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Daniel Ripley Wing

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Miscellany.

[From Graham's Magazine.]

THE RASH MARRIAGE.

BY MISS JULIA C. DORR.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER V.

When will your parting be—sadness and Mirth?
Bright stream and dark one—oh, never on earth!
Morrow, while triumph and tomb are so near,
While Death and Love walk the same dim sphere;
While those who would woe would the death wish sweep,
While the heart of man is a sounding sea—
Oh, what a glorious day will be yours and mine!

"We are very, very, aware, dear reader, that we are about to depart widely from the common usage of Author-land. Still, as we are merely a neophyte, we hope to be forgiven;—But we have yet another excuse to plead; we are not writing a regular romance, with its full share of castles and dungeons, murders and banditti, but a plain story of every-day life; one which, indeed, has more than its foundation in fact. We are aware, too, that in the opinion of the younger and more imaginative class of readers, the interest of our story will be greatly diminished if we say that Adelaide neither died of a broken heart herself, nor caused her husband to do so;—But such was the true state of the case—and we are compelled to acknowledge it."

Adelaide Lindsey, led on by pride and resentment, had committed a grievous error.—She had, by her hasty marriage, placed the happiness of at least two lives in the most imminent danger. But, as she had said to Kate, she was not heartless; and she was by no means devoid of principle. She was young and so easily tempted; and she did not fully realize the risk she was incurring.

And, in truth, it was not till long after her marriage—that she had learned how much there is in the very happiest union—to call for mutual love and forbearance; not until she had stood by her husband's side in sorrow as well as in joy; not until she knew, from actual observation and experience, how much there is in the familiar intercourse of home-life, that will inevitably grow tame and common-place, and devoid of interest, unless the elevating and refining influence of affection invests it with grace and dignity—that she became fully sensible how terrible had been the precipice upon the brink of which she had stood. But, even before she had been many weeks a wife, her eyes were sufficiently opened to make her exclaimingly thank God that every day and every hour was making her husband still dearer to her heart—that he possessed such noble traits of character—that he was so devoted to her—so tender and forbearing, that she could not help loving him.

Just one year after her marriage she wrote as follows to her sister:

"I presume it is not necessary for me to tell you, dear Kate, that this is the anniversary of my wedding. All day long have I been blessing my Father-in-Heaven that I have not been punished as I deserved, for having dared to approach the Altar with such irreverent footsteps. I do not wonder that you, my sister—who realize so fully the holiness and sanctity of the true marriage—thought me wild—mad. I was so; for fearful is the hazard incurred by any woman who risks her happiness in the keeping of one whom she does not love, no matter how strong or deep may be his attachment to her. Had my husband been anything but what he is—had he been one who less worthy of love, or less calculated to inspire it, I tremble to think what my fate would have been. An unloving wife! Oh, Kate—can you think of any other combination of words so fraught with deep and mournful meaning? The danger is past in my case; for no wife ever loved her husband more devotedly than I do mine now. But I do not the less regret the past. The first few months of my married life were embittered constantly by the knowledge that Willis was grieved and disappointed that I was not to him all he expected his wife would be; that he thought me cold, and, perhaps, heartless. All this would have been avoided—many an hour both on his part and my own, if I had but taken your advice, Kate, and been less hasty."

But I must still disagree with you on one point. I have always been glad that Willis knows nothing of my former engagement. I think it would have troubled him, particularly when we were first married; he has some peculiar ways of thinking, and one of his notions was, that a second attachment, if ever felt at all, can never equal a first in depth or intensity. So you see it is well that he is ignorant of this affair;—and since I have known his ideas on the subject, I have been in constant fear lest he should hear of it. I shall probably be with you in June, and remain a month or two—and won't we have fine times? It is often said that marriage weakens the ties that bind a woman to her early friends; but I do not believe it. Certainly, I never loved you, dear sister Kate, or our dear father, any better than now; and I sometimes think ever half as well."

Very proud and very happy was Adelaide, when she returned to Middleburgh the ensuing summer to pass a few weeks beneath the shadows of the same trees that had sheltered her in childhood, for she bore a little Kate with her, who must needs be presented to Randolph and Aunt Kate.

What a happy meeting it was! Mr. Lindsey and Kate had both visited Adelaide in her own home; but that was her first return to the paternal roof, since she left it as a bride.

"Let me hear her—let me have her!" cried Kate, as she rushed to greet Mr. Fletcher and her sister. "Oh, the dear little thing! what black eyes she has! and I really believe she knows me, as you do, when I speak to her!"

"Prudish shrewdness," was the laughing reply. "I have talked to her about Aunt Kate. I think she ought to know you if she has any brains at all—which her father seems fully inclined to doubt. He won't believe that she even knows me, and pretends to think it is nothing but a sort of instinct that can reach out her little arms and spring an offer to take her. Oh! you need not go to defend yourself, Willis! I was only asking Kate what an unbelieve you are, and you don't think that this child knows any thing!"

"Not quite so much as that," Adelaide replied to her father. "I am willing to admit that she may know when she is hungry; and when she is sleepy, she generally goes to sleep. I am not aware whether mothers consider that an evidence of remarkable genius or not; but you are credulous enough for both of us. I only think, Mr. Lindsey, she was trying to let me believe yesterday, that the baby said 'papa'—and she is—let me see—she is all of a month old, isn't she, Ada?"

"You needn't be uneasy; but she is too precocious," said Mr. Lindsey, as he stooped to look at the delicate little creature that Kate Fletcher was fondly holding.

"I have seen young ones before, and they are apt to have remarkable children. But she is really a pretty thing;—what is she going to look like?"

"Don't know," replied the baby, with a smile, "but I shall be just like you, papa!"

"Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Lindsey, "but come, let me read to you."

friendless, homeless, and penniless, and know that such was the fate of its gifted author—
JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Woodbine Cottage, Pond Eddy, Penn., '53.
(From the New England Farmer.)

The Tomato.
To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to say disgusting in the flavor of this most excellent fruit. It has, however, been used for culinary purposes in various countries in Europe, and has of late years been extensively cultivated in this country. It is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica; and in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful agent known in the profession. A chemical extract may be obtained from it that will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases. When used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, and indigestion. It is also a most powerful alterative. Eaten as fruit or as a common food, it is a most excellent article; and as a sauce, pickle or preserve, equal if not superior to any, and may be prepared and eaten in as many different forms. I have often used it in complaints of the liver and other organs with the happiest success.

The method commonly adopted of preparing the fruit, is to cut them in slices, and put them in salt and vinegar like cucumbers.

To stew them, take them ripe from the vines, slice them, put them in a pot over a stove or fire, without water; they will cook in their own juice; stew them slow, and when done, put in a piece of good butter and eat them like apple sauce.

To preserve them in imitation of figs, to which they probably are equal, cut them in slices, lay them in a stone pot with alternate layers of good brown sugar. Supposing the method of raising them to be generally understood, it is probably not necessary to describe it here.

How to Cure Warts.
Mr. Editor:—Reading in the Farmer a communication of inquiry for the cure of Warts on the tests of cows, I relate the following for what it is worth:

Some two years ago, I was very much troubled with an abundance of warts on my hands, and to rid myself of them, tried, as I thought, all the remedies—such as lunar caustic, turpentine, saleratus water, and the juice of milk weed, &c., without a cure.

Now every farmer knows that the shell of our walnuts or butternuts (for I used both) contains a juice which acts in the character of caustic, we call it fat.

I observed that fat, and took the benefit of it to kill my warts, which I most certainly did. It was an experiment that proved well with me, and I have no other desire in this communication, than that others should try the experiment so simple and easily obtained. If any one should see fit to try it, I hope he will tell the results for the information of all.

[Cor. N. E. Farmer.]

THE GARGLE.—Relative to an 'Inquiry touching the Gargle' in cows, I have to say, that in every case that has come under my notice, I have prescribed the root of what is commonly called 'Cow Berry,' and have never known it fail of curing the malady.

Mode of application: cut a piece of the root, about the size of a gill cup, in small pieces, and mix with Indian meal; give twice in twenty-four hours. Cows will eat it in this way as readily as they will eat potatoes.

[Cor. N. E. Farmer.]

POTATOES.—The potato should not be harvested till it is perfectly ripe. If the tubers are moist, with much soil adhering to them, it is better to convey them at once to the bins; as they are, than to free them from the soil, as it is utterly impossible to do this with economy without drying them, and equally as impossible to dry them sufficiently for this without essentially deteriorating their eating qualities. In some sections it is a common practice with the cultivators of this root to place the crop in barrels or boxes, as soon as dug, and secure them from the contact of the atmosphere by a stratum of sand. This retains them in a moist condition, and effectually secures the preservation of all their excellencies. Since the prevalence of the potato disease, instances have come to our knowledge, where potatoes that were dug and immediately deposited in the cellar, remained sound, while those placed in barrels and standing a day or two out of the cellar, and intended for the early market, have badly decayed. [N. E. Farmer.]

SCHNAPPS SCHNAPS.—Gottlieb Funchell, a jolly Dutchman from Adams County, was brought up, under imputation of carrying a certain building material in his head covering. He bore the charge with much good humor, shook hands with all the watchmen when introduced into the office, and offered to 'shake hands with the mayor, but the etiquette of the bench would not admit of such familiarity.

"You are accused of being drunk," observed his honor.

"Oh! I shat all? Vell I wash drunk, drunk as—but I wash not rascal drunk; I wash shentleman drunk. I not drink any sheep and no more stuff, like dar yankee-sag, no viskey, or rome, or brandy, you see, I nicks him much."

"You admit that you were intoxicated; the law requires you to pay a fine."

"Yaw, I admit I wash shentleman intoxicated; I pay so, tree time afore."

"Then you must pay one dollar and fifty cents."

"Bail! how much you charge der loaster? rot his drunk mit der dirty brandy-wein? How much must pay der Irish ragun? rot tossian? e mit der pison nighend viskey?"

"They all pay the same, one dollar and fifty cents."

"Vell, den, I get drunk mit Myshet Doffe Wolfe's Aromatic Schnaps. Schnaps. Vot for am I going to pay der loaster, rot fifty? Is dat genietl feger? I wash five dollars!"

And so Myshet Funchell planked his half cent with an air of insouciant dignity, feeling justly increased at being treated like a common loafer, who gets pay at the three cent grocery.

By the way, the idea is not a bad one; a man who can afford to drink the best liquor should pay the highest price for too much indulgence in it. [Philadelphia Mercury.]

have my son deceive me.' But having said this, do not reproachfully allude to the accident afterwards. 'I was about to say that children never should be punished for what was honestly avowed. But perhaps there may be some cases where they do wrong, from the idea that an avowal will excuse them; in this case they tell the truth from policy, not from conscience, and they should be reasoned with and punished. However, it is the safe side to forgive a good deal, rather than run the risk of fostering bad habits.'—[Mrs. Child.]

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, SEPT. 15, 1853.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. D. 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 Scott'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.

S. M. PRITCHARD & Co., Newspaper Agents No. 10 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

H. RICHARDSON, Boston, Me., Agent for Newspapers, Magazines, Books, &c., is authorized to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Local Agents.

Persons wishing to subscribe or pay for the Mail, can do so by calling on the following persons:

C. C. HARRISON, Canaan; I. R. TOZER, Waterville; J. W. BENTON, E. S. PAZ, Kendalls Mill; D. H. BELLING, Clinton; E. FORTER, N. Vassalboro'; R. AYER, Winslow.

A. T. DOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

The Telegraph Line.

The subscription books for the telegraph stock at the Express office, where stock seems to be freely taken by such as have money to invest. Nobody seems to doubt the safety of the investment, and the amount apportioned to Waterville has a prospect of being promptly taken. As soon as this is done, it is understood, an office will be opened here for business. We hope so great a convenience will not be unnecessarily delayed.

Ram Outrage in Belgrade.

Constable H. F. Crowell, of Waterville, arrested a rumseller by the name of Furbush, at Belgrade, on Tuesday last; whereupon, under the countenance of two or three magistrates who were present, a gang of fellows, such as usually fight the battles of the rumseller, tore the prisoner forcibly from the officer, and put him out of his reach. We saw Mr. Crowell a few hours after the arrest, bearing evident marks, in torn garments, that he did not surrender his prisoner without a sharp struggle. This is one of the most serious cases of open resistance to law that has been enacted in this vicinity, and we hope, for the sake not only of the Maine Law, but of all law, that Mr. Crowell will make such an example of the fellows as will tell strongly in favor of law and good order.

The magistrates who advised the outrage—and whose names we would give if we had them—should if possible be held to answer to such a violation of their pledges to society. That a gang of miserable fellows, whom rum has degraded from men to beasts, should be coaxed into such an act, is by no means singular; but the instigators of the outrage, to whom society has confided its protection, should by all means be held by the strong cords of the law, to answer for their treachery.

Attention, Boys!

Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, wishes to procure specimens of the various kinds of fish in the Kennebec. They may be delivered to Mr. Bottelle, of the Coast Survey, now at the Elmwood Hotel. One or two of each kind will find a market—large or small, and no matter what kind, if caught in the Kennebec. Now, boys, bring them in; and don't fail to get a full variety, from the sturgeon and salmon down to the minnow.

Messrs. Editors.—With this please to accept a bottle of tomatoes, being just one year since they were put up from my garden, and prepared in the following manner:

First prepare the tomatoes in the usual way for cooking, then fill strong bottles within a 2 inch of the cork. After cooking, cut the cork close to the bottle, and secure it with a piece of fine wire; then place the bottles in a kettle of cold water over the fire, and bring them gradually to a boil, and then boil thirty minutes; then take them quick from the kettle, (using some kind of thick cloth to protect the hands from the heat of the bottles,) and dip the cork into warm sealing wax, being careful to see that the wax effectually covers every part of the cork, then put the bottles away to cool, and when you use them cook them in the usual way. If prepared right, they will be as fresh in one year as when first taken from the vine.

Respectfully yours, C. J. WINGATE.

Waterville, Sept. 15, 1853.

CANTALING THE CRAFT.—The names of two printers are put on the Bread and Butter Committee of the forthcoming North Kennebec Agricultural Fair. This would be undecidable were it not that several of their associates on the Committee are married ladies, who, we dare say, know how to make first rate bread and butter. [Bangor Jeffersonian.]

We do not wonder that our brethren are a little envious of our good fortune, but we hope, for the dignity and honor of the craft, that they will make no greater parade of their poverty and destitution, than will be necessary to secure for themselves a like appointment. As for the crumbs, we beg to say that although our pockets are rather capacious, yet our numerous families have the first claim, of course. He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel. Go to, then, ye poor, hungry devils.

Our thanks are due to our friends of the Barn Mirror, for a slip containing early election returns. Messrs. Haines & Freeman are wide awake on such occasions, and allow no one to be ahead of them, but desire not to

Election in Waterville.

The gubernatorial vote stood for Crosby 194, Pillsbury 165, Holmes 92, Morrill 64. John Harriman, Esq., democrat, was elected representative to the legislature by a vote of 217, against 166 for Dr. John Benson, whig, 180 for Moses Hanscom, free soil, and some half dozen scattering. Each of the three parties had strictly independent nominations, the three candidates being acknowledged 'Maine Law' men. The vote upon this officer was 55 less than last year, showing that there was not a very strong rally of the voters. The vote for governor last year was 581, against 515 this year.

Senators.—Joseph E. F. Dunn, 224
Henry P. Torsey, 229
Follett T. Lally, 220
Isaac N. Tucker, 201
Stephen Stark, 184
Thomas Wilson, 98
Cyris Rickon, 92
Levi Wilson, 93

Clerk of Courts.—J. H. Drummond, 212
Wm. M. Stratton, 230
Co. Commissioners.—Benj. Wales, 202
Moses B. Bliss, 184
Wash. Wilcox, 98
Co. Treasurer.—Ebenezer Shaw, 218
Daniel Pike, 208
Wm. R. Prescott, 91

State Election.
We need not trouble our readers with details. We think there will be a small gain to the whigs in the legislature. There is certainly no election of Governor. The Maine Law will be stronger in the legislature than last year. The Kennebec Journal thinks the whigs have carried the House—we think they have not. The whig senators were elected in this county.

We append a few representatives elected, mainly in adjoining towns:

Bloomfield and Fairfield, Snow, w
Gardiner, John Berry, jr, w
Hallowell, H. K. Baker, f
Norridgewock, J. S. Abbott, w
Readfield, J. A. Sandborn, w
Vassalboro', W. Merrill, w
Winslow, Robert Drummond, w
Benton, Hunt, w
Augusta, L. M. Morrill, J. A. Thompson, d
Pittsfield, H. B. Connor, d
Bangor, J. B. Hill, G. W. Ingersoll, w
Bath, G. W. Kendall, w
Bellevue, A. W. Johnson, w
Portland, W. P. Fessenden, J. M. Wood, Sewall C. Chase, w
Paris, Mark H. Dunnell, w

CHANGE OF TIME.—See the advertisement of change of time, on the A. & K. Railroad.

'Spirituelle' and another number from Dr. Chapman, are unavoidably deferred.

The yellow fever is on the increase at Mobile.

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC COSTUME.—The following paragraph in a letter of the Paris correspondent of the London Times giving an account of a recent Imperial levee, should send a thrill of pride through every American breast.

'Among the Diplomatic Corps, was, of course, Mr. Sandford, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, who, in compliance with the recent instructions of the American Secretary of State, appeared in the simple dress of an American citizen. This unassuming costume, which presented a striking contrast with the glitter of embroidery and the blaze of stars and the crosses around, caused much sensation, and is a topic of conversation in all the political circles. Mr. Sandford had previously intimated that he should so appear. This, I believe, the first occasion that the instructions of the American government have been carried out, as they were this day, faithfully to the letter, by Mr. Sandford.'

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.—The Albany Knickerbocker, under the head of 'Independence and Progress,' tells the whole story of our nation's birth and greatness, and progress in the arts and sciences, in a remarkably short paragraph for a theme so comprehensive. The style is rather rare, but decidedly to the point:

'It is seventy-seven years since Uncle Sam was born, and what an eventful seventy-seven years he has lived! Seventy-seven years ago the United States was a remote, circumstanced, they now compose the second commercial nation in the world. In three quarters of a century we have revolutionized the world, built up an empire, licked our mother, and fenced in a continent. In less time than it took Methuselah to get out of swaddling clothes we have made more canals, famed more lighting, and harnessed more steam, and at a greater cost in money than the whole revenues of the world could have paid for the day he got out of his time. In seventy-five years we have not only changed the politics of the earth, but its wearing apparel—cotton shirts being as much the offspring of the United States as ball boxes and democracy. Since the fourth of July, 1776, the whole world has been to school, and what a better has learned more common sense than was taught in the previous four thousand years. The problem of self-government has been solved, and its truth made immortal as Washington or yellow corn. Its adaptation to all the wants of the more aspiring nation has been made most singularly manifest. Under its harmonious working, a republic has grown up in an ordinary lifetime that would have taken any other system of government a thousand years to have brought about. Yes, in less time than it has taken some green-house plants to arrive at maturity, we have built a nation that has spread itself from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a nation that has taught more whales, licked more Mexicans, planted more telegraph poles, and owned more steamboats, than any nation that has ever lived or ever will live. For all this, we again say, thank God, and praise Thomas Jefferson.'

HOMELESS IN WATERVILLE.—On Friday last, Michael Skehan a farmer in Whitefield, was killed by an Irish pauper named Thomas Ward, who was in the keeping of Skehan. They were both at work clearing a piece of land, and at the usual hour Ward made his appearance driving the cows home, and having got them in the yard, he disappeared and has not since been seen. Skehan not making his appearance at night, search was made in the morning, and his body found in the bushes, with his head buried in a hole, and a blow from an axe. Ward had been subject to fits of insanity, and had before attempted violence upon persons. [Ken. Jour.]

RUFFIANISM IN PORTLAND.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. John G. Myers, while riding with a woman on Munjoy, having alighted to secure some article dropped, was assaulted and severely beaten by a man evidently bent upon robbery, if not murder. Mr. M. succeeded in getting into his carriage and driving away, with the loss of the skirt of his coat, containing his pocket-book and valuable papers. He was much injured.

On Monday evening, two men, Wm. Turner and Orrin Curtis, from Livermore Falls and Leeds, entered a complaint against Henry Winslow, of Portland, for keeping a shop at which they drank and were defrauded of about \$40 at a game, and Winslow was held to bail in \$150. On Tuesday evening, as Turner and Curtis were on board the steamer, about to leave for Boston, they were assaulted and driven from the boat by four or five individuals, who followed them up with blows and insults, to the head of India street. Here Turner made his escape, but Curtis was seized and thrust into a hack, which the assailants had at hand, and driven rapidly away and out of the city.

ARREST OF THREE OF THE ABDUCTORS.—Three of the men engaged in the abduction of Turner, an account of which appeared in our last issue, were arrested between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, or very soon after their return to the city. One, too drunk to get away, was taken to the Elm House stable by the Watch, who by some unaccountable means suffered the other three to escape them. The man taken at the stable is John E. Waite, who keeps a barber's shop over Winslow's store. Augustus H. Raymond, another one, was arrested in the same building in Union St. by Deputy Marshal Mason, who deceived him into the meshes by the ruse of whistling. Charles J. Morrison, another one, was taken at his father's house. Upon the appearance of the thiefholder he coolly remarked that he expected him; but thought he would take a nap at home in preference to the watch-house. The remaining one of the gang, Gerry Averill, the hack driver, and the ring-leader, as is supposed, has thus far kept clear and invisible.

Late on Tuesday night the search for these fellows was kept up out of the city, between here and Gorham; but they saved the officers the trouble of bringing them into the city. Upon being questioned in reference to Turner, they stated that they left him in Mr. Abbott's tavern at Gorham Corner. Not placing much confidence in this, yesterday morning the Marshal dispatched an officer to Saco, in anticipation that Turner might be found in the train to Boston, and with reference also to Averill. The officer returned without having seen him. Another officer was then dispatched to Gorham Corner. He was there informed by the landlord of the public house at that place, that Turner came to his house at four o'clock yesterday morning, alone, and asked for a team with which to go to Saco; this, with a driver, was provided him; and on his way to Saco he related the circumstances of his abduction, saying that he had been roughly handled, that his head was pretty badly bruised, &c. But with reference to his treatment out of the city we are not very fully informed at present.

The three fellows who were taken, rest for safe keeping in the county jail. Their examination is deferred for the testimony of Turner, when he shall come to light. Turner's companion, who luckily made his escape from the carriage, is still in the city.

THE SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans papers report the number of deaths in that city for the week ending the 3d inst. at 955, of which 884 were of fever. Friday, the 2d inst., was observed in New Orleans as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the ravages of the fever. The stores were all closed, and business of all kinds was entirely suspended, and the day presented an aspect of solemnity on that day never before witnessed.

But while sickness is declining in New Orleans, it is appearing and spreading elsewhere. In Mobile there is said to be, by the Mobile papers, probably as much sickness as there has been at any time in New Orleans. The whole number of interments on the 2d inst. was forty-three, in a population of some 10,000—one half of the inhabitants of the city being, as is supposed, absent from the city. The state of things at Natchez is very sad. The city is said to be deserted by its inhabitants, only a few hundred remaining, and yet deaths are reported to be from ten to fifteen a day. At Vicksburg, at Grand Gulf, at Port Gibson, Baton Rouge, and other places along the Mississippi, there is said to be more or less fever. It had also appeared at Galveston in a mild form.

The Mayor of Mobile had issued a proclamation—a most appropriate and touching one—for a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the terrible visitation of Divine Providence on that city. The day appointed was the 6th inst.

SMASH-UP ON THE AT. & ST. L. R. R.—The down train on the At. & St. L. Railroad, of last evening, the 10th, at 7 o'clock, was passing through Lenoxville, Mo., about 12 o'clock, M., yesterday, at the rate of 40 miles an hour, when an axle of the tender broke.

After dragging about 100 yards, the broken end stuck into the ground; the wheel end of the engine checked the baggage car, and threw it off the track, down an embankment about 20 or 30 feet high, and was crushed completely on its side. The front end of this car checked the foremost passenger car, and drew it down the left bank.

This car would have turned over and over, had not the axle held it securely to the second passenger car, and thus prevented the accident from being more serious. Providentially, and most miraculously, no lives were lost, and no one was seriously hurt.

The damage to the company will not be less than \$1,200. The train arrived here about two o'clock this morning.

[Portland State of Maine, 9th.]

ARTISANS.—Never has there been a time in our city when artisans of every class have been so much in demand, or commanded as high wages as at the present. The increase of workmen has not kept pace with the rapid increase of business, large numbers of artisans having left our city for the South and West of late. Good machinists are eagerly sought, and command \$2 and \$2 1/2 per day; whereas, last year the same men could earn but \$1.50. Boiler-makers and blacksmiths also command \$2 an advance of thirty or forty cents over ruling prices last year. Iron moulders are in great demand and are receiving an addition of twenty-five and fifty cents a day. Painters, who are very scarce, and can obtain very high wages. Two dollars is an average for workmen that a twelvemonth since were worth but \$1.50. It is extremely difficult to hire good carpenters, most of them having engagements for the fall. Shipbuilders and cooperers can not be hired, and we know of contractors who

have been forced to wait weeks before they could obtain help to finish work on their hands.

Masons command extraordinary good wages, and are very scarce. The large amount of building this season has greatly increased the demand, and it is almost impossible to obtain good bricklayers. Lathers are also earning most excellent wages. Plasterers are also all employed, and are commanding any wages they may ask. Indeed, it is almost impossible to hire, and we know of jobs that have been remaining for weeks uncompleted because the plastering cannot be done.

Even common day laborers are in great demand, and are receiving \$1.25 and upwards a day. Good jobbers, tenders and diggers are all engaged, and we saw a day or two since, a gentleman worth his thousands wheeling a load of bricks into his yard, and laying a wall himself, because he could not hire a man to do the work.

And in all these cases too, the men make ten hours a day's work, and for all extra time demand extra wages. Such a state of things cannot of course continue during the winter, although as yet we see no change.

[Boston Traveller.]

THE AUSTRIAN PROTEST.—The N. Y. Times remarks upon this singular document as follows:

'The Protest assumes that Capt. Ingraham's demand of Kosztz, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast to protect British rights; and their presence there is a perpetual threat to seize every trespasser upon their rights; yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to carry out the attempted outrage, carry Kosztz to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This she thinks would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects.'

We prefer Capt. Ingraham's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage, it will be promptly used; its relation to international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation, just as well as before, and a little better.

We echo this hope, and have a conviction that the precedent established at Smyrna, will be followed hereafter, whenever occasion may require.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It is probably known to most of our readers, that in the autumn of every third year, the Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Society have an exhibition in Quincy and Faneuil Hall in Boston. This triennial display comes this year, and will be opened on the 14th of this month.

'This is close at hand, and as the privilege of exhibiting specimens of skill and workmanship is not confined to inhabitants of Massachusetts, but thrown open to the whole world, we hope you will all be there with something nice and useful to show the visitors.'

We called the attention of the mechanics and manufacturers of Maine, to the New York Industrial exhibition at an early day, and urged them to make immediate application for room. Notwithstanding this, several of our acquaintances neglected it until it was too late, and when they did apply, every inch of room was taken up, and they were compelled to stand back. But here is another chance for you, and we hope you will not play the lagard now, but be prompt and bring out your work at the proper time, and enroll yourself among the skillful and useful of New England.

The exhibition will not be so extensive as that now in New York, nor will there be any crystal palace to astonish you, but as far as excellence of workmanship, beauty of design and adaptation to use is concerned, this, we venture to say, will equal that; and as for the palace, Faneuil Hall is worth ten thousand of your mammoth glass houses, if it isn't so pretty.

[Maine Farmer.]

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—Three or four weeks ago an amusing incident took place in one of the most splendid of the New York Hotels, which is too good not to be related. A distinguished Southern gentleman, formerly a member of the cabinet, was a boarder in the house, and preferring not to eat at the table d'hôte, had his meals served in his own parlor with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him—a negro of very sooty complexion—he desired him, one day at dinner, to retire. The negro bowed and took his stand directly behind the gentleman's chair. Supposing him gone, it was with some impatience that a few minutes after, the gentleman saw him step forward to remove the soup. 'Follow,' said he, leave the room, I wish to be alone.'

'Excuse me, sir,' said Oufes, drawing himself up stiffly, 'but I am responsible for the silver.' And he bowed and retired.

A long account is published in the Troy, N. Y. papers, of an attempt made by some persons, with the knowledge and connivance of one or more of the Catholic priests of that city, to abduct a young girl, and put her, against her wishes, into a convent. The girl's father is said to have been an Irish Catholic, and her mother a Scotch Presbyterian. She was instructed by the latter in the Protestant faith. Her parents both died on their passage from Europe to this country, and the girl came at first into the care of a Presbyterian family. Her uncle, a Catholic, usurped authority over her, and placed her in a convent. She escaped, and has since lived in Troy, and two years ago united with Dr. Baldwin's church. About three weeks ago, she states that she was enticed into a railroad car, near the American hotel, and was locked in and taken off to Burlington, Vt., when she again found means to escape and return home. A good deal of excitement prevailed in Troy in regard to the matter.

Another Troy, Vermont, Greysey gave public notice, some time since, in the New York Tribune, that he would compensate, liberally any of the 'medians' who would report for the events of the day in Europe, in time for the next morning's edition. Payment to be made on the arrival of the next succeeding steamer, provided the news brought by the steamer confirmed the reports of the 'medians.' No reports have yet been received from them. Here was a fair opportunity of testing their skill, which, it seems, the medians declined accepting. The Troy, Vermont, Greysey gave public notice, some time since, in the New York Tribune, that he would compensate, liberally any of the 'medians' who would report for the events of the day in Europe, in time for the next morning's edition. Payment to be made on the arrival of the next succeeding steamer, provided the news brought by the steamer confirmed the reports of the 'medians.' No reports have yet been received from them. Here was a fair opportunity of testing their skill, which, it seems, the medians declined accepting.

spacious as a Bible-burner, at Champlain some years ago, who represented his conscience as being a tormentor.

Tolerance.

Tolerance, in the modern sense, is a phenomenon of modern growth, and the result of a condition of things of very recent existence. We have no tolerance of what we believe to be evil; or what plainly and obviously leads to evil; God forbid that we should. But as we look round among the sects into which we are divided, and see that good and evil are very equally distributed among us, we learn to speak of our speculative differences, no longer as matters of conscience, but merely as differences of opinion, which do not touch the conscience at all. We experience, as matter of fact, that the holding of this or that opinion is no obstacle to an adequate discharge of public and private duty; that a man may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Socinian, or a Jew, and yet be an honest man and a good citizen; and we cannot permit the persecution of speculations of which moral evil is not a visible result. This is what we mean by tolerance, and three centuries ago it could not exist. In England, a Catholic could not be a good citizen; in Scotland, he was not an honest man.—[Westminster Review.]

LAGER BEER.—As to the chemical or medicinal properties of this Beer, I have nothing to say; but practically, or as to its practical operation I can say, it is bad stuff. Its introduction into the city of Newark makes a new epoch in the history of Newark drunkenness. When I saw the increased drunkenness among us, consequent upon its prevalent use, and at the same time heard it spoken of as innocuous, I concluded that the 'ardent' was so associated with it that the sale of brandy or rum was the main thing under the show of the sale of Beer; but later observation, and the testimony of persons having experience, have convinced me of my mistake. I know by experience, said a person to me yesterday, that Lager Beer will saddy intoxicate.

On the morning of the 4th I saw it conveyed through our streets in showy vehicles, and I was told it was offered to all, old and young, as a gratuitous treat, during the day; and as I returned from the delightful temperance celebration at Rahway, at sunset, the streets in every direction were lined with staggering drunkards. Commitments for intemperance and its kindred vices have quadrupled since the Lager Beer movement has become so notorious.

Sabbath desecration has become rampant in every direction. In some of our suburbs the foreign population, especially the Bier drinking portion, seem almost entirely given up to drunkenness on that day. Bier drinkers are easily distinguished from other drunkards. Their appearance is squalid and loathsome. They are bloated and filthy. Disease riots among them, showing its fondness for filth and debauchery. The prevalence of the plague at New Orleans among this class proves this. As we have no English word for Lager, (signifying bed or couch,) unless we use the word lager, (idler, very significant, truly,) I prefer keeping the German phrase entire—Lager Bier; and if it should suggest to the mind the idea of a carriage to the grave, no matter for that, as facts in the case are not wanting to give it full confirmation.

[Corr. Newark Advertiser.]

THE NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION at Springfield, Mass., will commence Wednesday, Oct. 19th, and last four days. The Com. say: It is designed to be a national exhibition, and inducements will be offered, which it is hoped and expected, will bring out horses from all sections of the Union, and from our Canadian neighbors on the north. The Committee have assurances, already, from various quarters, that such will be the case.

The Committee have made arrangements with several of the railroads entering here, to bring all horses designed for exhibition free of charge; and it is hoped that a similar arrangement may be made with railroads at a distance.

The exhibition is designed for purposes both of show and sale—considerations which, combined, must prove immensely attractive. Premiums are offered, from \$200, down to \$25, for the best stallions, geldings, breeding mares, matched horses, fancy horses, colts, farm or draught horses, ponies, &c. The largest premium (\$200) is offered for the best stallion of seven years and over. George Dwight is President of the Exhibition.

Poetry

WILLOW.
A sweetest in the morning air,
A wilful laughter in the woods,
A group of merry girls and boys,
With glowing cheeks and flowing hair,
And not a sorrow or a care
Within their merry throng.

An angel's sweetness in their smiles,
A hint of morning in their cheeks,
Their postures full of grace and ease,
No dapple-fawn so nimble as they,
Along the silver lakelet brims,
Beneath the dipping boughs.

Oh! that in a garden fair,
That in a garden fair,
There's a sweetest in the morning air,
A wilful laughter in the woods,
A group of merry girls and boys,
With glowing cheeks and flowing hair,
And not a sorrow or a care
Within their merry throng.

PRESSY, FARNHAM & Co.

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

LEVER SPRINGS FOR CARRIAGES

(Patent applied for.)

OUR SPRINGS weigh half as much as the common Springs

The bearings on the axle are much better; they are adapted

to heavy or light loads, are easily applied to all styles of

lengths of carriages, and the larger sizes are much cheaper.

There are two or three hundred sets in use in this State, so

which we consider to be the most reliable and best in the

spring is warranted. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt

attention on the most accommodating terms. For sale by

dealers generally.

PRESSY, FARNHAM & Co.

WATERVILLE, ME.

Feb. 15, 1883.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

C. WILLIAMS.

No. 118 Main Street, Waterville, Me.

West India Goods and Groceries,

adapted to family use. Having to furnish articles of the very

best quality at the very lowest prices, and in want will find

no better place to call and examine for themselves.

C. WILLIAMS.

Main St., Waterville, Me.

Dec. 1, 1882.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, & NOTARY PUBLIC

Waterville, Me.

Office with BUTLER & NOYES.

Residence on Silver Street at the "Dr. Chase House."

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they

have formed a copartnership, to transact business in

HARDWARE, STOVES & CO.

under the firm of LOW & BLUNT, and have purchased the

stock in trade of W. C. Coffin, of this city, one fourth of

the stock, which they have purchased for cash, and have

received the same in full, and have taken possession of the

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Portland Advertisements.

ALBION WITHAM,

Has just received a complete assortment of

West India Goods, Groceries and Fruits,

among which may be found the following:

50 boxes B. B. Sugar, 50 boxes O. P. Tea,

25 do Souchong, 25 do Granulated Sugar,

50 do Crushed, 25 do Powdered, 50 do Coffee,

50 do Java, 50 do Mocha, 50 do Ceylon,

50 do Lard, 50 do Butter, 50 do Eggs,

50 do Hops, 50 do Malaga, 50 do Raisins,

50 do Currants, 50 do Dates, 50 do Figs,

50 do Apples, 50 do Oranges, 50 do Lemons,

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THE REASON WHY DOWN'S ELIXIR IS SO OFTEN

CURED AFTER ALL OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED!

It is the most powerful and effective remedy for

all the diseases of the lungs, and is the only

remedy that will cure them in the most

rapid and effective manner, and is the only

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BOSTON AND LOWELL.

THE STEAMER OCEAN, CAPT. E. B. SANFORD,

will, until further notice, leave for Boston, every

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 10

o'clock, A. M. and will arrive at Boston, every

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