newton of the same place, on the 2d inst., about 12 o'clock at night, on Moose river, was accidentally killed by a shot from the rifle of Mr. Ephraim Witham of the Forks, who was on a similar excursion in company with three of his neighbors.

Cowan and Newton were moving up the river in a birch canoe, Witham and his party were moving down in another, each party unconscious of the other's presence. Witham, seeing an object in the water, which he supposed to be a moose emerging from behind a point of land, raised his rifle to his face and fired.—The supposed moose proved to be Mr. Cowan. The rifle was loaded with two bullets, both of which entered the left breast and passed thro' the body. He expired in about two hours.—Mr. Witham had previously discharged his rifle at a moose without effect, and was blamed by his comrades for not firing quick enough. Hence the precipitancy of the shot, and the fatal consequence.

Mrs. Lida Adams, wife of Mr. Seth Adams, of Carricut plantation, committed suicide on the third inst., by taking poison. She made an unsuccessful attempt to drown herself the evening before. She left nine children, the youngest being only four months old.—People's Press.

CURRENTS.—No small fruit is more sure of a market than currants, as the manufacturers of currant jellies, in the large cities, are always ready purchasers, while the increased consumption of currant jelly will insure a continuance of demand. Currant jelly, well made, will always find a ready market in New York, and the other large cities, at from fifty cents to a dollar per quart, while currant wine of good quality, sells readily at one dollar per gallon.—This is the season for their manufacture.

Currant Jelly.—Place the currants in a stone or glass jar, and suspend this jar in boiling water until the currants are in a condition to yield their juice readily; then place them, while hot, in a bag, and press out the juice; add pure, double-refined loaf sugar, and then boil until it jellies: this point is ascertained by dropping a portion on a cold plate, and if it will hold fast with the plate up side down, it is done, and should be removed from the fire. Should any scum arise, it may be skimmed off. Put the jelly, while hot, into jars, and cover tightly.—Our experiment last year resulted thus: Twenty-seven quarts of currants gave twenty-nine pints of juice, and with twenty-nine pounds of double-refined sugar, gave eighteen and a half quarts of very superior currant jelly. Those who suppose that currant jelly can be made with common brown sugar, or even with inferior loaf sugar, will find themselves without a market, as an inferior article cannot be sold.

Currant Wine.—To each quart of the juice of the currants, expressed cold, add three pounds of fine loaf sugar, and as much water as will make one gallon; fill the cask with this mixture, and permit it to work; rack it, &c. in the same manner as cider; the addition of brandy or alcohol in any form, alters and injures the flavor; and if the sugar used be thoroughly refined, the natural alcohol formed during its fermentation, will be found to be fully sufficient for its preservation.

The white Dutch currant makes of course a paler wine than red, and of very superior flavor. The black currant requires one third less water, and produces a wine slightly resembling port; also makes a syrup excellent for sore throat.

SOWING TURNIPS.—The sowing of the flat varieties of the turnip, intended for the kitchen and the feeding of stock during the winter and spring, should be performed in Canada and the northern parts of the United States by the middle of this month; but in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the southern parts of New York, and in the western states, the time may be prolonged until the middle of August, and in some places, even until September. If sowed earlier, they are not so tender nor so finely flavored; and if sown later, they will not generally attain a full growth.

It has proved by long experience in this country, that old sod, well rotted, or newly cleared land, recently burnt over, produces the largest and finest-flavored roots. Those who do not possess lands of this description, and desire to enter into field culture on a large scale, must render their ground as rich as possible, by the addition of manure. An acre of ground will require from 250 to 400 lbs. of Peruvian guano; 15 to 20 bushels of bone dust; 20 to 30 bushels of wood ashes, or from 500 to 1,000 bushels of fine, well rotted barn-yard manure.

In the cultivation of turnips, there are four things which ought to be carefully observed: 1st, unless the land be "firmed" or burnt over, it should be reduced to a finely-pulverized state. This may be accomplished by deep, rough plowing just before the freezing of the ground; 2d, to force forward the young plant into a rough leaf, in order to secure them from the attack of the flies. This may be done by soaking the seeds for 36 hours in a solution of 1 lb. of guano to 10 gallons of water; or a gallon of water infused with 1-4 of an ounce of chloride of lime; 3d, to have the ground clean and free from weeds before the seeds are sown, and watching the growth of weeds afterwards, eradicating them before they choke the crop; 4th, to keep the ground constantly loose and open about the plants by stirring it, when the weather is dry. The opener the ground is stirred the better, provided you do not disturb the roots of the plants.—[Am. Agriculturist.]

SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. Bryant in a recent letter from Havana to the Evening Post, states

that the slave trade between the Island of Cuba and the Coast of Africa is carried on quite briskly and openly at late, the government of Cuba conniving at and profiting by the atrocious traffic. A cargo of 500 human chattels was recently landed on the southern part of the Island, and it is understood that 107 more of the poor creatures died on the horrid passage from their native land.

THE NIAGARA BRIDGE.—On Friday morning last the extensive, circus and equestrian troupe of Col. Mann crossed the suspension bridge, en route to Canada. The company occupied twenty two horse teams, headed by the four horse band-wagon, together with their baggage and paraphernalia. As little delay occurred as any ordinary bridge, and men and horses appeared quite at home. The whole flooring of the bridge, 800 feet long, appeared occupied at one time, and presented from the water's edge, 320 feet below, a scene of unequalled beauty and grandeur—the wires resembling more a spider's web woven across this otherwise impassable chasm, than the firm and solid carriage way.

The fare on teams has been reduced, and several hundred head of cattle, within the last few days, have availed themselves of the bridge as a crossing place.

There cannot be a doubt of this soon becoming the principal point of intercommunication between the two countries. It is already the great attraction of the neighborhood, and since the strengthening has been completed, a drive over into Canada is quite the thing.—[Buffalo Commercial.]

ST. LOUIS.—Extract of a letter dated 2d inst:—Business on the Levee has almost entirely ceased. The principal reason is said to be the scarcity of drays; and most of the draymen are dead or taking care of the sick, and the few left charge double prices. There are no speculators to operate, and many of the produce-men are sick or gone away. Instead of the burnt district rising like a Phoenix, as people said it would, hardly anything is doing; some few are commencing, and one block has got up to the second story.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A card signed by all the practicing physicians of Saratoga Springs, states that the health of that village and vicinity was never more perfect than at present.—Only one death had occurred in the village within the last two weeks, and that was occasioned by pulmonary fever.

The editor of the Camden (N. J.) Democrat, who has the cholera, attributes the prevalence of the disease in that village to the bad quality of the water. He says, "if any of our citizens will take a tumbler full of this hydrant water, and sprinkle some pulverized alum into it, and then examine it with a powerful microscope, they will discover myriads of animalcules dead and in a decomposing condition."

Near Evansville, (Arkansas) an Indian boy of 13 or 14 was murdered by Benjamin Johnson, two of his sons, and two Indians. The Johnsons, charged the boy with a trifling theft; he ran and they shot at him ineffectually; Johnson then bribed one of the Indians to lure him back, which he did by fair words, and then the five shot at him until they killed him. Johnson and his sons, (white men) made off for Texas.

Mail Stage travelling between N. York. and N. Orleans is now reduced to 93 miles, and the journey is completed in 7 1/2 days—according to the advertisement of the proprietors of the line, from New Orleans by way of Mobile, Montgomery and Charleston—where passengers take the steamers for New York. Fare through \$66.50.

Henry Sykes, one of the contractors on the York and Cumberland railroad, died at his residence in York on Saturday last, of the wounds he received in the late riot among some of the workmen on one of the contracts six or seven miles from that place.

A meeting of Friends (Orthodox) is now holding a session in Baltimore. It is understood that the doctrines of Guernsey and Wilson, as identified with their society, form the subject of their deliberations.

CURIOUS FACT.—One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly two thousand pints, and raises the piston of a steam engine with the force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and re-appear as a pint of water.

A lady answers the question as to "how the trees get their clothes out of their trunks without opening them?" by saying that "trees leave out their summer dress?"

The Albany Journal states that the quantity of flour brought through the Canal, and left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding periods of last year, shows an increase of 113,126 barrels.

Ex-President Van Buren is at present engaged in superintending the enlargement of his residence at Lindenwald. The additions are to be spacious and elegant.

A tombstone in Cleveland bears only the words, "Little Charley." How much do those two words tell of a blighted hope, a withered flower, a desolated hearth. Grief is eloquent in its very silence.

The Washington Union announces the decease of Mrs. Madison. She died at quarter past 10 on Thursday evening. Her age was about 90.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—"In reply to the many communications addressed to the President of the United States, touching his expected Northern tour, including invitations and inquiries as to the time and route of his journey, are too numerous to admit of a specific answer to each, we are requested to state that the exact time of his departure and the route which he may find it expedient to take, are necessarily unsettled; and, indeed, that a continued prevalence of the cholera may render it proper to abandon the journey altogether. His thanks are due to those corporate bodies and individuals who have, in anticipation of this journey, invited him to visit particular places, and invited him with the offer of their hospitality. It will afford him pleasure to accept such invitations, as far as the demand upon his time and other circumstances may permit."

remained almost unimpaired till her death—She had been a member of the Baptist Church for more than a hundred years.

The Legislature of Virginia, in a special session called to revise the Code, have, in the House of Delegates, so modified the power of the Governor to grant a pardon that he is prohibited from so doing on the ground that the sentence is contrary to law or contrary to evidence; but he may pardon if the criminal be recommended to mercy by the jury or court, or if new facts are disclosed after trial; and he may in any case reprieve until the next session of the Legislature.

Killed by Lightning.—In the awful storm of the 23d ult, a young man the son of Mr. Isaac Greenlaw, on the Frye Road, in the Parish of St. Andrews, was struck by the electrical fluid, and at once rendered a black corpse.

CHOLERA.—A great number of people, men women and children, are daily arriving here from the cities and towns of the South and West, where the cholera is now raging with such fatal effect.

A PIRATE.—The barque Ann Hall, Capt. Ferran, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, picked up about the 17th ult., 150 miles to the Eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, a sealed bottle containing the following singular notice:

"We have been boarded by a pirate off the Banks—all hands and myself are heavily ironed." "Brig Sarah Ann." JOHN COVAN, Master.

MAKER.—A fleet of nearly 200 vessels was in the offing on Wednesday, after mackerel. The mackerel we understand, were very abundant, and took the bait well in round the shores and reefs.

WHEAT IN OHIO.—The news pours in upon us from almost every quarter of the state, of the terrible destruction of the Wheat Crop, by rust and fly, (red weevil). Thousands upon thousands of acres are not worth cutting, whole fields remain untouched by the sickle.

FORGERY.—Our community has been thrown into a great excitement within a few days past, in consequence of extensive forgeries perpetrated by Robert P. Stinson of the Mansion house, in this town, who, for two years previous to March last had been engaged in peddling stone ware for Robert Tompkins, Esq. of this town.

FIRE IN ALBION.—On the morning of the 11th inst. the extensive tannery situated about one mile from Albion Corner, the property of Hon. David Pingree, of Salem, Mass. was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of leather.

On the night of the 19th ult. a barn belonging to Wm. S. Baker, Esq. was discovered to be on fire, and the flames were soon communicated to another barn and two sheds, and from thence to the Tavern stand owned and occupied by Mr. Baker; all of which were soon reduced to ashes.

LITERARY FRATERNITY. The XXVth Anniversary of the LITERARY FRATERNITY SOCIETY of Waterville College will be celebrated in the Baptist Meeting-house on Tuesday, the seventh day of August next, at seven o'clock P. M.

THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, only 62 cts. at CHASE'S. SHAWLS!—SHAWLS! SILKS!—SILKS! Rich pla and emb'd Canton Crap Shawls, "black Ottono do

MILK PANS.—A large lot of Pe, and other kinds of Earthen Ware, at received at No. 1 Ticonic Row, by E. L. SMITH.

NEW styles of DeLaines, just opened CHASE. BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED for which the highest market price will be given by A. S. SINKLER and Groceries dealers, 113 Cor. Madison Block. Waterville July 18.

EROSOPHIAN ADELPHI. The Anniversary of the EROSOPHIAN ADELPHI SOCIETY of Waterville College will be celebrated in the Baptist Church, on next Commencement eve, August 8th. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, Olive Knox, has left me without showing any reasonable cause for so doing, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to us either by note or account, are politely informed that they must call and settle immediately, or we shall be obliged to leave their accounts with an attorney for collection.

For all kinds of goods suited to those who are providing Outfits for California, from Clothing to a six-barreled Revolving Pistol, Oak Hall, Boston, seems to keep the lead, as the cheapest and greatest place in the Union. It is also unrivalled for every variety of Furnishing Goods for Travelers, and Gentlemen who stay at home, Boy's Clothing, &c. &c. See advertisement.

FREEDOM NOTICE.—I hereby relinquish to my son, Erastus D. Marston, his time until he is twenty-one years of age; in consequence of which relinquishment I will pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

MYSTERIOUS. How is it that Estey, Kimball & Co. can afford to sell Goods so much cheaper than anybody else? Every one knows that they always sold cheap enough, and that the amount of their stock and their sales were nearly double that of any other firm in the place, but their present prices are really astonishing.

C. K. MATHEWS has for sale 'Banning's Common Sense on Chronic Diseases. This book, the design of which is to instruct the people, contains an account of innumerable instances of the use of the Patent Laxative and of the many cures it has effected, even of those cases that were beyond the reach of medicine.

MARKETS. WATERVILLE PRICES. Flour \$25 25 600 Molasses 25 40 Michigan 75 80 Oatmeal 3 4 Corn 75 80 Haddock, best 8 6 Beans 75 80 Beans 100 100 Eggs 10 12 Apples 50 100 Butter 12 14 Beef, fresh 5 6 Cheese 6 40 Pork 8 10 Salt, fine 40 Lard 8 10 "rock 50

BRIGHTON MARKET. THURSDAY July 12. AT MARKET, 600 Beef Working Oxen 75 100 00 Cattle, 2050 Sheep, 1300 Cows & Calves 15 00 25 00 Swine, 10 yoke working Sheep 2 75 3 50 Oats, 8 cove & calve. Swine, wholesale—4 Beef Cattle—Extra \$6 50 Sows 4 1st quality 5 50 5 75 Barrows 4 2d do. 5 00 5 25 Retail 4 1-2 6

Advertisements. H. H. Campbell, M. D. Dr. CAMPBELL will pay particular attention to the practice of Surgery in his various branches. Resident—Health Hotel. 48

Dr. Pollard's Never-failing Cure for PILES. OF EVERY form, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Canker, Inter Ocular, Scrophulous, Itch, and all other diseases, Dysentery, &c. &c., consisting of Medicines put up in six different forms. For particulars relative to which please read his circulars, which may be found wherever his medicines are. The PILLS have not only proved themselves to be sure to do what they are recommended to, but have been found to cure and speedily cure, and in many instances, to prevent the return of the disease, which are so common and yet so fatal, of which nothing is said in the circulars.

WATERVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTE. THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in August, under the charge of STEPHEN R. DENNE A. B., Principal. Particular attention will be given to the qualification of Students for entering College.

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POWDER. 100 Kegs this day rec'd, and for sale at the New Store, No. 3 Bottelle Block.

DR. BOUTELLE having perna duly located himself at Waterville, respectfully tenders his services to such of his former Patrons, and the Public generally, as may require the aid or counsel of a Physician.

ANDROSOGGIN AND KENNEREC RAILROAD. Opened to Winthrop, 10 miles from Augusta; 26 from Waterville; 26 from Farmington.

Van Amburgh & Co's. MENAGERIE. THIS magnificent collection of wild Beasts and Birds will be exhibited in Waterville upon the Lot near Pleasant-st., on Tuesday the 31st day of July 1849 for one day only.

THE Procession of Carriages, Cages &c. will enter town for Augusta at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of exhibition, preceded by the Colossal TUBA RIEBDA of Great State Carriage containing Col. Cobbs' famous Military Band.

Mr. Van Amburgh, (in the Den of his Wild Beasts) Who will give an interesting illustration of the ascendancy of mind over matter. Mr. Van Amburgh returned from Europe (in April) with a most successful train, bringing with him various rare specimens of the animal creation.

MORE NEW GOODS!! IN ORDER to supply the deficiency of Fashionable Goods that usually exists in the market at this season of the year.

ESTY, KIMBALL & CO. Have this season received by the last Steamer from Europe a large assortment of Barges, Muslins, Lawns & Silks, together with the latest Styles of Summer Dress Goods.

C. H. Drabrook & Co. Dealers in Clothing, and Straw Matting, No. 48, 50 and 52 Blackstone-st. Boston.

Dr. Pollard's Never-failing Cure for PILES. OF EVERY form, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Canker, Inter Ocular, Scrophulous, Itch, and all other diseases, Dysentery, &c. &c., consisting of Medicines put up in six different forms.

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TWO more cases of those cheap PRINTS, and at lower prices, just received by ESTY, KIMBALL & Co.

JOHN CHASE. HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving, a fresh stock of SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Black, Gros de Rhine, Plain, Chamelone, Broche, and figured Poulte de Soie Silks;

Particular attention paid to the selection of Mourning Goods. All of which are offered at very low prices. May 29, 1849.

ESTY, KIMBALL & CO. In the Field! COMPETITION PUT DOWN! HAVING completed our arrangements for supplying ourselves with GOODS at the Manufacturers' and Importers' prices, and being prepared to take advantage of all the important advantages of a Partner on the spot, we are now enabled to sell our CASH, at wholesale or retail, at a lower rate than any other Firm in town.

ESTY, KIMBALL & CO. Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass ware, Carpeting, Feathers, Looking Glasses, &c.

LADIES' EXCHANGE AND EMPORIUM OF FASHION. GREAT SALE OF Dry-Goods AT NO. 3 BOTTLE BLOCK.

DRESS GOODS, among which are to be found Black and colored silks, from 30 cts to \$1.00. Eng. Fr. and linen Ginghams 8 -20

Woolens. Br. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Tweeds, Jeans, Sateenets, Vestings & Flannels.

Shawls. A full assortment consisting of all wool Cashmeres, Broch, Crape, Black & Cold Silk, Otoman, Stradillas, De-laine, &c. &c.

Woolens. Br. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Tweeds, Jeans, Sateenets, Vestings & Flannels.

FANCY GOODS. ALSO—A fine assortment of colored and plain Cambrics; checked do; Laces; Gloves; Hosiery; linen, silk and cotton Hdkfs; Fringes; Edgings; Parasols; Carpet Bags; Moreens—all colors; Brown Linens; Silicues—all colors;

Woolens. Br. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Tweeds, Jeans, Sateenets, Vestings & Flannels.

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NEW PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. D. SINKLER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Waterville and vicinity, that for the convenience of Clinton and other neighboring towns that they have opened a retail Provision and Grocery store in Waterville, in Joseph Marston's Brick Block, north door, where they have just received and offer for sale a fresh and prime assortment of

W. J. Goods, Provisions & Groceries, at the lowest Market Prices. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and satisfy themselves as to the quality of Goods, and before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. N. B. All goods warranted to be as recommended. TERMS, CASH ON THE DELIVERY OF GOODS.

ANOTHER STOCK OF NEW GOODS. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TRADE! ESTY, Kimball & Co. in the Field! COMPETITION PUT DOWN!

ESTY, Kimball & Co. Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass ware, Carpeting, Feathers, Looking Glasses, &c.

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WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The Trustees of Waterville College are hereby notified that the annual meeting of their board will be held at the College Chapel on Tuesday the seventh day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. The New, Strong, Coppered, and Copper Fastened SHIP HAMPTON—GEO. DAVIS, MASTER.

Particular Notice. TO ALL NOT GOING TO CALIFORNIA. CLOTH can be saved by making purchases from the stock of NEW GOODS, just received and now opening at

ESTY, Kimball & Co. Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery and Glass ware, Carpeting, Feathers, Looking Glasses, &c.

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