

Colby



Colby College
Digital Commons @ Colby

The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)

Waterville Materials

12-9-1852

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 06, No. 21): December 9, 1852

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), [American Popular Culture Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 06, No. 21): December 9, 1852" (1852). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 280.
https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail/280

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Waterville Materials at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.

MISCELLANY.

FOUR STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT SULLIFFE.

The days grow strange, the nights grow cool, The breeze have left the clover;

The maple droppeth in the pool, Its shanty summer cover;

Three summer months to warm the heart, And then the chill frosts after—

There is no strip of summer blue But winter clouds below over;

That Hole in the Pocket.

In this lies the true secret of economy—the care of sixpences. Many people throw them away without remorse or consideration, not reflecting that a penny a day is more than three dollars a year.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day: "Pray, Mr. Shackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?"

An hour or two after I met Tom Stiebins. "How did that ice cream set?" said Tom. "It set like the sun—gloriously!" said I.

Before a week had gone by, my wife, who like a dutiful helpmate as she is, always gave me her loose change to keep, called for a twenty-five cent piece that had been deposited in my subterranean for safety.

"Are you sure?" said she. "Sure! ay, that I am, it's gone! totally gone."

My wife dismissed her promise, and then in her quiet way asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to her all argument laid another pair on my knees.

That evening, allow me to remark, gentlemen of the species "husband," I was very loth to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend—and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one or each side, walked me up to my door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold.

These things went on for some months. We were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or at any rate, no richer fast.

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan Asylum. I looked at it and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head and handed it back to her.

"The more shame to him," I replied; "he can't afford it—he can but just scrape along any how, and in these times it ain't right for him to do it."

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bownes; and as I had no objections we started.

I knew that Ned Bowne did a small business that would give him about \$600 a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what the sum would do in the way of housekeeping.

"What a pity," said I to my wife, "that Bowne don't keep within his income."

"He does," she replied. "But how can he, on \$600?" was my answer, "if he gives \$10 to this charity and five to that, and lives so snug and comfortable too?"

"Certainly, if you can," she replied. "His wife finds it just as easy to go without \$20 or \$30 worth of ribbons and laces as to buy them. They have no fruit but what they raise, and have given them by country friends whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness."

"It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it cut me to the quick! Cut me! I should rather say it sewed me up, me and my pocket-book too; they never have been in holes since that evening."

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best.

The Study of Science.

It is a common matter that nothing of importance can be known in matters of science except by those who are highly educated and who devote their whole attention to the subject; and for this reason some of the most active minds pay no attention whatever to it.

Science for the learned, and art for the people; a few to know, and many to work, does not tally with our ideas of democracy, nor what ought to be.

What is it that makes scientific articles and scientific books so dull and uninteresting to the many?—we reply: because the language of science is not understood. A book is taken up, the reader gets no clear ideas and he imagines that the book is too deep for him.

Let any young man of good talents and a common school education determine to learn a branch of science, and, with industry, in a few years, he will know as much about it as any man living.

But when he begins to read he must read very slowly and fully understand every sentence before he goes to the next. He must read with a dictionary, and look out the meaning of every word he does not understand fully.

Suppose a young man wants to know something about Astronomy. Let him buy "Hind's Solar System." It costs 25 cents. Let him read that to get a general idea of the solar system. Let him study it. Afterwards let him procure Sir John Herschell's Treatise, and study that. Before a year is out he will have made such progress that he will be able to read rapidly anything on the subject.

It will be objected that to understand astronomy requires a great knowledge of mathematics. Let the mathematician work out his problems for you. Calculating is a process not a result, and if the calculators arrive at any truth you can understand the truth.

Our object in this article is to impress the fact that science is dull to most men because they do not understand the language of science. If one will be at the pains to learn the technical words there is no more difficulty in reading science than in mastering a political essay.

One of the most famous mathematicians of the world, William Stone, was a poor boy working in the garden of a nobleman in Scotland. His master found one day a copy of Newton's great work, "The Principia" in Latin, lying on a seat in his garden.

"A little, sir," "Can you understand Newton?" "I think I can," "How is this?" "Some years ago," said William, "when the carpenters were repairing your house, I saw one of them making calculations, and he told me that there was a science called Geometry; I bought some books and I learned Geometry; I found that there were good books on Geometry in the French language; I bought a French grammar and dictionary, and I learned French. Understanding there were good books on Geometry in Latin, I bought the books and learned Latin. It seems to me, sir, that if one knows the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, he can know anything else he pleases."

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discontinue all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct towards the steamer employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana, has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the Island and this country.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The protection of a transit way across the Isthmus is still an unsettled matter, in the hands of the Senate. The settlement of various questions bearing upon the contemplated ship canal was yet incomplete,—but with a fine prospect of speedy adjustment.

The object of the naval expedition to Japan is explained by the following statement of the instructions given its commander—

He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the Government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that Government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful.

The President gives the following synopsis of the Treasury Report—

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.—The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were \$49,728,886.89, and the expenditures for the same period, exclusive of trust funds, were \$46,007,896.20; of which, \$9,455,811.83 was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of \$14,632,136.87 in the Treasury.

when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are clever fellows, and this is a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were confined to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow freeze seizes most, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bull-frog said, "It's fun to you, but it's death to us!"

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE..... DEC. 9, 1852.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Seely's Building, Court-st., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. cor. Third and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia; S. W. cor. North and Fayette-sts., Baltimore.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Fillmore was delivered before the two houses on Monday.—We leave it to our readers for comment—premiering, however, that we give them, as usual, only such portions as they will be likely to read with interest.

The first general topic of the message is the fisheries. This subject remains unadjusted, a reconsideration of the whole matter is recommended—for which the British Government has indicated a willingness.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. The feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and that Island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain.—But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception.) I directed the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct towards the steamer employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana, has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the Island and this country.

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discontinue all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the Treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent those frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact, that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

The public lands sold and located during the year exceed those of last year by half a million dollars.

Appropriations are recommended for the completion of the various fortifications, designed for the protection of our sea-coast cities.

The reorganization of the naval academy, and the establishment of a corps of apprentices, by the enlistment of boys, are commended to the consideration of Congress.

The receipts of the post-office department have been reduced about a million and a half of dollars by the new postage law. Still, the continuance of the cheap postage system is recommended.

The closing portion of the message we give without abridgment.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to obtain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence

of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen.—Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, it is prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason; and for that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republic from government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchial principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of despotisms. Our policy is, wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home indus-

try, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom.

These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignation frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of a humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1852.

The Reason.

For two weeks past our paper has reached a portion of its readers behind the usual time. This has been the result of a failure of the machinery at the paper mill, just as our stock was exhausted—leaving us to make the best resort we could. We are assured that the trouble will have a prompt remedy.

See advertisement of A. Witham & Co., Portland. They have secured an extensive trade on the Kennebec, which they could never have accomplished without offering better bargains than their neighbors.

PENMANSHIP.—It will be seen that Mr. Perley proposes to organize his third class in this village on Wednesday evening next. In Waterville and Winslow his classes number two hundred pupils—a good indication of his qualifications, after having previously made himself known here. Assisted by Miss Barrett, whom no other lady claims to rival, he has been able to give the very highest satisfaction; and knowing him to be in the best degree worthy of confidence, we are glad to see him prosper in a pursuit alike profitable to his pupils and himself.

Mr. Perley's class in Winslow—which in their application and success, as well as their behavior, he pronounces a pattern class—have arranged to close their exercises with a pleasant public entertainment at the Church, on Thursday evening.

The Bangor Directors of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Sustained.

In the matter of John M. Adams, petitioner for writ of mandamus against Moses L. Appleton, Esq., Clerk of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, heard before the full court in Portland, a decision was given on Saturday morning in favor of Mr. Appleton, or in other words, sustaining the course of the Bangor Directors. By agreement there was a waiver of the discretionary power which belongs to the Court, and this decision allowed to settle the legal rights of the parties. This matter, then, of the right of the Bangor Directors to control the road, is now fully settled, and every one may have the fullest confidence as to the rightfulness of their action.

HOG MEAT.—The editor of the Water Cure Journal is down on the product of the hog, whether as pork, bacon, sausages, or what not. The meat, fresh, clogs the pores, swells the liver, enlarges the glands, produces scrofulous humors, dangles the eruptions, hemorrhoidal tumors, acutated throats, &c.; and further, the filthy flesh is rendered still more inflammatory by remaining so long in brine that the salt actually combines with the animal fibres, (see Liebig, Pereira, and other celebrated chemists,) forming a stringy, irritating compound incapable of affording pure nutrition; while smoking renders the salted meat still more fever-producing and indigestible; and more yet, the process of fattening a hog is nothing more nor less than a way of causing the abominable beast to retain his superfluous excrement, so that, in very truth, a fattened hog is a mass of disease and corruption!

Think of that, ye swine eaters, and then go and pay eight or ten cents a pound for the disease-producing stuff!

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF PLEAS.

THE TWO LOCKS OF HAIR.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A youth, right hearted and content, I wander through the world; Here, Arab-like, is pitched my tent, And straight again is furled.

Yet oft I dream, that once a wife, Close in my heart was locked, And in the sweet repose of life, A blessed child I rocked.

I wake! Away it dream, away! Too long did it remain! So long, that both by night and day It ever comes again.

The end lies ever in my thought? To a grave so cold and deep? The mother would be brought— Then drop the child asleep.

But now the dream is wholly o'er, I bathe mine eyes, and see; And wander through the world once more, A youth so light and free.

Two locks—and they are wondrous fair— The brown is from the mother's hair, The blonde is from the child.

And when I see that lock of gold, Pale grows the evening red, And when the dark lock I behold, I wish that I were dead.

How to Pop Corn.

This is an age of improvement; almost every department of life, be it large or small, seems bound to have its share. Popping corn is a business well known to boys, as being formerly done in the ashes, during the long evenings of winter, or the leisure hours of day. Then came the corn popper, being a wire cage with a handle, in which the corn was confined, while it was shaken carefully over a dull fire, and the corn expanded and burst open, and turned inside out, and was still retained in its prison.

The last Rural New Yorker, in a communication, over the signature of H. A. B., gives the following mode, as another improvement in the important business of corn popping. Take two quarts of salt, and put into an iron kettle, and heat it until it is hot enough (the degree of heat may be found by trial) to pop the corn; put it in and stir the corn until it begins to pop, then cover the kettle to prevent the salt and steam from flying out; raise the cover occasionally, and stir the corn to keep it from burning.

When you have a little experience, he says, you may pop both better and faster in this way than in any other. The corn will be turned inside out, white and soft, provided the corn is well dried, as it should be when you undertake to pop it. The corn may be easily separated from the salt, by sifting through a screen, or common fanning mill sieve, and the same salt will answer to pop all winter.

This appears to be a very good mode of popping on a common cook stove, provided Mr. H. A. B. is correct in the corn popping philosophy.—[Maine Farmer.

PLAYING THE DEVIL.—We were a good deal amused at an anecdote we heard the other day, of a certain preacher, whose calling confined him within the limits of old Kentucky. He had preached in his parish many years, and, of course, ran short of the eloquence so much needed to keep his parishioners awake and astonished. Let him preach ever so well, it made no difference—they had got used to him and to sleeping, and sleep they would to his great annoyance. At last he hit upon an expedient to bring 'em up standing, as the saying is. He procured a small tin whistle, which he took with him to the pulpit, and, after taking his text and "blazing away" till his lungs were sore, and his hearers all comfortably dozing and nodding approval to each other, he suddenly drew it forth and gave a shrill toot-a-toot. In an instant the whole congregation was awake and upon their feet, staring at each other, and wondering what the name of pickles and human nature as Sam Slick says, was to come next. You're a set of smart specimens of humanity, as a San said on the astonished assembly. When I preach the Gospel to you, you'll all go to sleep; but the moment I go to play the devil, you're wide awake, up and coming like a rush of horns with a pole in their nest!

WANTED.—Twenty independent Yankee men, under thirty years of age, who dare wear their coats in the street, with a patch the size of a cent and a half on the elbow.

WANTED.—The same number of native Lorn Americans, in good standing in society, who dare wear their boots, though sound as a well-conditioned life preserver, if the nap is a little short, and the rim half an inch narrower than the latest fashion.

WANTED.—The same number of gentlemen who are members of the three learned professions, or in the mercantile line, that would prefer wearing an overcoat three winters in succession, to running in debt for a new one.

WANTED.—Twenty spruce dry-zonds clefts within the City limits, who would be satisfied to dress no richer or more fashionably than their employers.

WANTED.—Twenty gentlemen of strong and robust body, who could help their brothers carry a trunk four blocks on Broadway by daylight.

WANTED.—Twenty, ten, or even five gentlemen, respectfully connected, and enjoying an extensive circle of acquaintance, who dare saw a stick of wood before the door of their City residence.—[Daily Times.

BACK BETWEEN A LOCOMOTIVE AND A FLOCK OF GESE.—The Rochester American has the following incident:—"Coming up on the express train, the other day, it so happened that on leaving Fonda, a flock of some thirty wild geese swept over into the valley of the Mohawk, just as the cars were under way. These geese being manifestly bewildered, kept on steadily up the river, but well over on the opposite side of the valley, hence a good chance to compare their speed with the 'lightning train' was afforded. At first it seemed to be about an even thing, but after a few moments it was readily perceivable that the geese were drawing ahead of the locomotive. After a few minutes, the flock seemed half inclined to drop down into the Mohawk, and had abated much of their speed—the engine recovering the lost ground; but the geese thought better of it, pushed forward, sought a greater elevation, and chased ahead again in the same direction of the train. By this time the race became quite exciting, and one could hardly refrain from exclaiming, 'go it, engine! pair in, goose!' But there was no need of exhortation, as both seemed leaving out about all they knew—the geese gradually drawing ahead till within a short distance of the Little Falls, when they were hauled up in the wild's eye, shivered a moment, and stood down the river again, having gained in the race about two miles. The geese must have been going when last seen, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles the hour. This is the first race we have seen between a locomotive and the feathered race, and though the latter had the best of it, the

former did well, considering that it was compelled to carry weight."

ANECDOTE OF COL. CORBETT.—Once upon a time, during a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives, on a bill for increasing the number of Hospitals, one of the Western members arose and observed:

"Mr. Speaker—My opinion is, that the general policy of mankind—in general, are disposed to take the disadvantage—of the generality—of mankind in general."

"Sit down, sit down," whispered the Col. who sat near him, "you are coming out at the same hole you went in at."

Gen. Pierce had three candidates against him—Gen. Scott, Esquire Jehiel Stebbings, and John P. Hale. One came about as near beating him as the other. The Carpet Bag, the especial organ of Stebbings, denies that his candidate is down at the result. The editor says "we saw the old her last week digging some post holes for a new gate, with philosophical calmness and a crowbar."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT THE EASTERN MAIL OFFICE, 312 BOUTELLE BLOCK, MAIN-ST. BY MAXHAM & WING.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, Corner of Main and College Sts., (near the Depot), WATERVILLE, BY JOHN L. SEAVEY.

ELM STREET HOTEL, No. 9, ELM STREET, BOSTON. BOARD \$1.00 PER DAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has received from the Boston House of the first class House added, and will endeavor to merit their patronage by the most improved and comfortable accommodations. J. P. PHILLIPS, 12 Oct., 1852.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BY MOSES WOODWARD, PORTLAND.

QUINCY HOUSE, BY WHEBLOK & LONG, No. 1, Brattle Street, Boston.

THE WILLIAMS HOUSE, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, BY WILLIAMS & FREEMAN, WATERVILLE, ME.

D. D. WILLIAMS, late of the Elmwood Hotel, and J. W. FREEMAN, formerly of the Elmwood Hotel, have taken the Hotel known as the "Williams House," in Waterville, respectively into the patronage of their former friends and of the traveling public.

The Williams House is a General Stage House, and travelers will find it convenient for taking any of the Stages that cross the State.

Travellers will always find a Coach at the Depot and Steamboat landing, to take them to and from the House, free of charge.

A good Livery Stable, in connection with the House, will furnish individuals or parties of pleasure, with horses and carriages, to order.

WILLIAMS & FREEMAN, April 21, 1852.

WILLIAMS DYER, Apothecary, WATERVILLE, (CONTINUES to give personal attention to the compounding and putting up of Drugs and Medicines. Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and accuracy. Aug. 13, 1852)

JOSEPH MARSTON, DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, West India Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also, Pure Sperm, Winter-strained, Solar and Linseed Oils, Cotton, Ground and Blown Salt, Irish Moss, Snuff, Henry and Manila, Bedsteads, Stone Ware &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold for cash or short hand and approved credit. (29-14)

C. A. RICHARDSON, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Waterville, that he has taken the OLD STAND, on Main Street, lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLS, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in hair cutting, and HAIR CUTTING and HAIR DRESSING done in good style.

MECHANICAL AND SURGICAL DENTISTRY BURBANK respectfully informs his friends that he can at all times be found at his office in Waterville, where he will be pleased to attend to all who may need his services. In dentistry, Plugging, or Extracting Teeth. He assures all such as have fears of deception in the use of his gold, that he manufactures plates from pure gold, which fact he can always give them perfect satisfaction.

Dr. BURBANK uses the Turbary or Forceps, in extracting teeth as the patient may choose. Prices for extracting teeth, 25 cents. Braces and Chloroform is used when requested, if deemed safe. Rooms in Hancock's Building, corner Main and Elm Sts. Waterville, Aug. 18, 1852.

GEO. S. C. DOW & CO., AT STORE NORTH OF RAILROAD DEPOT, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN, LIME, SALT, CEMENT, AND GROCERIES GENERALLY. Waterville, May 13, 1852.

HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE, EDWIN COFFIN, NOTICES his friends of his removal from his former place of business, corner of the Common and Main Street, to the old stand of Z. SANGER, next door south of Boutelle Block. Having considerably extended his stock in trade, he now offers for sale a large variety of embracing everything usually found in that department.

BUILDING MATERIALS, at low prices, and in extensive variety. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, and Nails. BRANNAN WARE & CULLEVY, STOVES AND STOVE PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, Glass, and all well known Lead Pipe.

of all kinds, embracing the well known "Doe Blow." TOOLS.—Joiners, Carriage Makers, Blacksmiths and Machinists will find a good assortment, together with such materials as are usually required.

TIN WARE manufactured and repaired, and for sale in every variety. EDWIN COFFIN, Main-st., Waterville.

ATTRACTIONS FOR ALL SEASONS! W. C. BRIDGE, I prepared to furnish the BARRIERS OF THE SEASON in good variety and at low prices, at his store on Main Street.

Oysters, Ice Creams, Fruits and Nuts, served at all hours, and to all classes of men and women, in all the forms that fashion and taste suggest.

PIES AND CAKES, Lemon, Pie, No. Water, Cream, Soda, Oyster, Butter and Wine CRACKERS—Soda and Flat BREAD, constantly on hand.

Baking done to order. No pains will be spared to taste of all, especially through the warm season, when eating and drinking contribute so much to health and comfort. The calls of his friends are respectfully solicited.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, WM. L. MAXWELL, has just received and now offers for sale one of the best assortments of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS that can be found in Waterville, for fall and winter use. Ladies and Misses can now be furnished with the common fashion and the old fashion Par. Rubbers, together with a good assortment of Kid, Emannelled and Gutter Boots and shoes of almost every description.

3 doors north of the WILLIAMS HOUSE. Also a good assortment of Gents' Rubbers, Gents' Boys' and Youth's Boots for Fall and Winter use. W. R. C. Custom Work and Repairing done as usual. Waterville, Sept. 15, 1852.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS, MRS. HASTY has just returned from Boston with a new assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, and a great variety of WOOLEN GOODS for children's wear. Bonnets and Ribbons to be sold at cost, to change the business partners.

Next door to Mrs. Bradbury's, Main Street. 15

Feathers! Feathers!! 500 LBS. FEATHERS, All Cleaned from 12 to 37 1/2 cts. For sale by E. T. ELDEN & CO.

Powder! Powder!! 100 KEBS just received and for sale by E. T. DEN & CO.

Portland Advertisements.

IMPORTERS OF FANCY FURS! MANUFACTURERS OF HATS AND CAPS.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., 111 & 150 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., 50 CONGRESS & 40 WATER ST., BOSTON.

WORLD respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they have received from Europe and New York their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, and have now on hand the largest and fullest assortment of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS, they ever had in store, which they offer on the most favorable terms.

They would invite particular attention to their stock of FANCY FURS, comprising all the kinds demanded in the market, such as Stone Martin, Sable, Fitch, Silver Badger, Lynx and Siberian Squirrel.

MUFFS, TIPPETS, VICTORINES, BOAS, AND MUFFETTES, of the latest and most fashionable styles, being made of skin of the best quality, and having the most improved machinery—being their stock largely from first hands—manufacturing their own leather for Vizers and Trimmings—employing in their various operations over three hundred hands, and having on hand the most expert and experienced foremen—they make no hesitation in saying they can furnish inducements no purchaser has ever enjoyed in this country.

MUFFS, TIPPETS, VICTORINES, and every kind of FUR GOODS made to order at short notice, in the latest and the most thorough manner.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, AND LEATHER AT WHOLESALE.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

COVELL, STEELE & CO., Portland. GREENOUGH & COOK & CO., Boston.

SOLELY, STEELE & CO., having commenced with the intention of making the BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER and LEATHER BUSINESS, in connection with their Hat, Cap and Fur Trade, have received from the largest Manufacturers in the country, full Stock, making the full and most complete assortment of all the various styles and kinds, adapted for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Youths' and Children's wear, ever offered in this country, which they are prepared to sell on terms as favorable as can be found in any market.

Cash, and the lowest market price paid for Country and Shipping Furs.

A CURE FOR DISEASED EYES!!

There is no article for sore and weak eyes, so effective as

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE. It acts as if by magic, SOOTHING ALL IRRITATIONS—ALLEViating the pain of the eye, and effecting a cure in the shortest possible time.

If your eyes are sore or weak, or if you are troubled with any of the above, use no other remedy than the

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE. Its effects are most wonderful, producing almost INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF.

It is daily receiving accounts of wonderful cures effected by the Eye Salve, but only refer to the following: A gentleman had, for years, suffered severely from a CONCENTRATION OF HUMORS ABOUT THE EYES, causing a discharge of much matter, and producing great pain and soreness. An OIL-BALM, used in the consequence of using the Eye Salve, just below the eye which was commonly discharged matter for upwards of two years, and was generally believed to be a CANCER.

This man received a perfect cure in the use of two boxes of DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

Sold by C. W. CHEWELL, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland. General Agent for the State of Maine; also sold in Waterville by WM. DYER, and H. L. LOW, & Co., Winthrop, Stanley & Prince; Lewiston, Lewis Davis, Skowhegan, Isaac Dyer, Northport, J. H. Sawyer.

Are You Afflicted with Canker? DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM, For the cure of CANKER IN ALL ITS FORMS,

is daily effecting the most surprising cures, and is entitled to the fullest confidence of the afflicted.

Believing DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM to be the only reliable cure for Canker, in every form, that has yet been discovered, we offer to Physicians the privilege of trying it in their practice—this may use one bottle in each case of canker that occurs in their practice, and if it does not give reasonable satisfaction, the money paid for it shall be returned.

All our agents are hereby authorized to act in accordance with this advertisement.

Believing that this is the first instance where we have failed of giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

A CURE. A CHILD OF EIGHTEEN MONTHS, daughter of F. T. Chapman, of this city—Portland, was badly afflicted with the CANKER, and had been so for more than three months. This child was afflicted with an inflamed membrane of the eye, which was attended with a profuse discharge of matter, and the child was in a state of great distress.

A perfect cure was effected by using the CANKER BALSAM according to the directions, and also as an injection in an infusion of arrow root.

Sold by C. W. CHEWELL, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland. General Agent for the State of Maine; also sold in Waterville by WM. DYER, and H. L. LOW, & Co., Winthrop, Stanley & Prince; Lewiston, Lewis Davis; Skowhegan, Isaac Dyer; Northport, J. H. Sawyer.

AT THE "ONE PRICE STORE," NEW YORK, the great stock BOOT, SHOES, HATS and RUBBERS ever offered in Waterville, comprising every variety for Ladies, Gents and Children!

Now is your time to Buy Cheap! Sewed and Pegged Boots made to order, of the best imported stock, which for beauty of style, and durability cannot be surpassed. Also, Ladies' CONGRESS and Lace Boots, made to order, of the best quality.

None but the best workmen will be employed, so that all who favor me with their patronage can be assured of having their work done in the best possible manner.

Repairing Jobs neatly and promptly executed. Oct. 28, 1852. B. F. WHEELER.

DAGUERRETYPES. Are there any more Wanted? We would say to our former patrons, and all who wish for a permanent record of their friends, and of their property, that we have just received a new stock of this kind. We have just finished one of the largest and best arranged light in the world, also obtained an artistic lens, which is the result of several years' labor, and said to be one of the most perfect of the kind ever made.

The background being composed of a substance capable of reflecting the portion of the light falling on it, and still retaining a beautiful color, and which is the result of several years' labor, and said to be one of the most perfect of the kind ever made.

visible distance beyond the range, with contrast sufficient to make the most minute objects stand out from the rest of every portion of the plate. This has been an expensive ground indeed; but we are satisfied, knowing it will be generally admitted to be the most perfect and reliable of any of the kind, and we have a large assortment of cases, frames, lockets, pins, &c., please call on us, as we have just received a new supply.

Repairing Jobs neatly and promptly executed. Oct. 28, 1852. B. F. WHEELER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. STEELE & HAYES, No. 110 Middle Street, PORTLAND.

HAVE, as usual, an extensive assortment of EARTHEN & GLASS WARE, &c., &c., of their own importation, and of the latest and most improved styles, and at low prices, for cash or approved credit. Their stock comprises

Blue and White Ware, new article Glass Goblets, Tea and Coffee Sets, Lamps, for Oil, China and Porcelain, for Fluid, Yellow Stone, do Britannia Lamps, for Fluid, Yellow Stone, do Teapots, Common do Coffee Pots, Vases, Granulated, Solar Lamps, Hitting do for Oil, Fluid or Lamp, do Lamps, Lamps, Wicks, Tea Trays, Plated Castles, beautiful Silver, Plated Spoons, &c.

Blacksmith's Coal. A SUPERIOR quality of Smith's Coal, now landing from the Erie steamer, for sale at No. 110 Middle Street, JOHN COX & SON, Sept. 18. 30-10 Portland.

MRS. F. BRADBURY, MILLINER, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, SILKS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., OPPOSITE BOUTELLE BLOCK, WATERVILLE, ME.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING. Florence and Straw Bonnets Repaired in the Latest Style.

MOURNING BONNETS AND VEILS, with a full assortment of CRAFTS, MILLINERS, LAWS, JACONETS, and other MORNING GOODS.

Waterville Academy.—Winter Term. THE WINTER TERM will begin on Monday, Nov. 29, under the care of J. H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss M. G. APPEL, M. E., R. MARBLE, and Miss A. D. D. D. Drawing and Painting, and such other as may be desired by the school may require.

The principal gives his usual understanding through repairs, which will be completed before the beginning of the term. The upper room is to be elegantly fitted up and furnished for the occupation of the young ladies, who will be conducted by a qualified governess for the purpose of Teaching. Young Ladies desiring to be prepared for the department of Drawing and Painting.

An extensive Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Mineralogical Cabinet, consisting of the most improved and useful instruments, and a full assortment of Philosophical Apparatus, already furnished, will facilitate the study of the Natural Sciences, and create additional interest and pleasure in the pursuit of other branches of study.

The principal gives the general supervision of the whole, but heavily his personal attention to the Classical and higher English Departments, and to such as are intended to qualify themselves for teaching.

Tuition in common studies, \$5.00 per term; in the higher English, \$4. in the highest English and Languages, \$3.50; in the highest French, \$3.50; in the highest Latin, \$3.50; in the highest Greek, \$3.50; in the highest Italian, \$3.50; in the highest Spanish, \$3.50; in the highest German, \$3.50; in the highest Russian, \$3.50; in the highest Hebrew, \$3.50; in the highest Arabic, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.50; in the highest Hindustani, \$3.50; in the highest Chinese, \$3.50; in the highest Japanese, \$3.50; in the highest Malay, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.50; in the highest Arabic, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.50; in the highest Arabic, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.50; in the highest Arabic, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.50; in the highest Arabic, \$3.50; in the highest Persian, \$3.