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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 07, No. 25): January 5, 1854

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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LINES TO LIZZIE.

BY LILLY.

I know thou'rt far away, Lizzie, Long months and miles away, And yet, methinks thy thoughts, Lizzie, With mine to light my way.

Miscellany.

THE UNCONSCIOUS PRECEPTOR.

FROM THE FRENCH.

At the entrance of the small town of Thau, by the side of the road which leads to Mulhausen, stands a building which partakes of the character of a farm-house and of the habitation of a tradesman.

On the stone steps was seated Jacques Ferron, the master of the house, whose appearance partook of the same double character as his dwelling.

The noise of a char-a-banc disturbed at last the reverie into which he had fallen, and he recognized the travellers in the midst of the clouds of dust which surrounded the horse and carriage.

"Good night, father," said Louise, who, by an act of affectionate courtesy, anticipated in her salutation to the old builder the appellation to which he would not be entitled for some days.

"Good evening, my child," replied Ferron, extending his hands to the young girl and embracing her. "Your servant, Madame Lorin," he added to her elder companion.

"Oh, this is comparatively nothing," said the mother of Louise; "if we had attended to your son, we should have almost emptied the shops."

"Exactly so; but we must not let his humor be his ruin," replied the mother.

"The builder shrugged his shoulders, and exclaimed: 'Bah! will not Stephen have all my savings, to say nothing of what he earns by his own building speculations for, now he is a master, I have no doubt but he will get on; and as to industry, that's in the blood.'"

"And kindness and generosity also, I hope," continued Madame Lorin; "for I have not forgotten, M. Ferron, that my daughter and I owe everything to you; and if it had not been for the credit that you formerly gave me—"

"Don't speak of that, I entreat," abruptly interrupted Jacques, visibly embarrassed, you must do the honors of your new home, my child; I know nothing about receiving guests."

The young girl, who had rejoined Stephen, and who, under pretense of assisting him to unharness his horse, had stuck a flower in his button-hole, immediately left them, and preceded them into the sitting-room.

"You may easily suppose," said he, "how happy it makes me to see these young people so comfortably off; to expose a young couple to poverty is like throwing wheat into the sewer. One must not, as they say, let the honey-moon rise over a barrel of rue; neither must we suffer the happiness of the young people to be the misery of the old ones. While bestowing a portion on my son, I have kept enough to furnish me with three meals a day, and I should be very sorry if the fortune you give your daughter compels you to make but two."

The Eastern Mail.

VOL. VII.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1854.

NO. 25.

do I not owe my success in business to the house that you built for me?"

"But it is also your business to 'make people pay for them at the proper time," replied the old lady; "and when my husband died without having paid what he owed you, you would have been justified in taking possession of it."

"I intended to have done so," said Jacques, sullenly.

"And your kindness prevented you," added Madame Lorin.

"Come, don't be vexed, papa," said Louise, placing her hand on his shoulder and coaxing him.

"Yes! I repeat it. I did not do the thing intentionally; it was in consequence of an accidental occurrence; and for this reason your praises annoy me. I have stolen a reputation too long; you must now know the truth, especially as it may serve for a lesson to the young ones. Come, you shall listen to my story, or, rather, to my confession."

The two young people looked at one another with surprise, and sat down on each side of the builder. Madame Lorin, who had suffered some expressions of incredulity to escape her, fixed her eyes upon him interrogatively.

"Well, then, as our neighbor told you, M. Lorin died just at the time we were taking down the scaffolding from his new house, and his affairs were in such disorder that everybody said, after the general winding up, the widow's whole fortune would consist of her night cap. As to myself, I was not much alarmed, for the building was sufficient security for my debt; but it was necessary to adopt legal precautions, and to take possession, for fear of accidents. Madame Lorin did not oppose my claim; she only explained to me by what means she hoped to pay me everything. But in order to accomplish this, it was necessary that I should leave her in possession of the house, and wait for a return of the profits, I knew not how long, and perhaps at the risk of my own credit, for in business we can only be sure of what we actually hold in our hands. This was running too much risk without any fair prospect of advantage. In vain did the widow show me her baby asleep in its cradle, entreating me with tears in her eyes not to make her a beggar. I left her fully resolved to take advantage of my legal rights. If by this means the widow and orphan were ruined, I could not help it; they had, I felt, no right to complain of me, but of circumstances, to use that common but not very true saying, over which neither of us had any control. I had taken as my motto the words, 'It is justice'; and having once satisfied myself on this point I went forward without troubling myself as to who or what I crushed under my feet."

"Besides, if the widow Lorin had a daughter, I had a son to bring up, and to whom I was the more attached, inasmuch as for six years I had been always expecting his death. His constitution is strong enough now; but at that time it trembled like a slight building with every puff of wind. Every one who looked at him seemed to say: 'Poor little thing!' and this commiserating attention went to my heart. The doctor who had attended him in his illness, said his lungs were delicate; he recommended that cold and damp should be avoided and said that another attack would infallibly carry him off. So I took the same care of him as I should of a bird in a cage; he never went out with me, and in fine weather I almost measured the sun and wind before I exposed him to their influence."

"Having made up my mind then, as I told you, to take possession of the widow's house in satisfaction of my debt, I was just going to set out for Mulhausen with my papers, when the child ran after me and begged me to take him with me. There was not a single cloud in the sky, the birds were singing in the hedges, and the old monk, who served me for a barometer, had let fall his hood; there was every prospect of a fine day. I put the saddle on the donkey and seated on it the child, who was as pleased as a courtesier. Everything went well till we reached the town. The lawyer took my papers, promised to make arrangements for putting me in possession, and said the house should be mine before six months were over. I went away overjoyed at this promise, and set out to return home with the little boy and the donkey."

"During the time we were with the lawyer, the weather had changed for the worse; the wind began to raise the dust in eddies along the road, and large clouds rose from behind the mountains. I hesitated a moment as to whether I should return on account of the child; but he was beginning to get tired, and asked to go home. I thought we should have time to get there before the storm came on, and walked faster accordingly. Unhappily the donkey had settled her own pace, and she would not be diverted from it. In vain did I call her by name and urge her on, she would not hasten her steps. Stephen offered her a cake by way of encouragement, which she ate to the last crumb, but went on nevertheless in the old jog-trot. I was the more provoked at the obstinacy of the animal because the clouds had now overspread the sky, and from them were descending a small cold rain, which the wind, that was still rising higher, blew in our faces. We were too far advanced, however, to return, and as the clouds broke now and then, showing the blue sky, I hoped it would soon clear up."

"Meanwhile, Stephen, overcome by the cold began to shiver from head to foot; and the rain having penetrated his summer clothes, his cough returned—that cough which the doctor so much dreaded. I was now in despair. I cut a stick from the hedge, and struck the donkey furiously; she appeared indignant, and drew back; I repeated the blows, when she immediately lay down. At that moment the clouds seemed to burst all at once, and the rain came down in torrents. The shivering child could no longer speak; his teeth chattered, his cough increased, and he moaned plaintively. I was quite bewildered. Not knowing what to do in this extremity, I raised the boy in my arms, pressed him to my breast and ran forward almost blinded by the rain. I sought for shelter without knowing where to look for it, without indeed knowing where it was, when the sound of a horse's feet and of some one calling to me made me turn my head. I then noticed a carriage which had just stopped. A gentleman with white hair put his head out of the window."

"What has happened? where are you carrying that child?" asked he.

"Into the first house where he can receive assistance," answered I.

"Is he wounded?"

"No; but the cold has seized him; he is just recovered from illness, and this weather is enough to kill him."

"Let us see," quickly rejoined the stranger, "I am a doctor; bring the child here."

"He opened the door of the carriage, and received the child, streaming with wet, on his knees. On seeing the child's face, and hearing him cough, he could not forbear an exclamation of emotion. 'Quick, quick,' said he, turning to some ladies who were seated at his side, 'help me to take off these wet clothes; I will cover him with your pelisses. There is danger, and the warmth must be at once recalled to the extremities. Alfred, pass me the vial, which you will find in the pocket of the carriage close by you.'"

"While he was thus speaking, he addressed Stephen, with the assistance of the ladies, and began to rub his body with the contents of the vial. When the child appeared warm, he wrapped him up in several garments which his companions took off, made a sign to the young man whom he called Alfred to descend quickly, and laid the sick child upon the cushions. He then turned to me, inquired whether we were far from my house, and after receiving my reply, he ordered the coachman to proceed gently."

"I thanked him, and followed close by the door of the carriage. In my anxiety I had quite forgotten my donkey, but the young man who had left the carriage now brought her to me. We continued thus till we arrived at Thau. The rain continued to fall in torrents but I thought no more of it. I could not take my eyes from the interior of the carriage in which the child was lying. The gentleman with white hair, leaning over him, observed him with attention, and watched his slightest movements. After a time he made a sign to me that all was going on well. The respiration of the child became more free, and drops of perspiration appeared on his face. At last we reached home, when the stranger himself carried the little patient to the bed, which he had caused to be warmed, and in a few minutes he fell asleep. I endeavored to thank him, but he interrupted me."

"Don't think about it," said he, "but go and change your own clothes; perhaps also you will permit my son to do the same; here he is coming up stairs."

"The young man immediately afterward entered, carrying his portmanteau. I then recollected that he had come on foot with me, but in my anxiety I had not noticed it."

"Oh, if the gentleman should be ill!" I exclaimed.

"How can that be?" said the old gentleman; "he is young and strong; with dry clothes and a little fire he will do very well."

"But why did he expose himself to the rain?"

"Was he not right in giving up his place?" replied the old man, with a smile of mingled archness and benignity; "would you leave the man in good health let the sick child remain out in the rain?"

"You know the rest. Instead of being paid all at once, I allowed Madame Lorin ten years to pay me in; and now her business has so increased, and her daughter is so grown, that the old lawsuit is going to be turned into a wedding. Henceforth you will understand why, whenever you remind me what I have done for you, I blush like a school-girl. Praise that is not deserved weighs heavily on the heart. But now that I have confessed, I shall no longer be ashamed; for you know that my good action does not belong to me. I owe it primarily to Him who is the author of every good thought and holy purpose, and instrumentally to that excellent man whom I never saw again, but whose disinterested kindness taught me to understand what true justice is, and who was thus my unconscious preceptor."

Feble Folks.

Quick, open a window, let me fan him!—The poor fellow is faint! He has walked a couple of miles and it is too much for him. His three miles after dark to the husking, without feeling tired. His mother, after churning before breakfast, washing before dinner, and ironing till supper time, would go to the North side, at least a mile and a half, to fetch the cows, just by way of breathing herself and getting a little exercise. But their son, for some reason or other, is more delicate, though he was a great rollicking boy, and promised to make a stout man until he took to wearing kid gloves, standing collars, and fine cloth coats. Whether they have caused the debility or not we cannot say. It has come on gradually. For a season he thought nothing of walking across town before breakfast, and a cruise along the upper parts of the city he used to enjoy of a Saturday afternoon. But he has so much to do, and his time is so precious, that of late he steps from his office into the car, and indeed pays fifty dollars more for the privilege of residing within half a block of the track. He revives a little. Let us be duly thankful for he is one of the strong men among the Young Americans. He said in a speech lately that he was willing to bare his breast to the tide of the world's tyranny. He proposed to "roll the burdens off of enslaved nations," and "buckle on the harness" for the world's deliverance.

It is all nonsense. Mind is not worth a copper in this latitude if the gearing between it and the material world is not in operation, and not more than a shilling if the body it has to work through is feeble, puny and contemptible. The burdens afflicting this weary world are to be rolled off by men who have muscles as well as good will. It is not worth while for short-breathed men to bare their breasts to waves that have much swell in them, and ladies' fingers are not the things to undo the heavy, rusty shackles that cramp and confine society. So the young men who aspire to look pale and delicate will please to be warned that they will not do any great shakes for their generation. They'd better take to writing poetry, binding shoes, selling tape, or some such light work. This is a day for men who can digest anything that a butcher has the conscience to offer for sale; can leave india-rubbers and umbrellas at home on a foggy day without taking cold, and walk from the Battery to the Bible House without feeling obliged to be at charges for a bottle of rheumatic liniment. We give a toast—fill your coffee cup afresh good reader, and let the baby in her high chair, who drinks milk, have another mug—The object of all who have a will to work, and don't object to a ruddy cheek and a big hand; and the memory of the folks, who would walk a mile while their young ones are quarreling about which shall go out into the cold to order the coach."

PACKING UP FOR HEAVEN.—A little child was playing with its mother, and they were talking of Heaven. The mother had been telling the child of the joy and glories of that happy world, the beauty and glory of the angels with their shining wings, the streets of gold, the gates of pearl, the golden crowns, and the harps and white robes, and the song of redemption. There is no sickness there; no pain, no death nor sorrow, nor sighing, for God shall wipe all tears from every eye, and there is no sin, that makes all the trouble here, but perfect holiness. All will be holy, just as the Lord Jesus is holy, all will be perfectly happy in Him. All good children will be there; and he himself has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Oh what a happy world! There shall we see God, and love Him, and rejoice in Him, and God himself will be with us, and be our God.

There we shall see his face, And never, never sin, And from the river of his grace Drink endless pleasures in."

Oh, what a happy world! And how happy shall we all be when we once get there!

"Oh, dear mother," said the little child, jumping up at the thought of such a bright, happy place, and such happy company, "let us all go now, let us start now! I long to be there. Let us go right away to-night."

"Oh, but we can't get ready to-night, we must wait a little; and besides, God is not ready for us to come yet; but when we must come he will let us know."

"But why can't we get ready now? Oh, I should like to go now, right up to Heaven—Dear mother, let us go to-morrow."

"But my dear child, we are not ready yet, and we must wait God's time, and when he is ready, he will send for us."

"Well, dear mother, let us begin to pack up now, at any rate."

This dear little child's eagerness to go to Heaven now, was a very instructive commentary upon our unwillingness, our desire to stay longer upon earth. The little child had faith, undoubting faith, in all that the mother had said about Heaven, and in all his promises to those that believe, we should be just as eager to depart. We should long to set out on the journey now! And at any rate, knowing that God might call us at any moment, knowing that we should begin to pack up at once, we should lose no time in getting ready. Alas! how many talk about Heaven, that have never taken one step toward getting ready for an entrance there! How many mothers talk to their children of the angels and the golden streets, whose affections have never yet been set upon the things that are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God! Oh, many talk of Heaven who have no desire to go thither, and have made no preparations for death and eternity.

"Dear mother, let us pack up to-night! That child's word is a good watch-word. It

is always well to be packed up, over night, for a journey. Besides, there are cases when the warning and the summons fall like the lightning from Heaven, and there is no time to pack up, no time left for getting ready. 'Tis of that night thy soul shall be required of thee! We must all stand, said the apostle, before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in the body, according to that he hath done, whether good or bad. And what has the apostle's practical conclusion from this, with just the simple faith of a little child in the matter? Why, just this simple child's conclusion about packing up to-night. 'Wherefore we labor, that whether present or absent, we may be accepted of him.' [Adv. and Guardian.]

Glimpses of Society.

"And you are not intending to wear that old hat and talma again this winter, my dear Mrs. Delt?"

"And why not, pray, good Mrs. Morton? do you not think them respectable?"

"Hardly. And there is no kind of need of your dressing so shabbily. You are as able to have things as I am. My old hat is as good as yours. Nay, if cost in the end, a great deal more; and yet I have this day ordered me a new one—price fifteen dollars; and now I am on my way to select a new cloak which will probably be from twenty-five to fifty more; and yet I need these things; so you."

"Excuse me, my friend, but I think differently. My old hat and talma, as you call them—they were both new last year—are nearly as good as ever. With a little re-arranging, and a trifling expense, both will do me through the winter. Why is it not as well?"

"Because they will not be exactly in the fashion, and because it is not considered genteel to wear the same hat two seasons."

"And for these things I care not a straw. If I am not as much loved and respected in my old hat and cloak as I could be in new; if I am not just as warmly welcomed to the houses of my friends, then I care not for their love, or respect, or hospitality. So long as I am cleanly and tidily clad, and so long as the style of my garments does not offend good taste—which I will see that they do not—I am content."

"But do you not like dress? Do you not like to see it?"

"Yes, that which is as I described above. Farther than that I care not."

"But do you not like Mrs. Inkle's style and taste?"

"No! I answer unhesitatingly—no! I would no sooner go abroad clad in her rich robes and their appropriate accompaniments, than I would do any other wicked and sinful thing. If those who are wealthy, really wealthy, choose so to attire themselves, it is well, and I have nothing to say. Though, even then, I can but think if God would only put it into their hearts to 'give to the poor,' instead of it were better. If they, in this republican country, would only dress plainer, less expensively, thereby holding up a better example before the people, it might do away with much of this extravagance. But if they will not remember the poor in their abundance, then let them spend it as they will. Perchance it may reach them at last, though labored for with their heart's blood. But Mrs. Inkle is not rich—may she be poor. Her husband is harassed, and perplexed, and well nigh troubled to death. Can you think it right so to waste his hard earnings?"

"Is not waste a strong word, Mrs. Delt?"

"She does not waste them, only uses as her own good and exquisite taste dictates. And it pleases her husband that she goes thus attired. He would not wish it otherwise, she has often herself told me."

"Has she ever tried it? I do not think so; for Mr. Inkle is a man of good sense and judgment, though foolishly fond and indulgent toward his vain and pretty wife. I dare say he likes to see her dressed, but—if she could be pleased without drawing so heavily upon his purse, depend upon it, she would become none the less dear to his heart."

time was considerably disconcerted. We hope that \$250 may be the means of starting for life the young pair in their new homes in the far West, as we are certain the unobtrusive charity of the Pittsburgh merchant will never be forgotten. [Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

By Ourselves. Young persons, when they start in life in the family relation, require some guidance lest they may move too fast. Ordinarily speaking, the young husband will be sufficiently industrious, and the young wife sufficiently active. There is a positive pleasure which they each feel in the labor assigned them, they are working for each other's comfort. They are young and strong and healthy. Employment furnishes a sort of to the enjoyment of each other's society, but "love makes labor pleasure." The cares of the world and the perplexities of business have not settled in their minds; the head of one, or the fortunes of an increasing family, with all their accompanying pains and responsibilities, clouded the current of happiness in the other. They are industrious and cheerful—what other lesson do they need? They require to be taught frugality, to prepare them for the calls of the future. They will then be the better for a constant and prudent observance of our motto: "Buy only what you need."

The circumstances of the early family state, are such that young people feel as if they could indulge themselves in many things, forgetful of the habit which in many forms which cannot be indulged with propriety in after years, yet which will, be difficult to resist. There, early indulgences and careless expenses in the beginning of married life may lay the foundation for poverty and sorrow in after years. But if the habit be early formed of adhering closely to our motto, frugality will be added to industry, and the foundation of a fortune laid.

Do not understand that our maxim reads: "Buy only what you want." Our wants too often arise from our wishes, not from our necessities, and thus a man may want many things which he does not need. But to pursue our maxim rigidly will regulate the desires and confine them within those bounds which will mark the character of the rational man. [Hartford Courant.]

MILD WEATHER.—This is grand weather, morn, for poor people," said Mr. Tigh, a rich neighbor of Mrs. Partington, one of the past warm days, and indulged in a half chuckle, about it as he rubbed his hands together. It is a remark that almost everybody would make, and mean it, too, at a time when coal, by the rapacity of man, was eight or nine dollars a ton, and cold weather by the blessing of heaven, that tempers the wind to the shorn lambs, and ragged children, was withheld, but not Mrs. Partington. "Yes," said she, gently, "in my opinion, it is the best for the poor, for then the rich feel the cold and think of 'em and feel more disposed to give 'em consolation and coal. Cold weather comes down from heaven 'o purpose to make men feel their duty, and it touches the heart, as the frost touches the milk pinner and breaks it, and the milk of human kindness runs out, and the poor are made better for it. Cold weather is a blessing to the poor, depend upon it." She stopped here, and Mr. Tigh cast his eye down and struck his cane several times against a brick at his feet, and then hiding the old lady good morning he moved away. There was a large Dr. to Sundries on his book that night which the book-keeper will find it difficult to explain, but heaven knows all about it, and the secret gift, in charity, and the prayer of the poor recipient invoking blessings on the unknown benefactor, were great records that night in the angel's book.—Boston Post.

A DOWN-EASTY DONE BROWN.—A green looking gentleman from the State of Maine, made his appearance at the Police Court yesterday with the following pitiful story. He had just arrived from a neighborhood of the place where the sun is supposed to rise, and was coming up Long Wharf when he met a very agreeable gentleman who asked him if he would like to be employed. The man said that he would, and the benevolent gentleman took him into the Osceola gambling saloon to write him an order, as he said. After getting in there, he was showed a way that he could make something handsome by placing a \$20 piece upon a table. Green went in like a lamb to the slaughter, and lost. He was advised to try again and again lost. His kind adviser then suggested the investment of some half dozen more twenties, all of which went the same way. After his money was gone the poor fellow was shown the door. Two men were arrested for being concerned in the transaction, but there is no law to punish them. His honor advised the gentleman from Maine to go home to his mother as quick as the Lord would let him, as he was not half smart enough for California. [Pacer Times.]

THE COLOR OF VIRGINIA NEGROES.—Two mulatto brothers recently made application to one of the courts at Richmond, Va., asserting that they had so far removed from their original blood as to entitle them to the benefit of an Act of Assembly, which declares that persons with less than one-fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons; and under this plea they claimed the privilege of going abroad without registers. The court, after hearing arguments on both sides, refused the application. The Richmond Engineer endorses this decision, and remarks:—"The law and circumstances under which this application was made would free about one fourth of the slaves of the Commonwealth, and lead to irreparable difficulties on the subject. One-fourth negro blood would be little enough to place a negro on the footing of a white person. What a precious confession we have here—that one-fourth of the Virginia slaves have three parts of white blood to one of black—a confession in substance that the slaveholders oppress and sell their own flesh and blood. And yet clergymen are found, claiming to be called by God to teach mankind the way to heaven, who justify their iniquity, and even labor to prove 'how holy writ it is that has the sanction of the Almighty.' [Rockingham Messenger.]

THE CASE OF ROBERT WARD.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that the counsel of M. F. and Robert Ward, Jr., moved in the Jefferson Circuit Court, Judge Bullock presiding, for a change of venue. The motion was strenuously resisted; but the judge finally granted it, and decided that the case shall go to Hardin county. As we have always believed, so we are from this confirmed, that this man Ward will get clear. His crime is one of the most unmitigated, according to our understanding of the circumstances, on record. A happy family has been broken up, a father and mother buried to a premature and untimely grave, (for we see it stated that the discolored wife of the murdered man followed him in a few days, broken-hearted to the grave), and a thousand hearts are weeping, and the author of all this evil will most likely escape punishment, which, under similar circumstances with another man as the defendant, would be inevitable.

She stood amazed for the moment, when seats of gratitude swelled up, and she sprang forward and clasped the merchant around the neck, but in a moment fainted, and fell apparently lifeless to the ground. The merchant had not anticipated such a finale, and for a

The Eastern Mail

WATERVILLE, JAN. 5, 1854. AGENTS FOR THE MAIL. W.B. PATTERSON, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for the paper, and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions...

The Late Storm.

The oldest men among us pronounce the late storm one of the most severe within their recollection. In extent it embraced the whole of New England. The destruction of shipping on the coast is immense, the details of which, as known already, are beyond our limits.

The obstruction to railroads was probably much the same through New England; the better knowledge and facilities of some sections only giving advantage.

We have fully realized the truth of the old maxim "In union there is strength," and also have ascertained that four good locomotives well managed make up a "saucy team," and one that will "clear the track," at least on the BACK ROUTE.

Perham's "Gifts." Mr. Perham, of the "Seven Mile Mirror," has been arrested in New York, for a violation of the lottery law.

OSTERS. Bridge & Conant are serving customers with fresh oysters, according to the best arts of cookery.

OUR TABLE. LITTEL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 502 contains an interesting review of the Life of Haydon, the Painter, from the Edinburgh Review, and a fine story from "Household Words," entitled "Moreton Hall."

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.—This charming little magazine has just entered upon a new volume and the first number is now before us, bearing marks of having been well thumbed by the juveniles.

TRIAL OF SAMUEL JACOBS. Samuel Jacobs, of Fairfield, who fired two charges of shot at the Irishman who was stealing his rails, was convicted at the late session of the Court at Norridgewock, and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

A NUT FOR THE STOWITES.—Under this head the Bayou Sara Ledger tells the following story: We had just printed the funeral tickets of Richard R. Cadde, Esq., and were thinking of the uncertainty of life.

HARD SHELLS, ATTENTION!—All who go in for the "bi-valves," will please read the advertisement of Freeman & Atwood, Portland, and govern themselves accordingly.

AUSTRALIA.—An intelligent gentleman who left Boston for Australia some six or eight months ago, closes a letter to the Boston Atlas dated Melbourne, August 26th, as follows: "It is an actual fact that the Australian gold mines have proved a total failure."

THE "T. BOUTELLE"—ISATAH, Engineer—for good reasons was put ahead of the other engines next to the plow. She performed her part nobly. So did the honorable gentleman whose name she bears, when appointed to head on the enterprise of building the road from the Junction to Waterville.

None can fully realize the difficulties we had to encounter on that day, except those who witnessed our fifteen hours' warfare with the snowbanks. Arrived at Lewiston at daybreak, we were all taken aback by the sight of what seemed to be a "terminus" to our Railroad operations for that day.

RELIGIOUS RIOT.—Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—Bishop Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, is now the guest of Archbishop Purcell, of this city, and officiated in the Cathedral yesterday.

A HOUSE PLOWED OPEN.—On Saturday evening, a train of cars, preceded by three locomotives and a snow plow, was passing through South Boston at a rapid rate.

THE LAW ENFORCED IN MICHIGAN.—The great objection which was so much argued by the cautious ones, in opposition to a stringent Maine Law during the last campaign is receiving a prompt practical answer.

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in profane history, we have an account of many heroes and Arcadian kings of those hundreds who attained to the age of several hundred years; but these pretended instances of longevity can be explained in the same manner.

With the period of Abraham, a period when history seems first to be established on more certain grounds, we find mention of a duration of life which can be still attained, and which no longer appears extraordinary, especially when we consider the temperate manner in which the patriarchs lived, and that, as they were nomades, or a wandering people, they were much exposed to the free open air.

IMPORTANCE OF DRESS.—There is no place where one feels more keenly the inferiority of shabby apparel than in one of our tip-top churches—a place above all others where outside appearance should be least considered.

A TRANSLATION NOT A VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT.—Judge Griener, of the U. S. Circuit Court, gave an opinion at Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., of very considerable interest and importance to authors.

GOOD SENSE FASHION.—The New York Times, in the course of an article under the head of "A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages," has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of dress.

Then as to dress, it is a great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionably or lose caste. What is fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops whom you utterly despise that do.

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CURIOUS TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.—The Middletown (Conn.) News relates of Mr. Berry of the Maine Telegraph office in Portland, that when any interruption occurs on the line, Mr. B. is in the habit of going out alone, with no tools or instruments but a coil of rope, and pierces, and of discovering the break of communication with the office in the following manner:

"He takes the end of the broken wire, and standing where he can place one hand in a pool of water, he completely destroys the magnetic circuit by placing his tongue against, and removing it from, the end of the broken wire, and by these means produces the same movements of the instrument in the office, that he would have had as an instrument himself. In this way he sends messages for whatever he may require for the repair of the line. In receiving answers from the office he sensitively member indicates, from the successive shocks, caused by the completing and breaking the circuit in the office, the answer of his assistant. This may be done at a distance of from two and a half to three and a half miles—at a less distance than half a mile from the battery, the shocks are so powerful that they burn the tongue to an uncomfortable degree. This method of making one's body to do the duty of the complicated instruments used in telegraph offices, is entirely original with Mr. B. However incredible it may seem at first sight, we are assured that this curious feat is practiced frequently, and with perfect success, by the discovery of its efficacy."

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JOS. L. KELLEY & CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in... Portland, Me.

A. E. STEVENS & CO. Importers and Dealers in... Portland, Me.

IRON AND STEEL. JOHN C. BROOKS & CO. Portland, Me.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in... Portland, Me.

STEEL & HAYES. No. 110 Middle St., Portland, Me.

ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEDY R. R. Portland, Me.

DOLE & MOODY. Wholesale Dealers in... Portland, Me.

FLOUR, CORN, AND W. I. GOODS. Portland, Me.

C. C. MITCHELL & SON. Wholesale Dealers in... Portland, Me.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES. Oil, Cigars, &c.

ORDWAY & DAVIS. Wholesale Dealers in... Portland, Me.

JOHN PURINGTON. Commission Merchant and Dealer in... Portland, Me.

TWIFCHELL & CHAPMAN. Commission Merchants... Portland, Me.

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, CORN, &c.

COVELL, STEELE & CO. Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of... Portland, Me.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS. Boots, Shoes, Rubbers & Leather.

SMITH, HERSEY & Co. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in... Portland, Me.

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES. Paints, Oil, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

NEW SHIP CHANDLERY. Commission Store.

HARTLEY, GONDON & Co. Have just opened and offer by Wholesale or Retail...

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES. Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco.

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS. 190 Fore St., Portland, Me.

TAYLOR'S PATENT BRUSH. And all kinds of Machine Brushes to order.

LOWELL & BENTLEY. Watchmakers and Dealers in... Portland, Me.

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DRY GOODS. JOHNSON, HALL & CO. Importers, Jobbers & Retailers.

RETAIL. No. 3 of the upper two stories, devoted to the retail...

FIRST FLOOR. No. 1. Hosiery and glove Department.

SECOND FLOOR. No. 11. Shawl and Mantilla Department.

THIRD FLOOR. Print, Gingham, Cambrics, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

FOURTH FLOOR. Trimming Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Velvets, &c.

JOHNSON, HALL & CO. Greenough Block, Middle and Free Streets.

ANDREWS & ROBINSON. Piano Manufactory.

WALTER COREY. Manufacturer and Dealer in... Portland, Me.

J. G. TOLFORED & CO. Dealers in... Portland, Me.

SILKS, LINENS, SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &c.

ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEDY R. R. Portland, Me.

PARSERING TRAILS will run in connection with trains...

CO-PARTNERSHIP. I have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on...

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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Proclamation

To the Inhabitants of Waterville and Vicinity! THE PATENT EXPANDING WINDOW SHAH.

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Season Arrangement

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Holloway's Pills

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DIARRHOEA, STOMACH, INDICTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

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