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The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... OCT. 20, 1853.

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.

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Local Agents.

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

C. C. WHEELER, CHAMBERLAIN. I. B. TOZER, Waterville; JAMES DOW, Benton; E. S. PACER, Kendal's Mills; D. B. HITCHCOCK, Clinton; E. FOSTER, N. Vassalboro'; R. AYER, Winslow.

A. T. BOWMAN—Travelling Agent.

The Fair.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal, who attended our late Cattle Show and Fair, speaks in high praise of the display at the Hall, and especially of the contributions from the shops of our traders. There should have been a special committee to notice these wares as they deserved; and probably there would have been had such contributions ever been made before. The displays of rich jewelry, dry and fancy goods, clothing and furnishing goods, and various other merchandise, contributed materially to adorn the Hall and interest visitors; and we hope our citizens will annually bear in mind the privilege and duty of thus displaying their goods for the benefit of themselves and the Society.

A resolution of thanks from the Society, although the extent of its means, was by no means an adequate expression of its obligation to the Waterville Cornet Band. Their excellent music contributed to render the evening entertainment at the Hall cheerful and agreeable. The Band has had but a few months' instruction from Mr. Fales; but they have made most commendable progress, and certainly deserve the best wishes of the citizens of Waterville. They are young men of acknowledged worth, and their services on this occasion, kindly and voluntarily tendered, should be borne in mind when opportunity offers to reciprocate the favor. Certainly their music was much to their credit, and proved them worthy of patronage and encouragement.

Two reports, having fallen into the wrong hands, were overlooked by us last week, and we now give them below.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Your Committee, from the limited time allowed them, were able to make only a cursory examination of the very great variety of articles entered under this head, from four and twenty pumpkins all in a row, up to down, just as you please to have it, to a centre table. The limited amount of funds allotted to us, prevented our awarding such premiums as the several articles deserved, but such as we have give we unto you.

No. 1. Two embroidered vest patterns, by Miss M. E. Eaton, Winslow. The figure was pretty and the work beautifully done. To these we award one dollar.

No. 2 and 15. The first by Miss E. C. Hancock and the second by Miss A. Dunbar—thirteen capes. No. 2 was the finer work, but No. 15 the more neatly done, and of smoother appearance; and both were highly creditable to the fair hands that manufactured them. To No. 15 we award 1 dollar; to No. 2, 75 cents.

No. 4. A lot of knit flannels, by Miss Alice Marshall. The work very even, but the flannel rather thin. To this we award 50 cents.

No. 5. A card box, by Miss E. C. Shepley—a beautiful thing, work very nice and even, and worthy of much praise; but, regarding the useful more than the merely ornamental, award it 25 cents.

No. 9. A needle book, by Miss N. M. Shepley, of a new and ingenious pattern, and curiously wrought—very pretty. The taste and work displayed in it deserve better of us, but we can only say 25 cents.

No. 3. A work bag, by Miss A. Dunbar; 8 a watch-case, and a pen-wiper, by Miss S. J. Paine; 27 a pen-wiper, by Miss Brown, were small articles, quite neatly done, but must take for a premium what the Com. can give, and not what they would give—their commendation.

No. 10, 11, 12 & 13. A lot of pumpkins, turnips, and beets, by Josiah Morrill; corn by Dr. Benson, in one lot. Could the pumpkins have been submitted to the hands of one portion of the Com., the other portion would have shown themselves to be men of piety. The turnips would justify Mr. Macomber in the belief that 'something would turn up.' The corn with proper care would show itself well bred. The beets had to beat, yet beat all the time, by some means got—among themselves—into a great pickle! To all these we award 50 cents.

No. 17. Linen shirts, by Mrs. Burnham, Winslow; the product of considerable labor, and labor well expended. Premium 1 dollar.

No. 19. The table, with imitation carving, by Mrs. E. Mazham. Of the beauty of this, we need not speak. All who visited the Hall saw and admired it. Considering the cheapness and simplicity of the materials it is almost wonderful what the labor expended upon them produced. To this we award the premium of 2 dollars.

21. Linen table cover. Premium 75 cents.

22. Knit drawers by Miss Keziah Morrison; premium 50 cents.

23 & 25. Ottomans—the former by Mrs. Thurston, the maker of the latter unknown. The covering of 23 cost more labor than that of 25, and the work was very nice. No. 25 was better suited than 23, but confining ourselves to the covering, we award to 23 one dollar, and to 25, 75 cents.

24. Two linen table cloths and towels, by Mrs. Arba Penny—an article containing great beauty, with great durability, useful as well as ornamental. This kind of manufacture we would especially encourage. We award one dollar fifty cents.

14, 22, 23 & 34. Tidies; the first by Miss Emily J. Bacon, the second by Mrs. C. H. Mayo, the third by Mrs. Seth Mayo, and the fourth by Miss Clara Wentworth. To 32 and 33 we award 25 cents each, they being superior to the others.

31. A quantity of table linen of fine quality, by Mrs. Thos. Ayer; premium 1 dollar.

35 & 36. Samplers, by Ellen and Anna Wentworth. To each 10 cents.

38. Cravat by Mrs. C. A. Tobey. The ar-

ticle produced was numbered differently, and we are not sure that it was the right one. The one produced was a small scarf or cravat, embroidered with nice fine needle-work; and we award it 50 cents.

16. Four and twenty pumpkins by Mr. C. Rhodes, the product of one vine—premium 50 cents.

40. A pair of hose by Mrs. Thos. Ayer, knit in shell work, as the ladies informed us—whether 'hard-shells' or 'soft-shells,' we are not politicians enough to determine. In this state of uncertainty, we award them 25 cents.

41. A purse by Miss H. Allen, silk, knit, very fine and even work; premium 25 cents.

38. A handkerchief by Mrs. C. A. Tobey. The Committee award a premium of 50 cents. Again regretting the limited time allowed us, the Com. submit their report.

J. H. DRUMMOND, for Com.

STEERS.

Three-year-olds—1st premium to I. C. Gifford, Vassalboro'—2d to A. C. Holbrook, Fairfield.

Two-year-olds—1st premium to Henry Morrill, Waterville—2d to Elbridge Johnson, Albion.

One-year-olds—1st premium to Josiah Morrill, Waterville—2d to Alvin Blackwell, Winslow.

Steer calves—1st premium to Reuben Tozier, Fairfield—2d to Josiah Morrill, Waterville.

Best team of three-year-olds—the Town of Waterville. R. H. GIFFORD, for Com.

Col. Isaac W. Britton, of Vassalboro', was elected to represent the Society in the Board of Agriculture, for the coming year.

The following article, embracing some very interesting items of local history, we copy from "The Comet," published by the Ladies of Winslow, for their Fair.

HISTORICAL.

The beautiful and grand Teconnet Falls, the junction of the two rivers, Kennebec and Sebasticook, a half mile below, falls favorable to the planting of Indian corn, and plenty of fish and game, made the territory of Winslow, the ancient "Teconnet," a favorite resort and abiding place of the Aborigines. Long ago numerous wigwags lined the shores of these rivers, and merrily played the birch canoes on the bosom of these waters. "Hereabouts were evidences of ancient settlements." The Canibas were the Aborigines of the Kennebec river, "where," says Hubbard, "were great numbers of them, when the river was first discovered." Epenosque, a Sagamore of that tribe, in 1653, asserted that the region of Teconnet belonged to him, and the wife of Watchogo.

The same natural advantages which allured the red men, early attracted the attention of the whites.

As early as the year 1676, under the direction of a council of war from Massachusetts, Abraham Shurtie, of Pemquid, and Captain Silvanus Davis, of Casco Bay, met the Indians at Teconnet for a parley. When they arrived they were saluted by the natives with a discharge of guns, and were respectfully conducted by them into "the great wigwag," or an Indian Fort, which then existed. They found, seated there, Assiminasqua, Madocawago, Taramquin, Hopewood, Mugg, and a large assembly from their tribes. The parley opened in friendly terms; Taramquin, the orator of the natives, said, in happy allusion to the confuent rivers, "I love the clear streams of friendship that meet and unite. Certain, I myself, choose the shades of peace. My heart is true; and I give you my hand in pledge of the truth."

At first, everything appeared friendly, and hopeful, but the Indians, noticing distrust in the English, became impatient, and a chief arose and said, "Do we not meet here on equal ground? Where shall we buy powder and shot for our winter's hunting, when we have eaten up all our corn? Shall we leave Englishmen and apply to the French? or let our Indians die? We have waited long, to hear you tell us, and now we want yes! or no!" The agents refused to furnish the ammunition desired, lest it should be expended in a war upon the whites. At this the chiefs took umbrage and declined further talk; and the parley was terminated in mutual jealousy.

The natives held an undivided possession of the locality for near three quarters of a century after the parley with them by Shurtie and Davis.

On the 21st of June, 1754, Gov. Shirley, accompanied by Gen. John Winslow, commander of the Mass. forces, held a conference with the Indians on Bang's Island in Falmouth, when he announced to them the determination to build a new Fort at Teconnet. Averse to fortresses on the lands of their forefathers, they resolutely resisted, till they were shown by deeds, that the territory at the confluence of the rivers had been conveyed away, when they gave their consent, signed a treaty, had their dance, and returned home. The Fort was finished Sept. 3d. of the same year. It was called Fort Halifax. The name was given with ceremonies, and an inscription in Latin:

Quod felix faustumque
Provincie Massachusetts;
Hinc Indidem constitit
Gulielmus Shirley, Governor
Sub auspicio
Nobilissimi, Georgii Montague Duck, et
Comitis de Halifax, general ad
Quotquot sunt ditiora Britannicæ; et
Per Americæ utramque; hinc
Prefecti atque Patroni Illustrissimi,
Die 3, Septembris, A. D. 1754.

The Eastern Mail, a few months since, furnished its readers with a very faithful description of the form, size and capabilities of this fortress, from the pen of our townsman, Mr. Timothy O. Paine.

Fort Halifax was ever viewed by the Indians, as an object of great affront and hatred. It would contain 400 men, 100 men were garrisoned in it at the first. Nov. 6th, two months after it was built, a company of Indians fell upon a party from the garrison, engaged in hauling logs for the use of the Fort, killed and scalped one soldier, and carried away four other men. A reinforcement of 100 men with additional mortars was then provided. In 1736, as two men from the garrison were fishing at the Falls, four Indians fired upon, and mortally wounded them. One, however, returned the fire; and, aid arriving from the Fort, prevented their being scalped. With the men in this and other garrisons the Government did, and in the emergency, could do, little but break faith. Enlisted or impressed for one year, they could not obtain a discharge, even after four or five years; and yet seeing that the Fort must be dismantled if they left it, they nobly sacrificed private considerations to the public safety. History assures us, that eleven families made a beginning in the place, the same year that the Fort was erected, and that it has never since been without white inhabitants. The Fort was commanded, first by Wm. Lithgow, and after him, by Capt. Pattee.

For the benefit of the Mass. Province, Wm. Shirley, her Governor, under the auspices of the most noble George Montague Duck, Earl of Halifax, the highly distinguished friend and patron of the British Province, throughout North America, has reared this fortress.

Sept. 3d, A. D. 1754.

Fair at Winslow.

The ladies of Winslow held a Fair at Richard's Hall, last evening, the object of which was to raise funds for the improvement of the Meeting-house. The evening was delightful and the number of visitors very large; and we have rarely seen a similar enterprise so nicely conducted and so pleasant to the company present. The refreshments were of the choicest quality, and the fancy articles generally of a useful character, and many of them executed with great ingenuity. As a whole, the Fair was highly creditable to the ladies of Winslow.

who, by the way, need no compliments to sustain their claims to those social virtues which make truly a good society. "THE COMET," a small newspaper published for the occasion, and edited by two young ladies of the place, also speaks well for their literary taste and talents. We are glad to learn that the receipts, though not large, were such as met their expectations.

Dramatic Readings.

Those who had the pleasure, a year ago, of listening to the readings of Prof. Taverner will be gratified to learn that he is again in Waterville, and proposes to give a course of dramatic readings and elocutionary recitations. As a reader of Shakespeare, Prof. Taverner has been highly successful in England; and both in his readings and elocutionary teachings, he is generally pronounced second to no one in our country. The best orators of New England have been his pupils, and have cheerfully commended him to the public as an unrivalled teacher. In his recitations and readings he shows exceeding richness of humor and great power of delineating character. His "Lord Tom Noddy" and other pieces from Ingoldsby, abound in that rich comedy which "brings down the house." As a combination of instruction and amusement, philosophy and merriment, his exercises are unrivalled.

Prof. T. proposes to give a course of eight evening entertainments, at Appleton Hall, commencing Thursday (this) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets for the course \$1.

His bills present the following programme:

1st Lecture. Introduction. The Voice, Intonation, Diction, Progression, Modulation, Part of Tone.

2nd Lecture. Hamlet. The Belis, Annabel Lee. (E. A. Poe.)

3rd Lecture. Time, Quantity, Monotone, Whisper, Oratorical Voices.

4th Lecture. King Henry Fifth—The Lock Eating scene.

5th Lecture. The Symbol of the Emotions.

6th Lecture. Scenes from Macbeth.

7th Lecture. Melody.

8th Lecture. Selections from Shakespeare and Hood.—The Lost Hair.

9th Lecture. Gesture.

10th Lecture. The Merchant of Venice and Lady of St. Dunsan.

11th Lecture. The Grouping of Speech, Pauses, Abatement, Imperceptible Vanish.

12th Lecture. The Legend of Spain.

13th Lecture. The Supernatural Voice. Façetto of the Bass.

14th Lecture. The Golden Legend, by W. H. Longfellow.—The Holy Family.

15th Lecture. The Intervals, 3d, 5th and Octave, Interrogative Sentences.

16th Lecture. The Comedy of the Honey Moon.

17th Lecture. To commence at 7 1-2 o'clock precisely. The Entertainments (for Second Part) at about quarter after 8.

Tickets to the entire course, \$1. Family tickets, to admit 8, one evening, \$1. Single admissions each evening, 25 cents.

"Wilton Yarn."

Happily the knitting of stockings and mittens remains one of the good old items of domestic industry not yet out of fashion. To keep it in good repute good yarn must be had. Much of the yarn brought into Maine from Massachusetts is composed in part of cotton. The "Wilton yarn," manufactured by Dimon Furnell, at Wilton, in this State, is warranted free from this adulteration, and those who learn this fact, and try its superiority in other respects, give it the preference it deserves. The Wilton yarn is rapidly taking the precedence of all other, when once tried. A full assortment is kept by Mrs. Bradbury, Main-st., where we advise those who want to examine its excellence. As an item of home manufacture it deserves an opportunity to prove itself in the wearing.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Bradbury and Washburn for valuable public documents.

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.

2. Never marry a folk, or one who struggles about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffs, with silvered cane, and rings on his fingers.—Beware, there is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggard, a close-fisted, mean, sordid, wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stunt you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mope or a drone, one who draws and draggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.

7. Never on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God, or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

DEATH OF TRISTAN BURGESS.—Tristan Burgess died at his residence at Watchemoket Farm, yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock, after an illness, which, though of long duration, the natural accompaniments of his advanced years, has assumed a serious form only a week before. Tristan Burgess was born on the 26th day of February, 1770. Had he lived to February next, he would have been 84 years of age. He studied law with Judge Barnes in 1799. In 1801, he married the daughter of Welcome Arnold, one of the most eminent merchants of his day. They had seven children, of whom they survived six. In 1815, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of R. I., but a change of politics returned him to the bar the following year. Soon after he was elected Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres in Brown University.

In 1825 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where his first speech established his reputation at once; and where his fervid eloquence and his withering sarcasm soon placed him in the front rank among the public men of the day. As an orator, Mr. Burgess was one of the greatest our country has produced. His mind was early familiarized with the best models, and he thoroughly trained himself to the art which made him most known by the people. At the bar he was an able and effective advocate, and his sallies of wit and sarcasm, as well as his eloquent and pointed sentences, are daily repeated by his professional brethren who survive him. Mr. Burgess was a firm believer in the truths of christianity, a constant and life-long student of the Bible and learned in all theological controversy, in which he especially delighted.

[Providence Journal, 14th.

"FACE THE MUSIC!"—Who said that?—A military company was drilling by, in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious uniforms.

Amid rolling drums and shrieking pipes, and brazen trumpet, up came that slender voice again: "face the music!"

It's that little rogue in ventilation garments, paddling along with might and main, just in front of the band. A bit of an old hoop, a fragment of a bandanna, and a particularly cocked hat, manufactured of some yesterday's "daily," comprised his entire military equipments. His body is little—in fact, he's a *manikin*—but his ideas are out of all proportion, and he's as big as the biggest.

Once in about a minute, he wheels about like a drum major, towards the band, and shouts amid the racket, "face the music!"

We suspect he doesn't know it,—ignorant little atom!—but that's the way to do, all thro' the tramp of life. "Face the music" is the legitimate doctrine.

If you want to catch a cold, turn your back to it—give the wind the "cold shoulder," and it will save you all trouble, by catching you. If not, button up your "wraps," and breast the blast.

If a cat-a-mountain meets you, face him—look him right in the eye, and presently he'll creep meowing away—that is, if he's not too hungry.

A foe faced is more than half conquered. A difficulty defied is the next thing to being surmounted.

"Face the music!" Of course. Face everything but the Devil!—[N. Y. Tribune.

TROUBLE AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Mr. Pease, the missionary who has charge of the Protestant Mission House at the Five Points, New York city, has lately been much annoyed by ignorant people assembling in front of his rooms and enticing children to leave his school to attend a Catholic school recently established in that neighborhood. Occasionally on Sundays, crowds of several hundreds of persons have congregated in front of the Mission House, and serious disturbance has been apprehended. A short time since, a Bible was taken from the hands of a child as he was going to the school, and burned, and while burning was kicked about by the mob, and afterwards handed in to Mr. Pease. At times the mob have been violent, and Mr. Pease states that he has frequently applied to the police for assistance to arrest the ringleaders, but has nearly always met with a refusal to interfere. It should be understood that the 6th Ward policemen are nearly all Irishmen, and Catholics. A man named Bartholomew Smith, who has been one of the chief disturbers, as is said, was arrested by officer Prince John Davis, and held to bail in \$300 to answer a charge of assault upon Mr. A. Stonlake, an assistant in the school of Mr. Pease. It is probable the police will soon put an end to the troubles.

ACCIDENT.—A child of Mr. Quinn, residing on Munjoy, was so badly burned by the explosion of fluid, on Tuesday evening, as to cause its death the next night. On the evening named, Mr. Q. took the tin can containing the fluid, to fill a lamp, while a lighted lamp was near by. The gas ignited, blowing the can to pieces, and throwing the fire into the face of a lovely child some three years old, who was standing by. Mr. Quinn's clothes also caught fire. He was burnt somewhat in his hands, and the child was burned so badly, inwardly as well as outwardly, as to cause her death in twenty-four hours. For the sake of humanity, we hope some regulations will be established in regard to the use of fluid, so that the community may be saved from these heart-rending accidents. No fluid should be sold without printed directions for its use—and it never should be poured out near a lighted lamp or fire of any kind.—[Portland Argus.

CROOKS AND TURNS OF THE LAW.—Law is said to be the perfection of human reason, but the following case shows how it can be defeated by boundary lines. The Boston Post says:

"In a charge to the Grand Jury of York County, Maine, at the present September session of the court, Judge Howard stated that a supposed murderer could not be indicted, either at common or statute law, where the deadly wound was inflicted within the limits of one State and the death caused by that wound occurred in another. This explanation was given with particular reference to the late murder at South Berwick. The person there assaulted and killed, lived long enough to be conveyed a short distance to his place of residence in New Hampshire, where he died almost immediately. In this case the Grand Jury were instructed that no indictment for murder could be found. Such a peculiar state of facts has rarely, if ever before, happened in New England. It certainly seems one of those too frequent instances where justice cannot be dispensed, either because of an absolute defect in the law, or by reason of a rigid adherence to technical definitions."

ANOTHER REX TRAGEDY.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the recent case of the murdered freeman, at Providence, develops a most extraordinary state of things in that city. It appears that there has grown up a feeling among the freemen that the police have no right to interfere with any fight or rows; which may be gotten up by the freemen while on duty; and resolved to resist any attempt to arrest one of their number for any such breach of the peace. And further, that the several companies have been in the habit of electing into their ranks noted pugilists and rowdies, doubtless for the very purpose of being prepared for any fights which might occur between themselves and others.

It further appears, that it has long been the practice in Providence to furnish freemen with intoxicating drinks at free; and that this practice was the prime cause of the recent murder of Neal Dougherty, while employed to drive the horse which drew one of the engines to the fire. And "this custom" the jury say, they desire to reprobate in the strongest terms, as not only highly injurious and demoralizing to the freemen, but also as rendering them less efficient in the discharge of their duty, and endangering the happiness, the security and the lives of our fellow citizens, and we earnestly recommended to the fire department and the authorities of the city, to put an end at once to this demoralizing practice.

ARRESTED.—James Neal, the young man implicated in the affray at the Elm house, during which a pistol was discharged, and who, at the time escaped the police and fled the city, was arrested on Tuesday in the upper part of Oxford County, and brought back to Portland.

MURDER OF A MAINE MAN IN CALIFORNIA.—We learn from the Calaveras Chronicle that on the 15th of August an inquest was held on the body of a man supposed to be murdered by Joaquin's band, near Angel's Camp. The deceased was a man about twenty-two years of age, named Mark S. Howe, and a native of Rumford, Maine. He had three or four hundred dollars with him when he was murdered.

[State of Maine.

On Monday a young mulatto passed through this place, fleeing for dear liberty from the land of Adams, Jefferson and Washington, to the free soil of Victoria's dominions. He was said to be a fine specimen of humanity; was armed to the teeth, and declared he would not be taken alive. A professed demonstration of the attachment of the slave to his master and to the "peculiar institution." Some of our citizens helped him on notwithstanding the law. He is now safe in Canada.—[Lewiston Farmer.

He was taken into the Municipal Court yesterday, but waived an examination, and recognized in \$600 for his appearance at the higher Court.

His father, John Neal, stood as surety. But he said he did not wish to screen his son from trial, for he was anxious that all the circumstances of the case should appear; by which he was confident that the public mind would receive a more nearly correct impression regarding a matter of such peculiar unpleasantness to him.—[Adv.

A FIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Last Sunday, an Irishman by the name of Sullivan and an American by the name of McLain engaged in a fight, during which the Irishman bit off the end of his antagonist's nose and swallowed it. The next day, Monday, Sullivan was arraigned before Judge Cochran, who ordered him to Wicasset to await a trial for his offense. Tuesday morning came, when he was to be carried to Wicasset, but not fancying the ride, or the reward of his exploit on Sunday, he cut his throat with a pocket-knife. At the time of penning this paragraph it was uncertain whether he would recover. Drs. Robinson and Banks sewed up and dressed the wound.—[Rockland Com. Adv.

OLE BULL'S COLONY.—The Philadelphia North American says: "Ole Bull's Colony, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, has, we regret to hear, turned out most unfortunately. Not more than forty emigrants remain upon the lands, which lie on Kettle Creek, and are said to be poor soil, ill fitted for cultivation. Mr. Bull expended large sums of money in improvements, such as erecting a large hotel and other buildings, but a serious difficulty about the title to the land purchased by him has thrown the whole enterprise into confusion, and resulted in an expensive law suit."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TUSCANY.—The last accounts from Florence report the arrest and imprisonment of a Scotch lady, Miss Cunningham, for giving the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress to some Tuscan subjects. The punishment for this crime, decreed by the Romish government of Tuscany, is imprisonment for six years. The English Charge d'Affaires at Florence, Mr. Scarlett, has interested himself in the business, and promptly remonstrated with the government against their petty bigotry and tyranny. The case has been reported at the Foreign office in London, and Lord Clarendon has forwarded orders to Mr. Scarlett to spare no pains to obtain the release of the incarcerated lady.

COPPER COINS NOT A LEGAL TENDER.—We do not regard cents as a legal tender to any amount whatever, and, as we have repeatedly been asked the question, we will give our reasons at length. During the revolution, the currency of the different Colonies fell into such disorder—in some cases, paper money notoriously worthless having been declared a legal tender—that when the constitution was being formed, every one saw that the only way of eradicating the evil was to provide a fixed and uniform value throughout the United States, by which commercial and other dealings of the citizens, as well as the monetary transactions of the government, might be regulated. Hence the section of the constitution declaring that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Nothing is said about cents. The language is a clear unequivocal enumeration of "gold and silver coin" as the legal tender. But Congress, apparently unmindful of this prohibitory clause, subsequently declared to be a legal tender all gold, silver and copper coins stricken and issued at the mint of the United States in the manner prescribed by law. Not being able to see how any act of Congress can vary the meaning of the constitution, we regard the law referred to as inoperative so far as copper coins are mentioned, and not the general government, the spirit of the constitutional clause undoubtedly was to prevent anything from being a legal tender but gold and silver.

[N. Y. Sunday Times.

A HOSTESS'S DESCRIPTION OF A DINNER AT THE ASHORE HOUSE.—I met upon the train an elderly Hostess, who had been to the show case exhibition at New York, and who had also seen the *Hip pod ro me*, as he called it.

"Did you remain long in N. York?" I asked.

"Well, no," I answered he thoughtfully, "only two days, for I saw there was a right smart chance of starving to death, and I'm opposed to that way of going down. I put up at one of their taverns, and I allowed I was going to be treated to the whole."

"And where did you stop?" said I, interrupting him.

Original Poetry.

STANZAS COMPOSED IN CHURCH.

BY H. E. Z.

Through the arches windows steals the wintry light,
Heavy and dull and cold;
Gleams no sunbeam's glow,
1. In the stormy, yet every word
Falls coldly on my ear,
For on unwearied wings my restless thoughts
Are wandering far from here.
I see the swaying billows of the woods
In all their summer glow,
And through the branches like a gentle song,
Steals the bright waters' flow;
And written on the thousand leaves, and breathed
In the sweet brooklets' tone,
Are hushed truths than preacher ever taught—
Than hushed truth ever taught.
I see the golden bloom of tropic flowers
Fresh in the morning's glow;
I hear the south wind sighing through the palms,
Gaily and merrily,
And floating on the zephyr as it melts
Into the purple sky,
In whistled nature's sweetest poem of praise—
Her holiest hymn.
I see the midnight ocean, and the storm
And the wild waves' roar,
Yet even the spirit of the tempest pours
Its own wild melody;
And never with the organ's pealing voice,
In old cathedrals dim,
Rings such a mighty anthem to the skies—
Swelled such a solemn hymn.
O! if our souls, Eolian like, were swept
By every passing breeze,
Could we but catch the earthly shades that still
Our clearer vision blind,
Then might we hear the universal hymn
Ascending from the earth,
Nor need the words of Heaven's mystic light
In human hearts alone.

PRESSY, FARNHAM & Co.

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

LEVER SPRINGS FOR CARRIAGES.

(Patent applied for.)

OUR SPRINGS, with half as much as the common Springs

of the Springs of the same size, and are adapted to all

lengths of carriages, and the larger sizes are much cheaper

than the two or three of the same size, and are much cheaper

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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, viz:

50 Boxes H. B. Sugar,

100 Boxes Oolong Tea,

25 do Souchong Tea,

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PROCLAMATION!

To the Invalids of Waterville and vicinity!

SOMETHING NEW.

POLYMERIZED HYDROGEN, AND OTHER VALUABLE CHEMICALS.

Produced in a permanent cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Indigestion, &c.

Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, &c.

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BOSTON AND LOWELL.

THE STEAMER OCEAN—CAPT. E. H. SANFORD.

WILL sail for Boston, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Leave Boston, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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