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The Eastern Mail.

VOL. IX. WATERVILLE, MAINE.....THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1856. NO. 27.

Miscellany.

Physical Degeneracy of Americans.

The Anglo-American nation of the U. States is in danger of becoming physically contemptible. Not from any natural causes—the foolish myth of Buffon, importing that a degradation, divinely ordained, in kind and in degree, in strength and in size, was branded upon all the animate and inanimate nature of the Western Hemisphere, was long ago exploded. Not only do our gigantic rivers and mountains surpass the dimensions of the geographical features of Europe, our giantly pines her trees, our grizzly and Polar bears their Scandinavian ursine cousins, but the highest beauty of women is conceded unequalled by that of European dames; and, although the fact is not so widely known, there are whole races of men within the territories of the United States whose athletic size and manly beauty would even render them objects of public wonder and admiration in the countries of Europe. For instance, the hardy mountaineers of the eastern sections of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is known to many that, when the late Dr. Caldwell, (we think of Louisville, Kentucky,) and two or three compatriots, were studying medicine in England and France, they were counted of such towering size and symmetrical strength of form—altho' not remarkably large men at home—as to be called, 'The American Giants;' and even to be annoyed in public by the admiration of an attending crowd. Nor is there any truth in an assumption commonly made, on both sides of the Atlantic, that our climate is so 'dry and stimulating' as to preclude the possibility of the development of firm and voluminous muscle, of well-rounded forms, of athletic and healthy frames, among the natives of the United States. Nor does the theory of a gradual acclimation of the Anglo-Saxon race to the new physical conditions of this continent militate against this proposition; for, even if it were necessary to allow that this were proven, it would, at most, imply a difference *in kind* between the Anglo-American and his European kinsman, but no *degradation* of the former. Hygienic conditions being equal, we need fear no comparison in beauty or strength, either with the paunchy puffiness of John Bull, the lymphatic beery bloat of the Teuton, or the wine-bibbing Frenchman.

We may sum the hygienic wickedness charged upon the Anglo-Americans of the United States, thus: We work too hard; we work, and live, and sleep in bad postures and in vitiated air; we exercise too little; we eat and drink too much, too fast, at wrong times, of food unhealthy in substance, and ill-cooked; we indulge in condiments, stimulants, noxious luxuries, and that at just the times when they harm us most; our women dress in garments skilfully adjusted to distort and disarrange both the outside and inside of the body, and to expose it to all possible risks from atmospheric changes; and we are dirty.

But this stomach and health question is also concerned with the destinies of our race and nation. High physical development makes conquering races; physical degradation accompanies their decline. The athletic training of the Greeks prepared them to endure such tremendous physical exertions as the marches of Alexander; the battles with the innumerable Persian hosts; the great retreat of the ten thousand—a desperate struggle, which only the hardiest of men could have survived. The sturdy frame of the Roman Legionary was the postulate, which being granted, the Roman empire became possible. When the strong barbarians out of the North destroyed that empire, they vanquished not such troops as Cæsar's Tenth Legion, the Legion of the Lark, but a nation of deteriorated and almost emasculated men, weakened in muscle and constitution by hereditary physical decline—the decline of a nation unstrung and degraded by luxury, wealth and vice.

The English *man*, in like manner, is the necessary condition of the British empire.—He is a large, strong, healthy man, and has been improving, as his cattle have, for a longer time. Bakewell, and his contemporaries, within a century began to improve the oxen, and horses, and sheep of England. The average of the men of England, from causes quite intelligible, but which we cannot stop to develop, has been improving for many centuries. The armor that fitted the stalwart warriors of the Conqueror, or the knights of the Crusades, will not hold the Englishman of the nineteenth century. And so long as the English nation retains this physical vigor, it will retain its national strength and position.

We need no further instances from history. Are there facts of the like complexion extant and patent among ourselves? We shall suggest a very few. The average weight of Gen. Washington and his staff, men not selected for physical strength, and therefore more likely to furnish a fair average, was nearly two hundred pounds. They were heavier and stronger men than are usually seen to-day. Returned missionaries, after an absence of twenty five or thirty years, *after* the substitution of only one generation for another, tell us they perceive a lower tone of general health, a more nervous, and leaner, and sallower type of physical frame, a more feverish, and exaggerated, and spasmodic activity, than marked the race which they remember to have left. Physicians observe, from lustrum to lustrum, a gradual increase and exacerbation of diseases which spring from unhealthy and disproportionate stress upon the brain and nervous system, and correspondent neglect of the health of the other framework of the body—of the muscular, or respiratory, or digestive systems. Apoplexy, they say, and paralysis, and the fatal darkness of insanity, are yearly more frequent; and most frequent among the most active and laborious classes of our population. Our blood, even, 'which is the life,' as the Scriptures, with nearly scientific truth, states its office—which nourishes all the rest of us—is absolutely corrupt; insomuch that actual autopsy enables surgeons to declare that in more than half our population there is either a strumous taint—scrofula, in other words—or sure indications that it has existed, and has by care or good fortune been removed.

Reasons are not lacking to account for these phenomena. Trace for a moment the life of an American man. The chances are almost even, physicians say, almost fifty in the hundred—that he is born with an unhealthy constitution; that is, with an inadequate original supply or fund of life power—vitality—ability to live and act. This may very possibly cause him to die before he has lived ten years. But suppose he lives. Upon this original fund he forthwith begins to overdraw and anticipate in every possible way. A portion of it he expends in digesting the cakes, and candy, and lunches of his childhood. Another portion is used in fighting against the unhealthy atmosphere and crooked positions of the school-room, and the over-stimulated mental action usually necessary to get his lessons. Then he leaves school and goes into business; learns to smoke and chew, and draws on the fund of life, against the exhaustions of the tobacco-stimulus; squirts a further portion of it through his front teeth, in the form of poisoned spittle; very probably adds other drafts to compensate the exhausting re-action of spirituous liquors, that stir the fires of the system into a sudden blaze, to let them fall into the inevitable languor that follows. More drafts must meanwhile all the time maintain the life-long struggle of his stomach against hot food, and greasy food, and stimulating food, and indigestible food, and unseasonable food, and other phases of food in which the diabolical cunning of the devil, the proverbial instigator of cooks, could be supposed to present it, let his spite be as bitter and acute as it may be. More drafts, yet, however, upon the life-fund, to maintain the desperate battle of his brain; that tremendous struggle, which the wild whirl of our feverish commercial activity necessitates, even for the gaining of a moderate living. Is it any wonder that, by middle age, the run upon the unrenewed deposits has exhausted them, the drafts dishonored, the reckless drawer utterly bankrupt in health the short remainder of his life—as, indeed, much of the former part has been—sickly, inefficiently unhappy; his children feebler, and crosser, and crookeder than he, a legacy of harm and sorrow to themselves, his country, and his race—living monuments of one misspent life, and certificates of more? Our women do no better. Their experience in childhood, at school, in eating, is similar, except that it tells more heavily upon the delicate and impressible female constitution. And if they are less vicious in the two items of liquor and tobacco, they fully compensate for that irregularity by their immeasurable superiority in the art of suicide by dress. They jam their ribs in, and their abdomen out; they squeeze their interiors into such disarrangement that their hearts hang dangling and knocking painfully about without their natural support above the diaphragm, and their stomachs below it. They tie up their lungs tight; that diminishes the amount of their breathing; that keeps the blood impure, and sends it, dirty, and stagnant, to drag along through flabby muscle and inert brain, and indirectly to vitiate and degrade every manifestation of every bodily or mental faculty. Fit partners are such women for such men; and a sadly deteriorated race is the progeny of such parents!—[N. Y. Times.

Incident at Mt. Vernon.

The following incident was narrated in a social circle, by a friend of ours, and as it may interest others as well as those to whom it was related, we shall endeavor to give it in his own words.

We had passed a pleasant hour in surveying the curiosities of the mansion, which was the resting place of the 'Father of his Country,' and had just taken a lingering look at the cemetery, where sleeps the hallowed remains of the chieftain and patriot, and were approaching the inner gate to make our egress, when we were struck by the sight of an aged and decrepid negro woman, seated on the grass, apparently talking to herself. As we passed, she raised her voice and addressed us with 'Are you rich, young massa?' Our conscience smote us. We had just parted with our last levy to 'uncle Phil,' the talkative and important cicerone of the place, and had not the wherewith to make her the customary present. 'No,' we answered, 'we are poorer than you are, aunty; we have not a cent left to give you, and feel very sorry.'

'Oh! young massa! I don't mean are you rich in dis world's good, in gole and siller and precious stones; but are you rich in saving grace? Is your soul fill' with the unspeakable treasures of Jesus Christ?'

This was a *poser!* We were religious as the world goes; went to church regularly; said our prayers occasionally; and put our mite into the purse on Sunday; but beyond that, *ne plus ultra*. We considered ourselves a very exemplary individual, and this question to us was *mal a propos*. We were seriously at fault, and not knowing what to reply, stammered:—'Well, really! don't know; believe not much better in that respect than others.'

'Do you pray, massa?'

'Yes, sometimes.'

'Pray without ceasing! Young gen'men don't tink when dey ride about, taking dar pleasure, dat the time will come when dey be ole and nobody care for dem.'

'Have you any children, aunty?' we asked, wishing to change the subject somehow or other, feeling a little disagreeable at this unexpected sermon.

'All dead! children, fader, moder, broder—all gone. But the Lor' be praised! He has been good to his servant. Missus bery kind to her poor old nigger, and I lub her much; but den I lub de Lor' more; dere is no such frien' as he. Dis poor ole blin' nigger has no such kin' massa. Bless de Lor'! I'm happy! de bless' Savior make me happy! I *so* glad!'

She clapped her hands, and turned her sightless eyes to heaven. We turned to bid her good bye, and as we left she gave us a parting blessing.

'Gor A'mighty bless you, young massa!'

Our friend remarked, he had heard sermons of every species of eloquence, but had never heard one which made a stronger or more lasting impression than the single exhortation recorded above, by the poor blind negro, '*Are you rich, young massa!*'

CORNS are nature's barricades, the skin hardens itself in order to afford protection to the inner and more delicate parts against an ill-fitting shoe, for whether too tight or too loose, the result is similar.

Corns are the deserved punishments of all pretenders and make believes. You endeavored when younger, to persuade people to think that your understandings were less extensive than they really were, *illæ hinc lacrymæ;* hence those outbursts of passion which invaded corns daily give rise to; how instinctively is fended off, the tread of youth and beauty even, by the beau of forty-five. What unpleasant reminiscences of our infirmities, are these self same corns in dull weather, the very time when we need some extra exhilaration.

Never let anything harder than your finger nail ever touch a corn; paring it as certainly makes it take deeper root, as cutting a weed off at the surface. The worst kind of corns are *controllable*, as follows:

Soak the feet in quite warm water for half an hour before going to bed, then rub on the corn with your finger for several minutes some common sweet oil. Do this every night; and every morning, repeat this rubbing in of oil with the finger, bind on the toe during the day, two or three thicknesses of buckskin, with a hole in the center to receive the corn; in less than a week, in ordinary cases, if the corn does not fall out, you can pinch it out with the finger nail; and weeks, and sometimes months will pass away, before you will be reminded that you had a corn, when you can repeat the process. Corns, like consumption, are never cured, but may be indefinitely postponed. The oil and soaking softens and loosens the corn, while the buckskin protects it from pressure, which makes it perhaps to be pushed out, by the under growth of the parts.—[Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.

How to put off the Old Man.

A FACT.

Pass your hand over Deacon M.'s head, and about an inch and a half above, and a little forward of the ears, you find a *protuberance* which phrenologists call the bump of *acquisitiveness*.

By nature the Deacon loved mammon; by grace he loved God. Between them there was continual war. Both fought—one like *Michael*, the other like the *Devil*. As there was long war between the house of David and the house of Saul, so there was long war in the earthly house of the Deacon.

As with Gad, so with the Deacon; a troop overcame him, but he overcame at the last, as appears by the following circumstance.

In the same church with Deacon M. was a poor brother. This poor man had the misfortune to lose his cow. She died. To get him another, the good Deacon headed a subscription with five dollars, and paid it. This act disquieted mammon. Mammon, with true *Iscariot* zeal, began to rant and rave: 'Why this waste? charity begins at home; the more you give, the more you may; let people learn to take care of themselves.'

The Deacon was a Baptist; but he found that the baptismal water did neither drown, wash away, or wash clean the old man. The tempter backed mammon, and putting a glass to the Deacon's eye, showed him not the kingdoms and glories of this world, but the poorhouse, wretchedness, poverty and rags, and said: 'All these things will your master give you in your old age as a reward of your charity.'

To still these clamors, Dea. M. went to the destitute man and told him he must give back the five dollars. The poor man returned it. This last act roused the NEW MAN, and now nature and grace stood face to face.

To give, or not to give, that was the question.

There stood the Deacon, poising, balancing, and halting between two opinions. The Dea. spoke—'My brother, some men are troubled with their old women; I am troubled with my *old man*. I must put off my old man, as the Jews put off their new man—*crucify him, crucify him*.' Then unstrapping his pocketbook, he took out a ten dollar bill and gave the poor man. 'There,' said the Deacon, 'my old man, say another word and I'll give him twenty dollars.'—[Christian Secretary.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.—For two winters past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay; commencing with November, and ending about the first of April. During this length of time, I gave very little other grain, for carrots I consider grain, and fully equal to oats. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment, they usually come out at the end of the 'pile' looking better than when they commenced. My dose, is two quarts, morning, noon, and at night, four to each horse; they have as much good, sweet English has as they will eat, and cut, whether fed to them dry or otherwise. This latter, I have always practiced, ever since I have had the management of horses; and I am satisfied that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horse. There is no waste, and horses eat it better, and have more time to rest, which is quite an important consideration, where the horse is liable to be taken from the stable at any moment. I am satisfied there is no better way of feeding horses, nor is there any cheaper one—that I have ever tried—than the one here mentioned. If there is, will not some person who *knows* please report? I always cut them quite fine, before using. Carrots are most excellent for horses whose wind is any affected—such as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried them for this purpose, will, I think, agree with me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are usually cheap, compared with other articles of feed of equal nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter price I prefer them to oats—measure for measure.

Patent Office report: 'A bushel of carrots, well cut up by a proper root-cutter, is as good as a bushel of oats for a working horse. I have tried the experiment (so have I, Mr. Editor,) fully and satisfactorily. —I have fed twelve quarts of sliced carrots instead of twelve quarts of oats, to a horse, the whole winter, and found no difference in the results. I gave hay with the carrots as we do with the oats.'

It is calculated that 276 pounds of carrots, are equal to 100 pounds of good hay, and that 52 pounds of meal or corn is equal to 100 pounds of hay. From these estimates—and I will venture to say they will be found pretty nearly correct—any person, so disposed, can easily satisfy himself, whether my method of feeding horses during the winter months is not as cheap as any. Where horses are worked and kept in good condition at the same time, if not the best—that is generally the *best* which does its work *the best* and cheapest.

[N. E. Farmer.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT—all you that will keep late hours these cold winter nights in crowded heated rooms, until animal vigor and mental sprightliness are exhausted, and yet must breast the bleak winds of January to get home. I see nothing amiss in the festivities of friends and neighbors and kindred these long winter evenings: better that, than moping at home; nothing amiss in the glad re-unions of the young and cheery-hearted, even though they may be extended once in a while to the wee short hours ayant the twal. I love to see gladness in all, at any hour of the twenty-four; but to do these things safely and long, make it a practice to observe two or three simple and easy precautions.

Before you leave, bundle up well—gloves, cloak, comforter—shut your mouth before you open the street door, and keep it resolutely closed until you have walked briskly for some ten minutes; then, if you keep on walking, or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not so doing, many a heart once happy and young now lies in the church-yard, that might have been young and happy still. But how? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by the circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement; but if you converse, large drafts of cold air dash directly in upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible if you don't get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect of these brings sickness and premature death to multitudes every year. See 'Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.'

[Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.

Hints on Draining.

Were I to build stone drains I would pursue the following course: If the stone were mostly flat, I would place two on their edges against the banks and lean their tops together in the shape of an inverted Λ, using no more than enough to stop the largest holes, and then fill with earth. If they are round cobble stone, place two rows of stone one against each bank, making the water-course at all times large enough to discharge the water. Then round stone are better than flat ones for covering, as they hold the side stone more firmly to the banks, chink with small stone. Every stone that is used should lay one side of it to the water course, the other side the earth rests against. As to using straw in the drain, it is worth more to make your crops grow.

If drain tile and pipe are to be used for drains, two-inch pipe is large enough for a drain 30 or 40 rods in length, where no surface water comes from above the upper end of the drain; then three-inch tile should be used, which is sufficient to discharge the surface water from 4 or 5 acres. Four-inch tile will answer for 10 or 12 acres, and two tier of four-inch, laying one course the hollow side up, the other course on them, the top tile resting on two of the bottom tile, will answer for 25 or 30 acres; then use three courses of four-inch tile or stone; if tile, lay two courses of tile one inch apart, then another course on them, and you have an outlet of nearly four courses, which is sufficient for 50 acres. If the subsoil is firm clay or stony land, lay the tile or pipe on the ground, if soft muck or quick sand, use boards to lay them on. If springs come out of the banks, in fine sand lay the tile in the drain, and if you have a bed of fine gravel with coarse sand among it enough to fill the crevices between the small pebbles, cover the tile a few inches with it for a strainer to stop the fine sand or good soil, or sods will answer. Shovel the subsoil on to the tile and keep the straw to help the crops grow.

In all cases lay the side drains that extend from the main drain parallel to each other directly up the rising grounds; these seldom have much water to discharge, and if the fine dirt in them gets into the main drain, that will carry it to the outlet. For thorough draining, I have them from 2 to 3 rods apart, according to the nature of the subsoil.

Frequently farmers say to me that they would use a good many tile, but they cannot hire the help to do it, or they are disappointed in help. Now, nearly all the draining with tile should be done between fall and spring work. A man will open as much drain in the winter as he can in the month of June, if the ground is not frozen. Have the tile in the field ready, commence at the lower end, and open as much drain as can be finished that day, lay the tile in and cover by night, place a stone at the upper end at night, and thus you can extend the work all winter when the ground is not frozen, and many a laboring man find employment that could not be hired in the summer. A. W.

[Rural New-Yorker.

NO PLAGIARISM.—An article in Putnam's Magazine for December in defence of the charge brought against Mr. Longfellow of plagiarism, defines in what this offence consists, and says:

'Not such are the poems of Mr. Longfellow. Take the Psalm of Life—than which a more remarkable accumulation of reminiscences is not to be found among his writings. The poem begins with Goethe: 'Tell me not in mournful numbers,' is nothing more than a translation of 'Singet nicht in Trauertonen;' the title of one of Calderon's finest plays, 'La Vida es Sueno' furnishes the very next line: Schiller comes next, to tell us, 'Ernst ist das Leben!' and so on, with now a contribution from a Roman priest, and now from an English theologian, now from a Latin, and now from a Teuton, till we end with an old family motto.—Some of these reminiscences are simple versions, 'conquered from the foreigners,' as Voltaire conquered from Parnell his episode of the Hermit. Some, and particularly that famous adaptation of the fine passage in which Soame Jennyns compares the throbbing of our hearts to the beating of drums on a funeral march, are perfectly legitimate embodiments in verse, of thoughts which had before been only clothed in prose; but the essential fact is that there is not one striking image, and hardly one striking phrase, in Mr. Longfellow's Psalm of Life, which originated absolutely with himself.—More than this, the philosophy, the morale of the poem belongs rather to Mr. Emerson than to Mr. Longfellow. And yet if you should read the Psalm of Life to a person of tolerable perceptions, who had never seen it, but was familiar with Mr. Longfellow's minor poems, we would wager largely upon his rapid recognition of the author. The rythm of the poem, and the way in which the thoughts are linked together, are both so thoroughly characteristic, that the man who would mistake their origin would deserve a place in history with the soldier to whom the Emperor Gallienus gave a medal for showing more talent in missing a mark than anybody he had ever seen.'

UPLAND CRANBERRIES.—In our last number, we copied a somewhat lengthy article from the Journal of Commerce, giving the details of cranberry culture on swampy land, in which some good hints will be found.

Experiments are every year demonstrating that cranberries can be made a profitable crop on moist uplands. At the fair of the State Society in Gardiner, some very fine specimens of cranberries were exhibited by Mr. Robert Withee, of Gardiner, which he raised on moist upland. His statement relating his mode of cultivation will be published in the transactions of the Society. We last week received some samples of very large cranberries from our neighbor Mr. Benjamin King, of Winthrop, that grew on upland, without any cultivation, more than what they received from nature.

He related to us the following history of them: While mowing in his lot he discovered a small patch of cranberry vines. This was in an upland field of grass, there being no water or boggy land near them. He mowed around them. A year ago this fall he picked from the vines a quart of cranberries. The vines continued to spread among the grass, and this last season he picked four quarts. He, of course, did not mow them down either season, neither has he done anything to them in the way of cultivation.

If they should continue to increase every year in a quadruple proportion as they have during the past year, Mr. K. will soon have a large supply.

He supposes the seeds were deposited there by birds, as there are no cranberries growing very near to them.

No doubt if he were to thin out the grass from among them they would produce a larger crop, but they seem to be increasing pretty fast and the berries are certainly of good size.—We hope the crop will continue to increase, for when they produce well they are more valuable than the hay he would cut there.

[Maine Farmer.

LEAP YEAR—THE LADIES.—Leap year has come again, when, by long established customs, ladies are privileged to 'pop the question.' Crusty old bachelors go about in terror, giving a wide berth to every pretty girl they meet, and blessing heaven for the invention of hoops, which prevents the fair creatures seizing them *vi et armis*. Sweet little creatures, for whom coy swains have long sighed in vain, pluck up courage, and, by a few gentle hints, which are no longer unlady-like, bring the modest youths to the point. Manœuvering mammas, thanking their stars that leap-year comes every four years, but secretly wishing also that it came every year, look for a fine harvest out of bashful lovers, and hurry their daughters 'into society' that they may take advantage of the blessed time. Even papas, rubbing their hands in glee, rejoice over the privileges of leap-year, as they calculate the annual cost of their daughters, and the per cent they could make out of that money if saved. Lucky leap year! Propitious leap year! The inventor of the happy custom ought to have a statue raised to him by the ladies. Or, if the inventor was a woman—for we doubt our sex having sagacity enough for such a splendid *coup de main*—they should honor her by a leap year festival, as the ancients honored Ceres.—[Phil. Ledger.

THE PROCLIVITIES of the age are towards every man becoming his own shoe black.—Newspaperdom is getting wise, very. Every editor who can boast of a circulation of fifteen, dead heads and exchanges not included, sets himself up as Sir Oracle on every subject under the sun—some even going higher, not a few daring to interpret the meaning of scripture for the guidance of their readers, and meeting with no resistance, they have made bold to invade the time-honored domain of us Doctors. Now, having some considerable affinity for *Friends'* principles, we content ourselves with a decided protest, not however wishing it to be understood to guarantee a literal adherence, or that we might not 'bolt' if provocations are intensified.

We have no doubt that the world would be the better for it, if every newspaper in the land were to rigidly exclude from its columns everything which had a bearing on health, except such as referred to the daily habits of life, and even these to admit with caution, knowing, as we do, that many things which, at the first glance appear rational and useful, will not bear the light of investigation.

The N. Y. Observer for Nov. 27th, informs its readers that *teeth are rendered insensible to pain* by inserting a pill into the hollow of the tooth made of Canada Balsam and slacked lime, and that immediate relief is afforded in *all* toothaches but those arising from chronic inflammation—closing with the usual twaddle about its being 'safe, simple, and can be easily tried by any person.' Suppose this were so, how many people know what Canada Balsam is, or where to get it? Certainly it would require less time to consult an intelligent dentist or physician, with the advantage of being on the safe side, for if it did arise from 'chronic inflammation,' from a sac at the root, the pill, by hardening and closing the natural vent, would aggravate the pain to an extent unendurable, or force a fistulous ulcer in some part of the jaw. Our advice is, if anything is the matter with your teeth, go to a good dentist at once, and even if nothing is the matter, consult him twice a year, and compel each one of your children to do the same, from the age of five years up to the time of marriage, and these children will have reason to thank you for it to the close of life.—[Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.

OX YOKES IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Belfast Age says:

I have seen but one yoke of oxen here, as yet. They must have been in their 'teens'—would girt, perhaps five feet and two inches, and a lumberman would say they looked as if they had been kept on sawdust and edgings, and the yoke they had on,—there, Barnum ought to have it—for it was the queerest thing; looking as if it had been scared through a crooked knot hole. A puritan mother would have whipped an only son, if he had brought her in such an ungainly, rough hewed thing for a fore stick. But, then, there is no such thing as a 'universal genius,' and as it takes all the ingenuity of the south to 'engineer the Union,' they can't of course exhibit much ingenuity in making ox yokes. That were too small business for great minds!

TO MAKE GOOD RUSK.—Take a piece of bread dough large enough to fill a quart bowl, one teacup of melted butter, one egg, one teaspoonfull of saleratus; knead quite hard, roll out thin, lap it together, roll to the thickness of thin biscuit, cut out with a biscuit mould, and set it to rise in a warm place. From twenty to thirty minutes will generally be sufficient. Bake them, and dry thoroughly thro' and you will have an excellent rusk to eat with your coffee. You can make them with hop yeast and sweeten them too, if you choose; I use milk yeast.

Just and honest criticism is rare now-a-days, because it costs study, labor and knowledge. Under the dead head and black mail operation there is no medium: if the bookmaker and publisher do not come down properly, the considerate and honest critic gives a specimen of his skill in the slashing style commensurate with his wit or acquaintance with the commonplaces of vituperation and abuse. If every thing is made satisfactory, the critic deluges the author and publisher with soft soap phrases couched in pleasant superlatives. The consequence is that publishers are induced to put forth books that do not pay, and the public buys, and sometimes curses the newspaper puffer who has cheated it into a waste of time and money.—[N. Y. News.

[For The Eastern Mail.

'Observations and Study on the Farm.' No. 2.

FARM JOURNALS.

Much has been written and said upon this subject, and much yet remains to be written; and although I may not present any new ideas I can at least give my own thoughts. My attention has been more particularly directed to it from reading Mr. Davis's communication in the Mail of Dec. 27th. And I am glad that this subject is now receiving more notice than what it has had, and farmers generally seem to think more about it than they did a few years ago. And why should not a farmer keep a journal? There are no reasons why he *should not*, but many reasons why he *should*. What form shall be adopted, and what rules shall be followed in keeping a journal of the farm?—If a man has any degree of neatness, he will want his record to be as neat as he can make it, and for this purpose a blank-book that will cost about fifty or seventy-five cents, will be such a one as he will want. The leaves may be headed in a manner something like this:—

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Corresponding with the year, on the opposite page, may be written the month; the number at the right hand signifying the page. The above would be a simple, neat and convenient plan.

I am acquainted with a young agriculturist who kept a journal for many years, and it was only discontinued because it was not of sufficient interest to him to write it. This is a specimen of his journal, being his record for one week:

"Jan. 3. Snowed very hard all day. Done nothing
" 4. Snowed in the A. M., cleared off cold.
" 5. Hauled wood. Nothing of importance.
" 6. Cut wood in A. M., hauled wood in P. M.
" 7. Hauled a load of wood to the village.
" 8. A very cold day. Went to mill.
" 9. Attended church. Cold."

Can such a record be interesting or in the least profitable? Only think of page after page being filled up with such daily entries as the above; and all that can be said in praise of a journal kept in the above manner, is, that it might encourage method, but aside from that it could be of but very little use. The following selected from a journal of a farmer's son, are specimens of what a little *imaginative writing*, together with the real incidents, will accomplish. A little experience in writing and some imagination would make a Farm Record more interesting, and where can one better practice this, than in his journal? But the extracts:

"Saturday, 17th. My stars! it has snowed! Then this is the first snow storm, of which poets tell us so much. We did have a little flurry a few weeks ago, but it went off again as soon as the sun came out. But this is the first snow that has covered the fences and the ground with its whiteness; which has loaded the trees with their winter foliage of white and green, and covered the roofs of the houses with ice and snow.—All hail! first snow storm of the season. I hope that now, as you have made us a call, and got us a little 'broke in' to what we shall have to endure by-and-by, you will go north and stay for a few weeks before you come to be our regular visitor.

Wednesday, 26. Have been hauling wood to-day. We have now a team of our own, and are not obliged to hire oxen. Our steers are small yet to be sure,—only two years old—but the largest pair of oxen that ever was, were once small steers like our own; and I think if we use ours carefully and easy, they will, after we get them a little used to work, haul quite a load; but when they are small they must be worked according to their strength There are people who do not seem to think but that a steer two years old has his full strength; at any rate the loads that some put on them would seem to say as much, but 'a merciful man is merciful to his beasts.'"

If a person wishes too, a great many items and occurrences connected with his labor, and the amount of produce raised on his farm might be recorded with interest and practical value. The above thoughts and extracts are not intended as *models*, but only as *forms*.

Many people seem to think that the occupation of a farmer is one devoid of interest, and is supposed to furnish nothing of any importance, or not of sufficient importance to record. This, however, is a great error. Besides keeping an account of the daily incidents and scenes as they occur, the thoughts which such occurrences would naturally suggest might be valuable, or at least interesting to the writer. And then besides noting the incidents of the week; much might be copied, and thus preserved for future reference. The newspapers of the day contain many important, valuable facts; but they are liable to get lost or mislaid Now such facts might be copied into a journal with very little time and trouble. You see in a paper a useful receipt, or an account of a big yoke of oxen, or a large hog, or some item that interests you; copy it the next spare moment you have, and whenever you wish to recall it to mind you will not be obliged to hunt over a large pile of papers in pursuit of it and then not find it.

But one might say 'I have no taste for such a thing, and should not know what to record.' I answer, cultivate a taste, and record in your journal anything connected with your daily life on the farm that interests you. Some days you might write more, and at other times less; when tired or in a hurry, a few lines would be sufficient, and again when your thoughts run clear, and your leisure would allow, a page instead of a few sentences might be written. A practical farmer of my acquaintance, a precise and very methodical man, has the different bands in his barn numbered, and he inserts in his journal, the time when he commenced using the hay from such a band and how long it lasts

But one might say 'I have no time.' There, that is the last excuse, and a very poor one, too. I answer, take time. Only make it a rule of your daily life to write each night, and nothing would be more easy than to do it.—Now is the time to commence such a journal, for those who do not now do it, At the commencement of this new year, farmers and farmers' sons, begin to keep a daily record: a journal of your farms, being your own judges of what to write and how to write it.

There are many important questions in Mr. Davis's communication which I should like to see answered, and I am sorry that I cannot reply to them all, or even to a single question. But I appeal to farmers who have had more experience than I have had, to do it; and I take the liberty to append another to the list, 'What are the properties of muck as a manure; and is it best when put on soil and plowed under or is it *better* when worked over one year, in a barn yard and then used? Will some one furnish the readers of the Mail, an answer to this inquiry, and also answer the questions proposed by Mr. Davis? LANE BOARDMAN.

Norridgewock, Jan. 1, '56.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE...JAN. 17, 1856.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

A Relic of the Olden Time.

[The letter which appears below will be read with interest, particularly by the older residents of this town and vicinity. The original orthography we have carefully followed; the penmanship is such as is seldom found in lawyers' offices at the present day—being 'as plain as print,' and remarkable for its neatness and beauty. The distinguished gentleman who favors us with this 'time stained record of the past,' has our thanks; we regard it as evidence that though long an absentee from our village, he yet holds his birth-place in kindly remembrance.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The writer of the subjoined letter was Reuben Kidder, Esq., who will be remembered with interest by many of the dwellers in Waterville and its vicinity. It was written at a very early day, something more than sixty years ago. At that time the town of Winslow, to which it refers, embraced the present town of Waterville, and the town of Hallowell included the present city of Augusta.

Though it seems from the letter that Mr. Kidder in 1794 fixed upon Augusta as his place of business, he must have changed his mind, for he, in fact, established himself in Waterville as early as 1795, where he resided, and did a very large law business for several years, until the death of his wife. His three sons were born there, of whom it is understood that much success has attended them in their departments of business.

In 1815, when the stream of emigration to the West had much prevalence in this region, Mr. Kidder left the State and established himself on the bank of the Ohio river, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. His death occurred in 1822.

The letter exhibits much observation and sagacity. It shows how correct in the general, were his views, and the views of others, as to the character and prospects of the country.—It foretold, thirty years beforehand, where would be the seat of Government of a State not then created. It foretold, too, that Waterville would be a shiretown. And this prophecy, equally with the other, is to have an exact fulfillment.

R.

Hallowell, August, 1794.

DEAR SIR:—On the 14th instant I reached Winslow. In this place stands Fort Halifax on a point, where the River Sebasticook from the East forms a junction with the Kennebeck. This Fort was built in the year 1753, of hewn logs, in length 100 feet, in breadth 30, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the direction of Judge Lithgow, to defend the Frontiers against the savages, who at that time were instigated by the French, by whom a Fort was built at Norrigawog about 20 miles above.—As I surveyed this large ancient pile of buildings, distinguished by the occasion, on which it was erected, I could not but reflect on the political revolutions of the Powers then contending since that period. From Fort Western in Hallowell, constituted on the same plan as Fort Halifax, directly opposite to my present boardings, and on the Eastern side of the River, is a plain, level road to Fort Halifax, which stands on one of the most romantic spots I ever beheld, it being the head of boatable navigation—for canoes only can go above that place with any conveniency—here are taken, at the feet of the Falls, an amazing quantity of Salmon and Alewives in the Spring season, which are smoked and dried for market. This town is not more than 20 years old—it is a most excellent Tract of land, and contains more than 100 families. Most strangers, who travel this way to see the country, make the Fort, which is now employed for a tavern, the last place of rendezvous. House lots near the Fort sell for fifty dollars by the 1-4 acre—in such estimation do the inhabitants, who have a most exalted opinion of the place, hold their land. It must be acknowledged the situation is remarkably central, and the country above is perhaps one of the finest Tracts of land in New England. I had an introductory letter to Doctor Williams, a principal character in the place; by profession a surgeon, remarkable for his skill in that art, an eccentric, original genius—no mean poet and a great talker—very hospitable and fond of encouraging reputable forigners to settle by him. The morning after I came to the Doctor's, two Penobscot Indians brought him each a fine, large, fresh salmon, which they had taken the night past in the river before his door. I made two excellent meals of them. Fish of this kind can be taken almost any time in the year—but no one, except Indians, takes them at this season, fearing the lash of law. Having an application, while at Winslow, to speak before a Justice for a Defendant, I travelled 20 miles above to a beautiful little town called Canaan, situated on the Western bank of the River. To an Esq. Weston in the place I presented a letter from a friend. This Justice is a man of observation and discernment; has surveyed most of the towns in that quarter and resided more than 20 years in the place. From him I got much intelligence that was interesting with respect to the country. Under his roof I found the Rev. Jacob Kimball of Amherst supplying the pulpit of an absent parson, the Rev. —— Calf, a graduate at D——t many years since. The good man was gone to bring home a young wife lately married to sooth his declining years. There was reinstalled at Canaan a few years past the famous Doctor Whitiker, once of Salem; the people described him as being an extraordinary personage—they said "he knew and could do anything not impossible for man," but added "at heart he is bad." He used to administer medicine and advice to sick people—a favorite remedy of his was the herb called *Sweet Thistle*, which grew on an Island where for the purpose of gathering it, he frequently resorted with the women. It was thought he indulged too much familiarity with his patients. This, and some other irregularities, became a bone of contention and the uncommon talents of the man could not secure the esteem and attachment of the people, who turned him away.

The country above Winslow for 30 or 40 miles is a fine tract of land, but mostly a wilderness except about 4 miles from the River on each side, which is well cultivated. My client compromised his suit, at my request, by the interference of Referees, and I returned to Winslow half distracted in poring over a subject, which probably involves many unknown events, that will contribute not a little in shaping the future course of my life—I mean the choice of a stand, which I have confined to the towns of Winslow and Hallowell. At Winslow I spent the Sabbath, and attended public worship in the chamber of the old Fort, (for as yet they have no meeting-house) where I saw among a large concourse of people six Penobscot Indians, painted up and dressed hideously fine: one of them approached me, to whom I gave a small piece of money—he took me by the hand, looked wishfully, and imperfectly articulated: "Brodher, me thank you," he then stripped up the sleeves of his shirt, and showed me some large silver clasps on his arm, saying: "me master"—intimating, as I supposed, that those clasps were ensigns of his Chiefatinship; as we parted, he said; "you be very clebber man, me come to your wigwam."

In a few words I will say what lays in my mind, after much enquiry for and against each of the two places I have contemplated for permanent stands. Hallowell, being the head of navigation, will of course be the center of business for merchants at Boston and other seaport towns; here the Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas set near one half of the time; being the most central town of importance in the District of Maine, it will probably be the Seat of Government, when this District becomes a separate State. All the commercial business from the Upper Coos will soon center here—a new road is already laid out by the Legislature for that purpose; here center the roads from every part of Penobscot River; the Register of Probate's office and the Register of Deeds' office will probably be soon opened here; the place increases fast in wealth and population, and is doubtless becoming a great commercial town; here is a library of books of £150 value, each share $10, two books may be taken out at a time; much interesting information centers here, and we have very good society. Your own ingenuity will suggest many other advantages too numerous to recite here, which naturally result from a place situated at the head of navigation.

I shall on the other hand, as it respects myself, mention some disadvantages which arise from the place, mostly of a personal nature.—Mr. Bridge, my professional brother, who resides in the place, is a gentleman regularly educated, of a good moral character, is well established in business, having done it to the satisfaction of his clients for four years; he is young, judicious, prudent and enterprising, more distinguished by his legal knowledge than by his eloquence. His father sustains the office of High Sheriff in the County, and the son is connected and supported by a number of the most respectable families in this quarter. Mr. Stoddard, another respectable brother, distant two miles only at the Hook, is no mean genius—has been in practice fourteen months—his services are acceptable to the populace; shines more as a newspaper scribbler than as a speaker at the Bar. To these discouragements, I may add that another Attorney is going to Winslow in September next, who will of course stop much business from the river towns, that otherwise would center in this place; a considerable tract of land Northeast of this place will not be settled soon as it is poor land. The advantages of Winslow are, that an Attorney there would do business largely immediately, the Lawyer in that place not having done business to the satisfaction of the people. The town and country round about, which is very extensive, consists of excellent land, and the place is so situated, being at the head of boatable navigation, (for the water is so shoal that canoes only can go above,) as to be the center for much business. Here a man might stand a chance to be noticed by the public, if his ambition aspired to that object, as there are not many persons of information near. The place is new, but growing very fast and will soon become a shire town. Boardings and other accommodations are cheaper here than at Hallowell. On the other hand, the place is too near Hallowell, being only 18 miles and an excellent road, a small distance for a man with a team loaded with country produce, which perhaps he is desirous of exchanging for foreign goods. The land above is mostly as yet a wilderness, being cultivated in width only seven or eight miles on the river.

Having laid all these circumstances together and taken into my calculations many other items too minute and numerous to be comprised in the compass of a letter, I have had many struggles in my mind which place to prefer.—At last, after bestowing much time and reflection on the subject and exercising as much calm deliberation as to avoid the imputation of rashness, I have fixed my choice on Hallowell. If I rightly remember, in my last I described Kennebeck and particularly this place, in the language of a discoverer. To come at the truth, you may make what allowance is proper for my sanguine disposition, added to the influence which new objects have over the mind of man; but certain it is, the more I see and hear of this country the more is my attachment to it increased. In fixing on Hallowell for a residence I frankly own, I was not guided wholly by my *understanding*, but partly by my *feelings* or *fancy*, or whatever you please to term it;—a persuasive something in which reason or judgment had no share. Man as well as woman is a chimerical creature, and the gratification of his whims becomes an object of duty when it can be opposed by no rational arguments. This day I have taken new boardings and removed to the Counting room of a young merchant, which I have engaged for an office. It stands on the banks of the Kennebeck in a very central place for business, so near the river that the very foundations of the building are laved by the ebbing and flowing of the tide. It is a most beautiful little room elegantly painted and papered; two windows show the river beneath on the East and two more look into the main street on the West. It is home, as such I realize it. Here I end what perhaps by others less concerned for my welfare than yourself would be thought a dozy, tedious, uninteresting narration. I am, dear sir, with the affection of a brother, yours, R. KIDDER.

The Memphis Appeal, in noticing the improving health of Senator Douglas, adds:

'This intelligence will rejoice the hearts of Democrats from *one end of the Union.*'

Probably the Appeal means *the latter end*—unless it intended to add the *other* end. It is a curious mistake, though, isn't it, brother Appeal?

FIREMEN'S ASSEMBLIES.—Waterville Engine Co. No. 3 commences a course of Assemblies at Elmwood Hall, to-morrow evening.—Teague's band is engaged.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY VS. MAINE DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic Legislature of South Carolina, as we see it stated in the papers, has passed a bill requiring naturalized citizens to reside in the State two years after naturalization, before being entitled to vote.—The law of this State, passed last winter, and about which so much fuss has been made, only required naturalized citizens to present their papers three months prior to the election.

OUR TABLE.

THE SONG OF HIAWATHA. By Henry W. Longfellow. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

'Hiawatha,' on its first appearance, was unsparingly criticised, ridiculed, burlesqued, and parodied; and to such excess was this carried, when it so evidently but served to help the work into notice and promote its sale, that one might well have been pardoned, in an age prolific in 'Yankee dodges,' for suspecting a Barnum advertising trick, had not the well known honorable character of the publishers forbade any such suspicion. But this adverse storm had an outside origin; and having spent its force, has left the work to float high on the tide of popular favor.

The poem was at first evidently judged from a wrong stand-point; and the questions—'What does it prove? What great truths does it teach?'—with which it was scoffingly met, might be asked with about the same pertinence of the song of the nightingale or the warbling of our own New England robin; and yet how much these have done for the delight and happiness of man—yea, and to open his heart to virtuous influences.

But the high praise bestowed upon the poem in England amply compensates for its unfavorable reception at home, though it may not exalt our reputation for poetic taste and critical acumen. From a review of it in the *Examiner* we make the following extract:—

Mr. Longfellow has here done his best to accomplish for the Indian border-land of America what years ago Walter Scott did for our own Scottish border-land. He has given it a poetical interest, and sought to link with it enduring associations. Nor will such a service be a slight one. All future wanderers across those prairies, all who may penetrate the pine forests of the North-western States, track the course of the Upper Mississippi, or explore the shore of the Great Lake, will have reason to be grateful to the poet. Something to complete the charm was absent until now. No tradition linked the present with the past. No rich imagination, no warmth or wealth of fancy, had lighted up the scene. Travelers and tourists in America hereafter will owe a debt of honest gratitude to the "Song of Hiawatha."

The "Song of Hiawatha" is a tale of Indian mythology. Its hero is one who lived, prayed, toiled, and fasted for his people's good; who was prophet and king, at once a ruler and a seer, the first of all the "mystery men;" who taught the maize to grow, and the weeds to yield their healing virtues; who invented the canoe for the waters, and hunted down the enemies of his race; and who at last, his mission ended, and his work performed, underwent human loss and sorrow, and faded away in the light of Christianity. With this main story are interwoven tradition and legend, descriptions of scenery and sketches of life, pathetic, humorous, fanciful, playful, all very fresh and new, and all tinted with the rich coloring of an Indian summer.

The metre of the poem has been boldly chosen—but we are not dispossd to think unwisely. Its unrymed trochoes appear at first monotonous and strange; but as we read on we see their meaning and intention better, and still as we advance they speak to us more and more clearly of

—"the rushing of great rivers
Through their palisades of pine trees,
And the thunder in the mountains,
Whose innumerable echoes
Flap like eagles in their eyries."

These "innumerable echoes" are one of the most marked features in the song. Like the Hebrew poets, whose verses reply to each other in measured cadence, the Indian song-singer never fails to repeat the more emphatic closing lines of every section, varying in words, the same in substance. The result is a peculiar and original, and certainly very effective, wildness.

Mr. Longfellow's reputation will, we think, be raised by the "Song of Hiawatha;" it is by far, in our judgement, the most original of all his productions; though we do not expect it to be immediately popular. Its peculiarities of subject, of treatment, particularly of metre, may forbid this. But when these get familiarized to the taste and the ear, its beauties will open out and display themselves more freely, and it will appear generally what it really is, a charming poem, and an unduobtedly high work of art.

We would append some extracts from the poem, but having already favored our readers in that way, we send them to the book itself, which may be found at Mathews's, for further gratification.

BALLADS. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Fortunately or unfortunately for Mr. Thackeray, as the case may be, his poetical reputation is completely eclipsed by his fame as a novelist. The volume is a collection of poems thrown off by the author during the past 15 years, now gathered from the books and periodicals in which they originally appeared, and published simultaneously in this country and in England. They consist of translations, imitations and burlesques, with occasionally something better and more to our liking. There is a laughing imp lurking in the most of them, and he is particularly uproarious in the Hibernian and Cockney imitations; and this is not to be wondered at when we remember that Thackeray has about the same liking for Irishmen and 'Snobs,' that Dr. Johnson had for Scotchmen. From the pleasant rhymes with which the volume abounds we select the following:—

THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR.

In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world and its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs.

To mount to this realm is a toil, to be sure,
But the fire there is bright and the air rather pure;
And the view I behold on a sunshiny day
Is grand through the chimney-pots over the way.

This snug little chamber is crammed in all nooks
With worthless old knick-knacks and silly old books,
And foolish old odds and foolish old ends;
Cracked bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends.

Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china, (all cracked,)
Old rickety tables and chairs broken-backed;
A twopenny treasury, wondrous to see;
What matter? 'tis pleasant to you, friend, and me.

No better divan need the sultan require,
Than the creaking old sofa that basks by the fire;
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get
From the rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet.

That praying-rug came from a Turcoman's camp;
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp;
A Mameluke fierce yonder dagger has drawn;
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.

Long, long through the hours, and the night, and the chimes,
Here we talk of old books, and old friends and old times;
As we sit in a fog made of rich Latakie,
This chamber is pleasant to you, friend, and me.

But, of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,
There's one that I love and cherish the best;
For the finest of couches that's padded with hair
I never would change thee, my cane-bottomed chair.

'Tis a bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten seat,
With a creaking old back, and twisted old feet;
But since the fair morning when Fanny sat there,
I bless thee and love thee, old cane bottomed chair.

If chairs have but feeling, in holding such charms,
A thrill must have passed through your withered old arms;
I looked, and I longed, and I wished in despair;
I wished myself turned to a cane bottomed chair.

It was but a moment she sat in this place;
She'd a scarf on her neck, and a smile on her face!
A smile on her face, and a rose in her hair,
And she sat there, and bloomed in my cane bottomed chair.

And so I have valued my chair ever since,
Like the shrine of a saint, or the throne of a prince;
Saint Fanny, my patroness sweet I declare,
The queen of my heart and my cane-bottomed chair.

When the candles burn low, and the company's gone,
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—
I sit here alone, but we yet are a pair—
My Fanny I see in my cane bottomed chair.

She comes from the past and revisits my room;
She looks as she then did, all beauty and bloom;
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair;
And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair.

The closing piece of the volume—'The End of the Play,' pleases us so well that we can hardly refrain from copying the whole of it, but must content ourselves with the following stanzas:—

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the Awful Will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses, or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can:
But if you fall, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentleman, or old or young!
(Bear kindly with my humble lays;
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas days:
The shepherds heard it overhead—
The joyful angels raised it then:
Glory to Heaven on high, it said,
And peace on earth to gentle men.

For sale at Mathews's.

THE MAGICIAN'S SHOW BOX, and other Stories. By the author of 'Rainbows for Children.'

CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAIRIES AND OTHER FUNNY PEOPLE.

These are two nice volumes for the young, being filled with charming stories and handsomely embellished.—Some of the tales are translations from the German, and others are of English origin; but they are all attractive and interesting, and will be perused with profit and delight by youth of both sexes. They are published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and, like all their books, are models of neatness and beauty. Enquire for them at Mathews's.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number is at hand, full of good stories and elegantly embellished. A piece of music, a beautiful fashion plate, and an infinite variety of patterns for all sorts of work, useful and ornamental, with accompanying directions, will render it very attractive to the ladies. Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at $2 a year.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No 608 contains an unusual variety of articles of general interest. To enumerate their titles, would give but a faint idea of the value of this excellent work; the better way for those to whom it is a stranger, is, to invest a ninepence in the purchase of a single number at some periodical store; and on examination they will be compelled to acknowledge that for a York shilling they never before obtained so much good reading. Published weekly by Littell, Son & Co. Boston, for $6 a year, and sent free of postage.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, a Magazine for Boys and Girls.—We gladly welcome this elegant juvenile monthly again to our table, where for a year past it has failed to appear, much to the grief of one of our small folk. It is full of nice little stories, in prose and verse, for the boys and girls, and is also very handsomely embellished.—The work is issued in beautiful style by the present proprietors, and must be one of the most popular juvenile magazines of the day. Published monthly by Dix & Edwards, New York, at $1 a year. We notice that Mathews has it for sale at his counter.

[For The Eastern Mail.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & WING:—In your paper of this date is an article apparently censuring the watchmen of this village, and imputing to them a want of humanity in the discharge of their duties, in the case of a pauper family brought here from Clinton, and left without any one to care for them, or conduct them to their home and place of residence, which was not in this town. As you have taken this course, it becomes necessary for me, in vindication from your charges and insinuations, that I should have the public informed of the facts as they occurred. My duties as watchman do not extend to the A. & K. depot. They are limited chiefly to the principal streets below. How or by what means that family happened to select the piazza of that depot for their resting place, I have no personal knowledge. I had no knowledge that they were in this village, or at that place until two o'clock, A. M., my usual time for going into the vicinity of the depot. I at that time went to the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, within sight and hearing of the depot; and while there I heard a woman's voice swearing at a young girl, as I supposed from language used. From what I heard I supposed they were bad characters, and had called there for some purpose that did not require my interposition. Mr. Knight, the depot watchman, was there, and I was satisfied would do all that was necessary, without my interference, either in suppressing any disorderly conduct, or attending to the calls of humanity in any case of real distress. Knowing this to be the case, I did not go to the depot at that time, but proceeded on my usual circuit. It was not very cold that night, the water dripping from the eaves of the buildings. At half past two o'clock, A. M., I saw Mr. Knight and inquired of him about those persons. He told me that they returned from the village to the depot at about one o'clock, A. M.; that he found them on the piazza, and proposed to them to go into the depot, of which he had charge as watchman, and he would make up a fire for them. They refused to go in, saying that the children were asleep and they did not wish to disturb them. They were there when Mr. Knight left the depot, and did not appear to him to be in a suffering condition. I then left Mr. Knight, and passed on up into the neighborhood of the depot, passing from Main to Pleasant street, and near the boarding-house by the depot I met a woman and young girl who passed me and went on towards the depot. They said nothing to me, and I heard no complaint or indication of suffering at the depot. At that time I saw lights in nearly every room of the boarding house, and supposed they had been there to obtain refreshments—not supposing that there was anything in the situation of those people that necessarily exposed them to suffering. I saw Mr. Knight again and inquired farther of him about those persons. He told me what they had said to him was the reason of their going to the depot at that time. We parted, and I had no farther occasion to go into that part of the village. This was about four o'clock, A. M. Whether their statement to Mr. Knight was true, or not, I cannot say. If it was not they had no reason but choice, and perhaps improper purposes, to spend some part of the night in the streets, or in any place where they would be exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The women were comfortably clad when I met them, and could not be easily distinguished from many other women that I not unfrequently meet, in the course of my duty as watchman, in the streets at unseasonable hours, whose deportment, however, is not such as to authorize their arrest or removal to the comfort and security of the watch-house—*if we had any.*

EDWIN DOOLITTLE.

Waterville, Jan. 10th, 1856.

[It seems that this family were left at the depot as early as eight o'clock, but were absent from the piazza for some time—at least a part of them. It was, as we said last week, 'from a misjudgment of circumstances' on the part of watchman Doolittle, that he made no effort to relieve them. Mr. Knight asserts that he repeatedly urged them to go into the depot, where he would make a fire, but that they declined. We believe they both agree in the above statement of Mr. D. so far as it goes—and so far we think it is reliable.]

THE DWINEL HOUSE, BANGOR.—This new and elegant house, we are glad to learn is in the full tide of success, realizing more than the expectations of its numerous friends. The well known and widely extended reputation of its landlord, S. B. Brown, Esq., together with his attentive, and obliging corps of assistants, its fresh clean rooms and choice fare, has filled it with that class of travellers who desire ease and comfort in their hotels. The Dwinel House is one of the largest hotels in the city, and is in every respect a first class house. Its location in Mercantile Square, is in the direct line of the steamboats and Railroad Depot, and with its central location renders it a desirable stopping place for the man of business or pleasure.—[Bangor Journal 10th.

TO THE AGED.—We take the following extract from the Age's report of Prof. Shepard's lecture in Augusta:

'The conclusion was an admirable exhortation to the old to labor. The idea that men begin to dry up at forty, at fifty come to a stand still, and are only fit to be kicked out at sixty, was ridiculous, though prevalent. Cowper did not appear in print until nearly half a century had gone over his head. Chaucer wrote his greatest work at sixty-five. John Quincy Adams never showed the deep and vast volcano of his soul till past seventy, when he buried whole ranks of adversaries beneath eruptive fires.'

A Misunderstanding.

[The following comes to us from a correspondent who has a high regard for both the gentlemen alluded to, and is anxious that the matter in controversy may find a friendly solution. We are more inclined to publish it (although private matter,) because there is something to our minds in it, bearing a strong resemblance to a matter of dispute in higher quarters, growing out of the Clayton Bulwer treaty or agreement.]

SACO, ME., Dec. 29, 1855.

There is a misunderstanding between Captain Jumper and Major Downing, and from very reliable authority I learn that the matter in dispute stands thus:—The 'Two Pollies' were never owned by Capt. Jumper or by the Major. Capt. Jumper had been in command of her, and the Major had often been a passenger, and sometimes a supercargo, and always had a free passage by finding his own stores and doing his own share of the pumping. He had been so often at sea on board the 'Two Pollies,' that he knew just as well how to navigate her as Capt. Jumper did, and this, no doubt, gave rise to a little jealousy, for the real owners of the celebrated vessel had as high an opinion of the Major as they had of Captain Jumper.

So the Major and the Captain took it into their heads one day to enter into a written agreement that neither of them would set up any claim to the command of the 'Two Pollies' after that date. When this paper was signed and true copies interchanged, they took a drink of 'switchel,' and shook hands.

After a time some talk was had about this agreement, and the Major thought it a little strange that Capt. Jumper persisted in holding on to the command of the 'Two Pollies. So he gave him a gentle hint that he was acting contrary to agreement.

Captain Jumper answered that as he understood the agreement, he had a right to hold on, as he happened to be in command at the time the agreement was made, and no one knew him to give up what he already had. Then the Major asked Captain Jumper if he ever knew a man by the name of Downing to be such a fool as to admit of such a construction on so plain an agreement? And here they parted. Captain Jumper put on his tarpaulin jacket, and Major Downing was last seen grinding up his axe.

The matter is much talked about, and all the friends of Major Downing, of course, back him up. Not so much, they say, on the ground of any loss or gain in the matter, but on the ground that any man, especially Captain Jumper, should think the Major capable of making such a 'jug handle' as the Captain claims this to be—and the handle on the Captain's side, too.

The Major is nettled beyond anything, on account, as he says, 'of being thought a Soft Skull by such a mutton-headed old tar pot as Captain Jumper.'

As the matter now stands, Captain Jumper is thought to be entirely wrong. He belongs to a stubborn, grasping family, inclined to keep all they have, and getting all they can, especially when their agreements are written in foreign lingo. But this time it is written in *plain English*, and he must give in, or there will be trouble. The quarrel is much regretted, as they were old friends. They can together do each other much gaod, and there is no telling the harm they can do.

[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

From Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: A strong impression pervades political circles that our relations with Great Britian are threatened, and serious apprehensions are felt and expressed by many Senators, several of them in the confidence of the Administration, of an early rupture between the two Governments.

No prospect of an organization of the House. Mr. Clingman holds up his plurality resolution, hoping to get other democrats to support it, only two go with him on it.

Another correspondent telegraphs—"Highly important despatches have been received at the State Department from England, with reference to the understanding respecting Central American affairs. They will be formally considered by the Cabinet to-morrow, when their import will be known.

Information has been received here that Indiana has elected delegates to the National Convention in favor of Bright for President, and refusing to endorse the administration. This greatly annoys Gen. Pierce. It is understood that Ohio stands in favor of Buchanan.

It is reported here that England, rather than go to war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from her assumed protectorate over the Bay Island and her position on the Mosquito question. It has been incorrectly stated that the last government dispatches transmitted to England, were sent through Mr. Crampton. If any were sent, they went through the regular channel. The despatches received by government by the Canada, were of no especial importance.

Nominations by the Governor.

Somerset County.—Silas W. Turner, Skowhegan, Sheriff; Oliver R. Bachelder, Solon, Register Probate.

Penobscot County.—Nathaniel H. Hunt, Oldtown, Indian Agent; Abel Moore, Stillwater, Fish Warden; Prescott P. Holden, Bangor, Keeper Arsenal; Thos. H. Garnsey, Bangor, Register Probate.

Cumberland County.—Daniel C. Emory, Gorham, Sheriff; Chas. M. Harris, Register of Probate.

THE LATE DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.—The post mortem examination of the body of Miss Ida Morgan, who died at the office of Dr Emery, Dentist, Bromfield Street, on Saturday last, after the inhalation of chloroform, discloses the fact that she was, before taking the chloroform, in a good state of bodily health, and that her death must be traced directly to the application of the chloroform, which, according to Dr. Jackson, had changed her blood to a substance as thin as water. It appears that she had taken chloroform before, and at that time experienced trouble from it. On the present occasion the chloroform was pure, and was administered with a sponge in the usual quantity.

The first application did not produce insensibility, and at the patient's request the sponge was again placed at her nose. After the third application, she attempted to get up but failed, and her head rolled to the side of the chair. She was then placed upon a lounge, breathing heavily, but soon her breathing became more easy. She never spoke after being removed from the chair. The result of the investigation from the testimony of Dr. Jackson and other medical experts, will probably be that chloroform is an unsafe article to be administered for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain.—[Boston Trav.

HOW TO WASH FLANNEL.—Some washerwomen possess quite a knack in washing flannels, so as to prevent it fulling. It is not the soapsuds, nor rinsing waters that thicken up flannel in washing, but the *rubbing* of it. Cloth is fulled by being 'pounced and jounced' in the stocks of the fulling-mill with soap-suds. The action of rubbing flannel on a wash-board is just the same as that of the fulling mill. Flannel, therefore, should always be washed in very strong soap-suds, which will remove the dirt and grease, by squeezing, better than hard rubbing will in weak soapsuds. It should also be rinsed out of the soap in warm water, and never in cold, as the fibers of the wool do not shrink up as much in warm as in cold water, after coming out of warm soapsuds. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap completely out of the flannel. This advice will apply to the washing of blankets, the same as it does of flannel.

Let white flannel be boiled in clean soft water for an hour, then dried, before it is made up into shirts, and then it will be found no more liable to *full* (thicken) than red flannel.

[Scientific American.

Scene in Congress.

On Saturday it was agreed that all the candidates should answer.

Mr. Banks was called out, and members drew up their chairs around him.

Mr. Banks said he did not feel that he was obliged to answer questions. He had not solicited support. His friends, as Othello said of his wife, had eyes, and chose me. He distinctly remarked he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of Free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and did not believe the Constitution carries slavery into the territories. He recognized the right to protect property North and South alike, but not property in man. He believed the Constitution to be an instrument of Freedom, and that Congress was wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Applause from the Republicans.]

There were now cries for Mr. Fuller. He said he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of either Free or Slave States. He had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution.—Congress had no right to legislate slavery in or out of the territories. It only had the right to legislate so far as to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Pennington was then loudly called for. He said that he had no idea that so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside of the triangle. He most respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speakership.

Loud calls to 'vote,' 'call the roll,' &c. Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks: Are you now a member of the Know Nothing party? Are you in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote the equality of the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? You were in favor of a modification of the tariff at the last Senate, are you so now?

Mr. Kennett (Mo.)—I should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in a future state, and if so, whether a free or a slave state.—Excessive laughter.

Mr. Barksdale, advancing towards Mr. Kennett excitedly—Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurl it back with scorn and contempt. [Deafening calls to order ensued upon this; nearly all the members were upon their feet.]

Order being restored, Mr. Banks in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving gentlemen to draw inferences. He was nominated by the Democrats and Americans, and by them elected. He referred to the record last year of his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius. It is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work. (Laughter.) As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race would be absorbed in the stronger. That is universal law. Whether the white or the black race were the superior, and would eventually absorb the other, he would not express an opinion, but preferred to wait for a more full development of the races. (Laughter, and cries of good.) As to the other questions propounded, they are subordinate to that prohibiting slavery in Kansas, and he would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the territories.

NICARAGUA, &C.—Matters in Nicaragua are said to be improving.

San Salvador and Honduras have officially recognized the Government of Rivas, and a minister from Honduras is reported on his way to Granada.

Walker was receiving continual accessions to his forces.

Kinney is still at San Juan del Norte. A large number of men have recently joined Walker.

An expedition under Romon Rivas, a son of the President, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to seize the Transit Company's steamer, and the property of the passengers, but Com. Paulding, at the request of the Company, sent forward an armed party, when Rivas and his men fled. Col. Hornsby was to proceed with an armed force for the further protection of the place.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts was at San Juan del Sur, and the flag ship Independence was daily expected.

The Northern Light left, in the port of San Juan, frigate Potomac and steam sloop-of-war Fulton.

The Central American, Kinney's paper, alludes to a report that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua, to reinstate the old confederation of States.

On the arrival of the Potomac at San Juan, despatches were immediately transmitted to the American Minister at Grenada.

CALIFORNIA.—The mines are yielding more abundantly than ever, and several new ones have been opened.

One hundred and twenty recruits for Walker's army left San Francisco 20th ult., in the Cortez.

Two steamers had departed from San Francisco with ordinance stores and supplies for Gen. Wool.

OREGON.—Advices from Oregon are to the 14th ult. The Indian war was raging with increased fury. The Oregon mounted volunteers under Lieut. Kelly, attacked the Indians at Fort Walla Walla, Dec. 8th, and fought them forty-eight hours, losing eight killed and eleven wounded. Among the killed were Captain Bennett and Lieut. Barrows. The Indians lost their chief and fifty men. The volunteers were short of ammunition, and had sent to Fort Henrietta for supplies.

Gen. Wool is at Fort Vancouver, in bad health; but was arranging preliminaries for a campaign.

WASHINGTON.—Dates from Washington Territory are to the 10th ult.

A party under Lieut Slaughter had been surprised at the Forks of White and Green River, by a large party of Indians. Lieut. Slaughter and three others were killed.

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FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

Important Discovery at Babylon.—A London paper states, that Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

Queen Victoria is giving great trouble to the High Churchmen because she has commanded the publication of a Scotch parson's sermon entitled, 'The Religion of Common Life.' It is a simple exposition of the injunction 'to love our neighbors as ourselves,' and has not a word about the fashionable church observances. Hence it is feared that the Queen is lax in her views of the 'establishment.' Of Prince Albert it is also said 'he is a Unitarian, or at best, a low Churchman.'

There is great news from New Orleans, to the effect that in the supreme court on the 17th a decision was given in the Mrs. Gaine's case, reversing the decision of the second district court, and decreeing that Daniel Clarke's will of 1813 shall be probated, and Mrs. Gaines put in possession of the immense estates left by him.

Unexpected venison.—Two deer, driven by the dogs, came on Saturday evening, spent and tired, into the yard of our fellow citizen, Mr. G. W. Gorham, Kenduskeag Avenue, and were by him captured.—[Bangor Mercury.

Extempore preaching is like extempore fiddling—none but the most finished performers should attempt it.

THE PROPER USE OF THE EYES.

Certain the eyes are not to see with—
No more than wives were made to be with,
Or milk was sent us to drink tea with,
Some sages hint they're formed to weep with,
Others to cast a look like sheep with:
It's my belief they're meant—*to sleep with.*

The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauties of his father's house. 'It has got a cupola,' said he, 'and its going to have something else.' 'What is it?' asked his interested companion. 'Why, I heard father tell mother this morning that it's going to 'ave a *mortgage* on it!

Which is the best way to make a coat last? Why make the vest and trousers first.

When does a man look like a cannon ball? When he looks round.

Fanny Fern Married Again.—We are apprised this morning of the marriage on Sunday last of the far-famed Fany Fern (Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldridge) to Mr. James Parton, of this city, author of the Life of Horace Greely.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Boys on Hiawatha.—Boys, after all, are the best judges of true fame. This winter they have named their sleds *Hiawatha*, and pieces selected from the poem are spoken in all our public schools. A few days ago, one of the masters, wishing to ascertain how far his scholars had gone into the poem, asked all to rise who had read the whole poem, and fifty out of the one hundred sprang to their feet.—[Boston Transcript.

A Virginia postmaster has been inquiring of the Department the meaning of the little 'pictures stuck on the letters;' and another official, in Iowa, desired the Department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a 'fellow' who insisted that 'them pictures of Washington, on the letters, paid the postage.'

A divorce was recently granted by one of the Courts of Indiana, where the only allegation against the defendant was that he had *cold feet.*

The Presidency.—It is stated that the delegates just chosen to the next democratic state convention of Pennsylvania stand 72 for Buchanan, 5 for Dallas, and 3 doubtful.—[Boston Post.

Kentucky Against the World. Mr. John Lawrence Bazler, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from $5000 to $30,000 that he can do as follows: jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky; three feet further than any man in the United States; one foot further than any man in the world; or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four feet thick.

Legislature.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

In Convention, Caleb R. Ayer, of Cornish, was chosen Secretary of State.

In Senate, Mr. Farley, of Lincoln, laid upon the table the following bills, to wit: bill repealing chapter 188 of public laws, approved March 17, 1855, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens, also bill repealing chapter 176 of public laws, approved March 16, 1855, relating to the naturalization powers of the Courts of the State. The bills having been once read, were referred, on motion of Mr. Farley, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Swasey, ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled 'an act additional concerning Supreme Judicial Court and its Jurisdiction,' approved March 16, 1855.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

In Convention, Isaac Reed was chosen State Treasurer.

In Senate, Mr. Swasey laid upon the table 'An act additional concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its Jurisdiction.' The bill proposes an amendment of so much of the act approved March 16, 1855, as requires the filing of specifications of the nature and ground of defence. The amendment proposes to obviate the necessity of filing specifications where the parties agree to proceed to trial without them.

On motion of Mr. Lyman, of Portland, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1855, establishing a police court in Portland, and instead thereof, establishing justices' courts with limited jurisdiction.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Augusta, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1855, additional to chapter 107 of the Revised Statutes.

In the House.—After a lengthy discussion, the Bill to catch the foreign vote was passed by a vote of 86 to 57.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Bangor, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1855, to establish a municipal court in Bangor, and substitute therefor a recorder's court with limited jurisdiction.

Petitions presented and referred—Stephen Spaulding to be set off from Sumner to Buckfield—John F. Mercer, of Phipsburg, for a donation of books—inhabitants of East Strong to be annexed to New Vineyard—General Dingley for change of name—Jonas Greene and others of Peru, for charter of Portland and Oxford Central Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Swasey, ordered, That the Committe on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled, 'An act for the further protection of personal liberty,' approved March 17, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Hayden, ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing parties of record in civil action to be examined as witnesses by either party.

Mr. Barker, of Hancock, offered the following:

Whereas, The citizens of the territory of Kansas have legally adopted a Constitution—Republican in its character—and ask for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for the admission of Kansas with said constitution, whenever her application shall be presented through her accredited delegate.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Franklin.

Friday, Jan. 11.

In Senate.—Mr. Butler, from the Joint Select Committee on the Treasurer's accounts, reported everything satisfactory, and creditable to the Commissioner and his assistant.

Mr. Barnes concurred in the report as far as it went, but proceeded to ask certain questions, when it came out that though the money of the State had been distributed among the banks in the State, fairly enough, yet that the interest on these deposits had gone into the treasurer's pocket instead of the State Treasury: and this state of things had existed since 1845, in which year $4624.54 were credited to the State as interest accruing from State deposits in the several banks. This leak will probably now be stopped.

Petitions referred.—Eastport Athenæum for leave to transfer their library to Trustees for the benefit of inhabitants of Eastport; inhabitants of the town of Rangely that the act of incorporation of said town may be repealed.

In the House.—The Kansas Resolves, (yesterday laid on the table in the Senate,) were presented, and after some discussion by Messrs. Lyman, Morse and Talbot, were assigned for Jan. 30th, by yeas 77, nays 61.

On motion of Mr. Todd, of Portland, ordered, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the encouragement of Agriculture be referred to the committee on Agriculture; and so much of the same as relates to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions presented and referred—Of Sam'l H. Houlton et als. for boom company; A. H. Kimball et als. for a new county to be formed from Lincoln and Waldo counties; Samuel J. Moulton for a fish company; Ansel Smith et als. for boom at Chesuncook Lake; Justus Hathaway for two lots of land; stockholders of American Bank, Hallowell, for increase of capital stock; overseers of town of Troy for reimbursement for aid furnished an indigent Indian; Charles Jordan for change of name.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Senate was occupied most of the day in discussing the report of the Commissioner of the Treasury. The bill repealing the act of last session 'regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens,' passed to be enacted.

In the House.—The bill repealing the act 'regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens,' passed to be enacted. A large number of public and private petitions were presented and referred.

Monday, Jan. 14.

In Senate.—The act in relation to the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction passed to be enacted.

In the House.—The same bill passed to be enacted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the fee bill of justices of the peace in criminal actions.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending an act entitled 'An act for the regulation of Bowling Alleys.'

Later from Europe.

The news by the Atlantic is interesting but not important, and mostly confined to rumors. Peace negotiations remain in statu quo.

Prince Esterhazy has reached St. Petersburg, with the Western ultimatum, but it is not yet replied to. Austria has notified Prussia of its contents, and Prussia assents to urge it upon the Czar. Saxony has also sent to St. Petersburg Baron Seibach, to recommend the Czar to accept the ultimatum.

Rumor repeats that Denmark is about to join the Western alliance as Sweden has. The propositions of the Western powers are kept secret, but it is believed that Russia would accept but for England's demands for indemnity, which Russia, backed by Austria, absolutely refuses. On the whole, the prospect of peace has advanced little or none.

There is nothing new from the seat of war, except details of the capture of Kars.

A despatch from Vienna to the London Times states that Count Buol had communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff, they are the same as mentioned in the London Times of Dec 12th. The territory demanded to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bessarabia lying between the fortress of Chotye on the North, Salt Lake, Sasyk on the South, and the Pruth on the west.—Three weeks from the day of delivery is allowed for consideration.

Mr. Bright on the United States,—At a public meeting of the Marsden Mechanics' Institution, at Manchester, on the 14th of December, Mr. Bright, M. P., in a course of a speech, deprecating the war, said:

"Many of you have relatives or friends in America. That young nation has a population about equal to ours in these islands. It has a great internal and external commerce. It has more tonnage in shipping than we have. It has more railroads than we have. It has institutions more free than we have—that horrid slavery of the South excepted—and which is no fruit of its institutions, but an unhappy legacy of the past. It has also a great manufacturing interest in different branches. That is the young giant whose shadow ever grows, and there is the true rival of this country. How do we stand or start in the race? The United States Government, including all the Governments of all the Sovereign States, raises in taxes probably from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling in the year. England this year will raise in taxes and loans, and will expend nearly £1,000,000,000. This population must raise and spend, probably, £80,000,000 within this year more than that population will raise and spend, and in America there is far less poverty and pauperism than in England. Can we run this race on these terms and against these odds? Can we hope to be as well off as America if the products of our industry are thus swept away by the tax gatherer, and in the vain schemes of saving Europe from imaginary dangers? Can poverty be lessened among us, can education spread, can the brutality of so many of our population be uprooted, can all or anything that good men look for come to us, while the fruits of our industry, the foundation of all social and moral good are squandered in this manner? Pursue the phantom of military glory for ten years and expend in that time a sum equal to all the visible property of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and then compare yourself with the United States of America, and where will you be? Pauperism, crime, and political anarchy are the legacies we are preparing for our children, and there is no escape for us unless we change our course, and resolve to disconnect ourselves from the policy which tends incessantly to embroil us with the nations of the continent of Europe."

Death of Samuel Rogers, the Poet.—The London papers announce the death of the honorable Poet of Memory, at a very advanced age. He was, as the Times observes, for the greater portion of a century, the companion and intimate friend of all the most remarkable men in Europe.

As a poet, his name will continue to occupy an eminent place upon the catalogue of classical English writers, as a literary critic, as a judicious connoisseur in art, and more especially in painting, few men have been his equals. For half a century, too, his house was the center of literary society, and the chief pride of Mr. Rogers lay not so much in gathering around his table men who had already achieved eminence, as in stretching forth a helping hand to friendless merit.

His charities were unbounded and active, and if he read or heard of a case of distress, it was his habit to make personal inquiry into the truth of the representation.

The biography of Samuel Rogers would involve the history of Europe since George III., he being then in the bloom of youth; and would include the rise, decline and fall of Napoleon, he having been in France at the time of the Revolution, as is believed.

As the war of the French Revolution, and that against Napoleon Bonaparte, were episodes in the ripe manhood, so was the American war an episode in the boyhood of Rogers. When he opened his eyes upon the world, that great and powerful country now known as the United States of North America, was but an insignificant dependence of the mother country—a something not so important as the Antilles, even in their forlorn condition, are at the present moment.

Clive, also, had just commenced to lay the foundation of empires in India. He not only outlived two or three generations of men, but two or three literary styles. Rogers must have been a young man some twenty years old when the great lexicographer died, and therefore a great portion of Johnson's writings must have been to him contemporary literature.

Among the many remarkable points which may be mentioned in his career, considered as that of a literary man, the fact should be particularized that during the greater portion of his life he was a wealthy banker in the city of London. It must have been by an extraordinary combination of position, intellectual and social qualities, of prudence and of wisdom, that the same man who was the friendly rival of Byron, Wordsworth and Scott, talked finance with Huskisson and Peel on equal terms, exchanged *bon mots* with Talleyrand, and was the friend of all the eminent men and of many of the indigent and miserable who flourished and suffered during three parts of a century. Such a man was Samuel Rogers.

Publications of Ticknor & Fields.—The New York Express says:

'It is indeed noticeable just now, that we have been indebted to this tasteful and enterprising house for the chief literary productions of any note or permanent utility issued of late.

It is no small matter of congratulation for our prospects of a genuine literature, to mark the growing taste now generally manifested for the publications of this house. They have been, we believe, the most active publishers in the trade this season, of literary publications; and with, perhaps, the exception of Prescott's History, have produced the most marked accessions to our belles lettres. A standing order for all their publications, we understand, is now as fashionable with private individuals who pretend to maintain a library, or read the current literature, as it is uniform with the booksellers.'

The Dauphin Question Revived.—We had supposed that the question 'Have we a Bourbon among us?' had been put to rest, as at least of no consequence, and would never be re-agitated. But the Cleveland Herald resumes the once threadbare subject, and announces the receipt of a private letter, in which it is stated that the aged and ignorant Indian woman, who it has been claimed is the mother of Mr. Williams, and of whom proof positive exists that she has been tampered with and influenced not to divulge the secret connected with him, has, very lately, signed a written acknowledgment that Mr. Williams is only her adopted son. Besides this, a letter has been received from France—we have name and place—from a perfectly responsible man, which letter is in the hands of a distinguished Divine—a friend of Mr. Williams—stating that the writer was present when the Dauphin was conveyed from the prison to a barge on the river, to be taken away.

In this city, last summer, a conscientious lad had, on the impulse, done something which he knew his mother would not approve. He was sincerely sorry, and carried his grief to the ear of a sister, and said he had prayed for forgiveness. His sister comforted him by assuring him that God would forgive him. With tears streaming down his honest face he replied, 'I know God will forgive me, but I am afraid mother wont.' There is a lesson in that touching reply which should teach all mothers to be cureful never to 'break the bruised reed.'
[Cleveland Herald.

Elijah P. Lovejoy—Fate of his Murderers.—A correspondent of the Ravenna Democrat, writing from Alton, Illinois says:—

'An old and intelligent citizen formerly of the East, who was present at the death of Lovejoy, stated to me that as he was acquainted with the two men, who shot him, he resolved to mark their after history. The first, a Dr. Beall, went to Texas, and was taken by the Indians, and chopped to pieces and divided among the tribe. The other man, by the name of Jennings, went to New Orleans, and in an affray in a gambling house was cut to pieces with a bowie knife. Thus perished the miserable murderers of Lovejoy.

'The fall of Lovejoy was the death-blow to the growth and prosperity of Alton. Many business men became disgusted, and abandoned the place; others who were seeking homes and business places in the west passed it. Thus, for more than twelve years, Alton was a hiss and a by-word, and it is only very recently that it has exhibited signs of life and growth. It is a fixed fact in the minds of the people of Alton, that no such occurrence would be permitted to transpire in their midst again.'

The following *jeu d' esprit* represents the continued condition of the House, on the Speaker question:

Banks a hundred and five
Banks a hundred and seven;
Banks a hundred and one;
Wants a hundred and eleven.
Pennington four and three;
Richardson seventy-two;
Fuller thirty:—dear me!
When'll the trouble be through?

Notices.

Improve Your Advantages.—If you want good bargains in Dry Goods, Carpeting, &c., call on ESTY & KIMBALL. They have just opened a New Stock, which, together with their former excellent assortment, they are selling at about 10 per cent. less than can be bought at any other place.

The Kennebec Association of Congregational Ministers—will meet at the Congregational Meeting House in Waterville, on Monday Evening, 21st inst., and the Kennebec Co. Conference will meet on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. There will be preaching at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. Persons from abroad will call at Enoch Marshall's store, for direction to boarding places during their stay.
J. ALDEN, Clerk of the Church.

Very Vexatious.—To visit a concert or lecture room where one-half of the audience are afflicted with coughs. The sufferers have an infallible remedy in Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenges, which are sold by all druggists—25 cents a box

Coughs and Colds—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are so prevalent, a reliable remedy in such cases is important to all the afflicted. Of Dr. Stone's medicine, which will be found advertised in our paper, the Montreal Pilot says,

The astonishing demand for G. W. Stone's Cough Medicine, and its complete success in curing affections of the throat and lungs, fully prove that we are justified in recommending it to our readers on its introduction to the public; and we can safely assert that no remedy has ever become so deservedly popular in the same space of time. 4w27

Dr. ORDWAY'S HUMOR DISCOVERY, AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age!

This most extraordinary Medicine, is daily effecting cures that but for the most positive testimony would almost surpass belief. It cures diseases as if by magic

Cases that have long been deemed incurable, are found to yield to its matchless power, and

MOST SURPRISING CURES

are effected on every side.

C. W ATWELL, Deering's Block, Congress street, north side Market Square, Portland, Proprietor. J. G. MOODY, Agent for Waterville, and sold by dealers in Medicine everywhere.

[From the New York National Monitor of Feb. 24.]

HYGEAN VAPOR.—Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicines that has struggled with the secrets of the materia medica, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor, which acts directly on the disease, and not as hitherto, by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subserve their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial.

Caution.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article. 2m16

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of Inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best physicians, that local difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosions, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner, we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the afflicted especially, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis's remedy.—[One who has tried it.] See advertisement in this paper.

CAUTION.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article 2m16

Thirty Years Experience of an Old Nurse.

Let no wife or mother neglect to read this advertisement in another column of this paper. It is highly important. [1y6

Massasoit Salves Cures Piles.

Mr. Abram Hixon, of South Milford, Mass., writes to the proprietor that he had been afflicted with the Piles for years, and in all his researches he had never found any relief till he tried the Massasoit Salve, which entirely cured him. His letter bears date August 1854. All orders addressed to J. P. SULUIVAN, Boston. 2w26

J. Dinsmore & Son, General Agents, Skowhegan, Me.

A CARD.

MRS. HARRIS—Physician, is located in Waterville, and may be found at her residence on Main-st., opposite the Elmwood Hotel, ready to attend all who may desire her Professional services. Refers to Dr. W. M. Cornell, Dr. C. Rolfe, Professors in the Female Medical School, Boston, and Dr. N. R. Mosely, Philadelphia.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.—The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Curtis & Perkins. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidely the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents. [1y6

Markets.

Waterville Retail Prices.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour	10 00 a 12 75	Beef, fresh	6 a 12
Corn	1 20 a 1 25	Pork, fresh	8 a 10
Oats	40 a 42	Pork, salt	12 a 15
Beans	1 75 a 2 25	Round Hog	8 a 10
Eggs	20	Lard	14 a 15
Butter	20 a 22	Hams	11 a 12
Cheese	8 a 12	Mackerel, best	7 a 10
Apples, best	50 a 75	Salt, rock	75
Apples, cooking	20 a 25	Molasses	42 a 50
Apples, dried	6 a 8	Turkeys	12
Potatoes	30 a 40	Chickens	10
Hay loose	10 00 a 15 00		
Rye,	1 00 a 1 25		

Marriages.

In this town, Jan. 9th, by Rev. C. Fuller, Mr. Obadiah Longley to Miss Oliv. P. Tucker.

In Winslow, Jan. 10th, by Rev. C. Fuller, Mr. Omar N. Taylor to Miss Cynthia A. Drummond, both of W.

In Winslow, 4th inst., by Robert Ayer, Esq., Mr. William Smith, Jr. to Miss Rosina H. Foss.

Deaths.

In Garland, Jan. 7th, of consumption, Hon. Nehemiah Bartlett, aged 42 years.

In Boston, Jan. 8th, Mr. John J. Shaw, leader of Brigand Band, aged 28.

MORE NEW GOODS.

PRICES STILL LOWER.

ESTY & KIMBALL have just received a new stock of DRY GOODS, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. For the best bargains, always call at
No. 4, TICONIC ROW.
Waterville, Jan. 17, 1856.

CLOSING OUT!

THAYER, MARSTON & COMPANY,

Wishing to dispose of their present stock of

Heavy Winter Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

IN order to give place to Spring Purchases, inform their friends and the public, that they will offer

FOR SIXTY DAYS!

Their whole stock of Heavy Over-Garments, Under-Garments, Pants and Vests, at

Boston Wholesale Prices!

Beside a large assortment of desirable FURNISHING GOODS going at the same REDUCED RATES. Also, a choice stock of

FURS!

Embracing Marten, Fitch and Badger Tippets and Cuffs; Fitch and Coney Skins, Down, Marten and Squirrel Tips, Buffalo Robes, Wolf Robes, Jennet Robes, Otter Caps, Collars, Gloves, &c., selling at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

Now is your time, Ladies and Gentlemen, to secure such bargains as are rarely ever offered to the Public.
Waterville, Jan 16, 1856.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of THAYER & MARSTON, are informed that after the 1st of March their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection, if not previously settled.
Waterville, Jan 16, 1856.

THE DWINEL HOUSE,

Bangor, Maine,

WAS opened for reception of company, January 1, 1856, under the charge of S. B. BROWN, of the 'Hatch House.'

The Dwinel House is a large and elegantly built hotel, containing eighty well finished rooms, with all the modern arrangements, for warmth, light and water. It is furnished with new and costly furniture. No pains will be spared to make it adapted to the wants of the travelling public. Its situation is central, and connected with it is a spacious and excellent stable.

The subscriber will be happy to renew his aquaintance with his old patrons at this new and first class house and assures them that his experience in the business will be dedicated to their comfort SAMUEL B. BROWN.
Bangor, Jan. 12, 1856. 3w27tf

EUREKA SOAPS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

New England Eureka Soap Comp'y, Boston, Mass.

EUREKA FAMILY SOAP,

Warranted to wash in Hard, Soft, or Salt Water, without boiling the clothes.

THIS new and valuable article has won the approbation of all housekeepers who have had an opportunity of testing its quality. It not only does good execution in cleansing clothing of all descriptions, but it saves fuel and prevents the steam which is produced from the usual mode of washing, where boiling is required. It may be used upon the most delicate fabric without injury, and has a healthful influence upon the skin in either cold or warm weather, leaving it free from such irritations as are frequently produced from the usual chemical combinations. For general cleansing purposes about house, cleaning paint, carpets, tin ware, &c., it is superior to anything heretofore discovered. Used with Bristol brick it gives superior polish to cutlery. Its cheapness will recommend it to general use.

ARTISANS', MECHANICS', AND SEAMEN'S

Eureka Soap, for Hard, Soft, or Salt Water.

This new article is peculiarly calculated for those who work in oils, grease, or on machinery, as it removes from the skin all foreign substances without subjecting it to such irritation as is generally produced by the use of the common alkaline soaps.—Tar, printers' ink, wax stains, &c., which seldom yield to ordinary soaps, are removed at once by the use of this article. It is also invaluable for scrubbing purposes.

THE EUREKA TOILET SOAP,

Superior to everything before produced for removing tan, freckles, or extracting grease, oil, or pitch from Silks and Woolens. Used with whiting, it gives a fine polish to silver or Britania ware. For the toilet, use it as you would common soap, and the skin will become soft and healthy. To insure the general use of this soap, it is only necessary that the public should become acquainted with its many excellences.

The agents of the company are authorized to refund moneys in all cases where the soap fails to give satisfaction, upon the return of the Soap.

None genuine but such as may be obtained from the company, or their duly authorized agents. Sold by the principal Grocers in the United States and Canadas.
HARRINGTON & CO., General Agents.
4m27 Post Office address, Roxbury, Mass.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons boarding or trusting my wife, Ann K. Bowman, and two children, who were taken from my house during my absence, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOSEPH BOWMAN.
Sidney, Jan. 9, 1856. 27

NOT GONE YET!

Alarm! Alarm!

WINTER IS HERE!

O. C. TOZIER is prepared for the crisis! He has just returned from Boston with one of the finest stocks of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ever offered for sale, which he is bound to sell at prices that challenge competition.

Are you in want of a heavy weather defying Overcoat?
☞ Tozer has them.
Or of Under Sacks, Business Coats, heavy or light wadded?
☞ Tozer has them.
Or of genteel Dress Frock, high or low cost?
☞ Tozer has them.
Are you in want of Boreas-defying Pants, or of genteel fancy does, cassimeres, or black Pants. ☞ Tozier has them.
Or of life protecting, heavy wadded vests, or genteel silks, grenadins, velvets, cashmeres and black lasting, satin, &c. &c.?
☞ Tozier has them.
Or of Under shirts, Drawers, heavy, light, blue mixed or white—high cost or low? ☞ Tozier has them.
Or heavy wool socks, portsmouth ribbed, or gents' cashmeres? ☞ Tozier has them.

Together with a fine assortment of Gents' and Boys' Hats and caps. Also wolf and Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Shawls and Horse Blankets.

At Tozier's a perfect regalia you'll find
Of Ready Made Clothing, the very best kind.
My neighbors may think that Tozier is rash
To sell goods so low for the down ready cash.

But the hammer is up! Your bid goes! Who takes the next! Going! Going! Going! Gone!
Friends call and see how we do it. [Dec. 19.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Thayer, Marston & Co.,

Are in receipt of their third large Stock of

AUTUMN & WINTER CLOTHING!

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Rich

FANCY FURS!

PERSONS wishing to find good bargains will find it for their interest to give them an early call before purchasing.
Waterville, Nov. 20.

STEELE & HAYES,

No. 110 *MIDDLE STSEET, PORTLAND.*

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE,

— ALSO —

Plated, Brittania and Japan Goods,

— SUCH AS —

Castors, Forks, Spoons, Tea-Pots, Tea-Trays,

Together with LAMPS of every description,

LANTHERNS, WICKS, &c.

Removal and Copartnership Notice.

LEWIS H. PEAVEY has removed opposite his former stand to the store recently occupied by Jos C. Bartlett, No. 5 and 6 Merchant's Row, and has formed a copartnership with his brothers. The firm is now J. Peavey & Brothers.
JACOB PEAVEY, ISAAC PEAVEY, LEWIS H. PEAVEY.

J. Peavey & Brothers have added to the former stock a large variety of Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas. All of which will be sold at Great Bargains to make room for the new cloths, which will be bought in four weeks.

FOR THIRTY DAYS you can buy all the above mentioned articles at lower rates than ever was offered in the state, if you call at J. PEAVEY & BROTHERS,
Jan. 1, 1856. 25tf Nos. 5 & 6 Merchants' Row.

13,245 BOTTLES SOLD

IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER!

Delight's Spanish Lustral:

A Sure Article to make Hair Grow on Bald Heads!

Remove the Dandruff, and keep the Head cool and give
a soft gloss to the hair—prevent its falling off,
and arrest its Premature Decay.

FOR THE TOILET.

It is highly recommended by Ex-Governor Briggs, Mass;—the Mayor of Lawrence; High Sheriff of Essex county, and by every lady and gentleman who have used it.

PHYSICIANS, (who have used it) all agree that it is very superior for allaying

Inflammation, keeping the Head Cool and Healthy.

H. H. HAY, Portland,

General Agent for Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas—to whom all orders should be sent. [3m26

For sale in Waterville, by C. A. Richardson, and Jonathan Higgins. West Waterville—Wm. Macartney.

STOVES—KITCHEN FURNITURE—GUNS.

REMOVAL

H. W. BARNEY has removed to the room above G. W. Gardner's Store, Ticonic Row, where can be found

STOVES OF ALL KINDS.

In this department he offers special advantages, having been long in the business. Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, or bought with cash at liberal prices. REPAIRS of every kind neatly and promptly done.

KITCHEN FURNITURE:

A good good variety, to which he invites the attention of housekeeper.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

With all the appurtenances for their safe and skillful use, on hand in variety. All kinds of REPAIRS in this department, executed in the best manner at short notice.
HENRY W. BARNEY.
Waterville, Jan. 1, 1856. 25

GARDINER FLOUR MILLS.

DOUBLE EXTRA AND EXTRA FLOUR,

MANUFACTURED from the best selected white wheat and put up in barrels and 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 bags.

Also, FAMILY FLOUR of superior quality. Ashland Mills and Salmon River Flour. Middlings and Feed of all kinds constantly for sale.

The above are manufactured from the best quality of Wheat, selected by a person of great experience, and cannot fail to give satisfaction JOHN B. NUTTING, Agent.
Gardiner, Me, January 17, 1856. 3m27*

Waterville Library Association.

THE course of Lectures before W. L. A., will embrace ten lectures, of the first class.

The following gentlemen have been positively engaged, viz:

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,	Nov. 30
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,	Dec. 7.
JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,	21.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq.,	28.
Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH,	Jan. 11.
Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN,	
Rev. T. STARR KING,	Feb. 8.
Rev Dr. J. P. THOMPSON,	Mar. 6.
Dr. O. W. HOLMES,	
Rev. E. K. CHAPIN,	April 1.

The lectures will be delivered in the Baptist Meeting House.

A set of Tickets for the remaining Lectures of the course will be sold for $1 00. Single Tickets twenty-five cents.

Each purchaser of a set for the course, may purchase single tickets, not exceeding 10 for each set of tickets puurchased giving admission to ANY Lecture, for 20 cents each. Each purchaser of two sets can have single tickets for 15 cents.

Lectures will commence at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at the Bookstores. Per Order of the Directors
J. H. DRUMMOND, Cor. Sec'y.

The fifth lecture will be delivered by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, on FRIDAY evening, Jan. 11.

T. O. Saunders

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of the best groceries—head of Maine street, near A. & K. Railroad Depot.

TO LET.

THE south shop in the building on the corner of Main and Silver Street. ESTY & KIMBALL.

WINDOW SHADES, at ESTY & KIMBALL'S,
No. 4. Ticonic Row.

DRY GOODS! A new stock just received by
Dec. 5, 1855. ESTY & KIMBALL

DR. BABB

HAS PURCHASED the Widow Holmes House, on Temple st, next door East of Lemuel Stilson's Carriage Shop, where he has located his residence and OFFICE.

DR. PULSIFER

HAS removed his residence from the Elmwood Hotel, to Temple street, first House west of Main street.

OFFICE IN WINGATE'S BUILDING.

Wanted.

$10,000 worth Oats, Beans, Barley, Rye, Corn, Pork, and other Country Produce, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, by T. O. SAUNDERS.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on hand and is manufacturing a large number of beautiful SLEIGHS, of the best modern styles that are to be found in New England, made of the best materials, and in as neat and thorough a manner as any in this country,

IN ALL RESPECTS;

which he will sell at wholesale or single, as may suit purchasers, on the most reasonable terms

N B.—He has one favor to ask of purchasers—to GIVE HIM A CALL before buying elsewhere, and he will show them about his establishment and leave them to suit themselves if possible. JOSEPH MARSTON.
Waterville, Nov. 29, 1855.—20tf

CROCKERY & FEATHERS for sale at low prices, at No. 4 Ticonic Row, by ESTY & KIMBALL

Please to Take Notice.

AN invitation is hereby extended to all persons that I am owing, on note or account, or that are owing me, to call at my store and settle up, on or before January 31, 1856.
Jan. 10, 1856. EDWIN COFFIN.

Goods that Must be Sold.

TEA, coffee and spices of the best qualities; Pure cream tartar, soda, saleratus, starch, sperm candles, oil, burning fluid, neats foot and sweet oils, adamantine candles, lamps in great variety; cotton twine, a large lot of mats of various kinds; stone ware, sponge, brushes—a large assortment; bed pans, blacking, mustard, sage, summer savory and other herbs; cooking extracts, sago, tapioca, oat meal, pearl barley, irish moss, rose water, cocoa and shells, broma, bristol brick, hemp, canary and rape seeds; these and many other articles now on hand and must be sold WILLIAM DYER, Waterville.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

ALONZO DAVIES respectfully informs those who are in want of SLEIGHS, that he keeps on hand at his carriage shop in Sidney, five miles below Waterville village, an assortment from which they cannot fail to suit themselves, either in price or quality. He pays particular attention to getting the

LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS,

And will always be in advance of those whose patterns were 'out of date when made.' He assures such as examine his sleighs, that they will find them unequalled by any made in this vicinity, with prices satisfactory. Gentlemen of taste, who want an article of rare beauty, will always find a few such, from which to select, and will do well to examine them before buying elsewhere. Apply at the shop—or for information to J. & H. Percival, Waterville.
December 12, 1855. 22tf

CARPETING! Tapestry, Three Ply, Superfine, Common, Straw and Painted Carpeting. Also, Rugs, Stair Rods, &c, for sale at wholesale prices, by ESTY & KIMBALL.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH!

Tremendous Excitement in Waterville!!

TRADE RUINED!!!

IT IS EVIDENT FROM RECENT REPORTS THAT

ESTY & KIMBALL

Are ruining Trade by the low prices at which they are selling their large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

Carpetings, Crockery, Feathers, Blankets, Looking Glasses, &c.

The reduction in the prices of the aboved named articles, is so enormous that all the knowing ones who have any regard to the future state of their purses, flock to No. 4 Ticonic Row, and while Esty & Kimball are made whole on account of their large sales, they ruin the trade generally by leaving no margin for the outrageous profits which have been made on Dry Goods for the last few years.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

G. W. STONE'S

Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic.

The most important discovery ever made in Medical Science, being a compound of Barks and Roots which forms the most powerful, safe and agreeable Physic ever offered for sale.

THE necessity of such a medicine has long been felt both by the heads of families and physicians. Its advantages over cathartics given in the form of Pills must be obvious to every intelligent persons. It operates more immediately and effectually upon the system, and at the same time is infinitely less difficult to administer, being quite agreeable to the taste. It not only produces all the effects where physic is required; but completely removes habitual costiveness, leaving the bowels entirely free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for the Piles, regulates the action of the Liver, frees the stomach from Bile, invigorates the whole Nervous System, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Gout, Pain in the Head, Side, Stomach, &c.

It may also be relied upon in all cases of the Bowels,—Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, yield at once to its magical influence. Again we repeat, TRY IT!—it needs no other recommendation. No family will be without it after they have properly tested its merits. Reader, if you have tried other remedies, without success, despair not—relief is now at hand. Are you suffering from scrofula; six bottles of my Liquid Cathartic will cure you. Would you be relieved from habitual costiveness, three bottles will effect all that you desire. If you are afflicted with Rheumatic, Neuralgic, or other local pains, two bottles will free you from them. All humors will be eradicated from the blood by the use of from one to six bottles. In short, if you require a physic for any purpose, this is the most reliable, safe and agreeable to the taste that has ever been placed within the reach of the public. Price $1 00.

Principal Depot at No. 38 Central Street, Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sold wholesale and retail by H. H. HAY, Druggist, sole agent for Portland, and general agent for the state. J. HIGGINS, agent for Waterville—L. F. ATWOOD, Kendall's Mills. [eow22

Kennebec County Map.

THE surveys for this valuable work are completed and being revised for engraving. The map will equal in beauty any of the kind ever published. It will be nearly five feet square, and show every town, city, village road, dwelling, pond, stream, &c., with a beautiful border of views in the county, and the names of residents generally. We feel confident that every business man and family will desire to possess a copy; and an opportunity will be afforded them to encourage the publication by giving their orders through our agents, in each town, when solicited, and thus secure its early issue.
24 S. BAKER & CO., Publishers, Augusta.

Drugs and Medicines

OF the best qualities, and in good assortment, kept constantly on hand and frequently replenished, by
WILLIAM DYER, Waterville.
N. B.—Medicines put up with great care.

TEN PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

E. T. ELDEN & CO.,

Will open on Saturday, December 15, the largest assortment of

Rich and Desirable Fancy Goods,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

Ever Offered in Waterville!

CONSISTING IN PART OF

RICH French Reticules, in velvet and leather,	$3.00 to $5.00
Fancy do. in variety of styles,	1 50 to 3 00
Portfolios, some new and beautiful patterns, very cheap,	
Ladies' Port Monnaies of every description, from	37 1-2 to 3 00
Papier Mache, Jewell, Glove and Work Boxes,	1 00 to 5 00
Rosewood, Mahogany and Sandal Wood do.	1 00 to 4 00

A beautiful assortment of card cases card trays, match boxes, hair brushes, dressing combs, tooth brushes, fancy bracelets, fans, emery cushions and emery baskets, fancy soaps and perfumery of all kinds.

Terra Cotta and Silver Plated Ware.

Rich Terra Cotta Mantle Vases, new styles,	1 00 to 6 00 pair.
Fruit stands and Card Baskets,	75 to 3 00 each.
Beautiful fancy Ink Stands and mantle ornaments, cheap.	
Very rich Silver Cake Baskets,	7 00 to 12 00 apiece.
Some new patterns do.	5 00 to 8 50 apiece.

Silver Plated Mugs, Forks, Castors, Salt-cellars, Spoons, Sugar Shovels, Butter Knives, Mustard and Egg spoons, &c.

Also a great variety of candlelabras, watch stands, solar lamps, china vases, toy tea setts, villages, china dolls china boxes, stands &c. Nos. 2 and 3 Boutelle Block.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED!

TO PURCHASERS OF FUR GOODS!

For 20 Days!

Less than the Boston Wholesale Prices.

A. SINCLAIR has this day opened and offers for sale another splendid lot of Ladies' German Fitch Tippets or Victorines and Cuffs of our own manufacture, made up in the latest styles and most thorough manner. Together with Fitch and French cony capes and fur trimmings, which must be sold within TWENTY DAYS as I am determined to close off my stock of Furs, if possible, before that time; thinking of making a change in my business.

Now a better opportunity for purchasing nice Fur Goods at the low rate at which I shall sell them, may not be found again for a long time to come.

Ladies remember the place and that these Goods must be sold.
Waterville, Dec. 10.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

G. W. GARDINER,

AT the New Store, No. 1 TICONIC ROW, has just received a new and elegant assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Cut in the latest styles and of the most substantial fabrics, comprising all the garments requisite for a

COMPLETE OUTFIT,

Either for a dress suit, or a suit for the business or laboring man All at the most reasonable prices. French castor, beaver and German cloth Overcoats; Heavy Pilot, Union and Satinett Sacks—double or single breasted; Frocks, Monky Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. Also, the most complete assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

To be found anywhere in this vicinity, consisting of Over Coats, Frock and Sack Under Coats, Pants, Vests, and Lads' perfect suits Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited,

☞ Ladies who have children to clothe, will find it for their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elswhere.

One Door North of Ticonic Bank.
Waterville, Nov. 1, 1855. 17

DENTISTRY!

GEO. F. WATERS continues to execute all orders from those in need of Dental services. He is prepared to furnish atmospheric dentures upon the new and improved method of mounting teeth upon elastic bases.

Office—Corner of Main and Appleton Streets.

G. W. STONE'S COUGH ELIXIR,

For the Relief and Cure of all Affections of the Throat and Lungs; such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. It is also an invaluable remedy for Children suffering with the Whooping Cough or Croup. For all the above complaints this remedy stands unequalled. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, perfectly safe, and not unpleasant to the taste. No family will be without it after having tested its merits.

Price Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Manufactured by G. W. Stone & Co., No. 38 Central-street, Lowell, Mass. Sold Wholesale and Retail by
BURR & PERRY, 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Sold wholesale and retail by H. H. HAY, Druggist, sole agent for Portland, and general agent for the state. J. HIGGINS, agent for Waterville—L. F. ATWOOD, Kendall's Mills. 1y22

DR. BOUTELLE

HAVING returned from Philadelphia to resume practice, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, Main Street—over Elden & Co.'s Store.

Residence—Temple St., opposite the Congregational Church.
Waterville, Feb. 1, 1855. 34

Valuable Real and Personal Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to remove to the West, offers his Dwelling House and premises, consisting of six acres of excellent land, with Wood Shed, Carriage House, Open Shed, Ice House and Barn included. Said buildings are finished throughout, nearly new and in excellent repair and beautifully located Said house is two story, and warmed with a furnace—has an excellent cistern and a well of good water, and will be sold with household furniture, or without.

— ALSO —

One half or the whole of the mill and water power known as the Cornforth Carding and Clothing Mill. This is an excellent mill power for almost any purpose and its situation very good. Also one undivided half or the whole of a lot of land of 1 1-2 acre on which there is a dwelling house, adjoining said mill lot.

— ALSO —

Many articles of personal property, amongst which are a prime 7yr-old horse, Cow, Covered Carriage, Waggon, two Sleighs, Pew in Union Meeting House, Scythes, hand Grindstones, etc. etc., which may be seen at or near his residence in West Waterville, at any time previous to the 20th of March next, when said sales will be closed by auction if not previously disposed of or arranged to satisfaction.

— ALSO —

WANTED, on loan, $5000 on 1-2, 1, 2, or 3 years, in sums of from $100 to $4900 which will be secured by mortgage on the above real estate, if not previously sold, or to the satisfaction of parties wishing to loan. For further particulars enquire of
West Waterville, Dec. 1855. 2tf SHERMAN HALE.

Be Sure to Call at E. T. Elden & Co.'s

AND look at the new and beautiful Goods just opened—Rich Embroideries, French Reticules, Rosewood writing Desks, Ladies' companions, Rich Portfolios, French work bags, work Boxes, &c.

Patent Folding Umbrella.

A NEW and convenient invention for the traveller. It can be folded sufficiently small to pack in a carpet bag. For sale by 19 G. W. GARDINER

J. H. PLAISTED & CO.
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,
WATERVILLE.

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

PAINTING,
Graining, Glazing and Papering.
GEORGE H. ESTY

CONTINUES to meet all orders in the above line, in a manner that has given satisfaction to the best employers for a period that indicates some experience in the business. Orders promptly attended to, on application at his shop.

Main Street, opposite Marston's Block,
1y48 WATERVILLE.

WILLIAM DYER,
Apothecary and Druggist,
WATERVILLE, MAINE.
Medicines compounded and put up with care.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public,
WATERVILLE.
Office with Boutelle & Noyes. Residence on Collegestreet. the "H. A. Smith House."

CALL AND SEE!
The largest Stock of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Ever offered in Waterville, at the old Stand of
WM. L. MAXWELL,

consisting in part of Women's, Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Women's French and Common Kid Buskins, Misses' and Children's Kid and Patent Leather Parodis, Ancle Ties, etc.—Also, Gents' Calf, and Congress Boots of almost every description. Boys' and Youths' Common and Fancy Shoes.

All of which will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought in town. Please call and examine at the following prices—

Women' Gaiter Boots, from	- -	$1 00 to $1 75
Misses' " "	- - -	75 to 1 12
Women's Kid Shoes, from	- -	50 to 1 50

and other work in proportion. Custom work done as usual.
Waterville, May 8, 1855. 43tf

I. S. McFARLAND,
Saddle & Harness Maker,
Main Street, two doors north of the Post Office.
Ladies' Saddles, Briddles, Riding Whips, &c.
Constantly on hand. Also, Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, and Sofa Springs. ☞ Upholstring Work done to order.
Waterville, Nov. 6, 1855. 17tf

Wm. A. Smith & Co.—Harness Makers,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Harnesses of all descriptions, Horse Blankets, Whips, and so forth, and so forth.
WATER STREET, SKOWHEGAN.
17tf WILLIAM A. SMITH & CO.

A. SINCLAIR

WOULD respectfully take this opportunity to say that owing, to his EXCEEDING LOW PRICES, and good quality of his goods, he has had such a rush of customers and such an increase of trade recently, together with some outdoor business, he has been unable to give a full description of the great variety of his Goods, being the third stock received this Fall—And also my facilities for purchasing, and principle of conducting my trade, which enables me, with but probally few exceptions, to ALWAYS KEEP THE BEST and ALWAYS SELL THE LOWEST. It is true, I often think of my competitors and brothers in Trade, while putting my PRICES SO VERY LOW! and think perhaps I may lose their friendship; but I am as soon reminded that it will not do for me to sacrifice the interest and welfare of my customers in order to keep up prices to please my neighbors in trade. I AM DETERMINED TO SELL AT LOWEST RATES and always keep a full assortment of all the following articles, namely—

Hats, Caps, Gloves and Fur Goods,
In great variety and to which I pay my particular attention.
—ALSO—
Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Buffalo Robes, Fancy Sleigh Robes, Shawl Robes, Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Ladies' Fancy Furs, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, & Horse Blankets,
Also, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, all kinds of Mens' and Boys' WOOL HATS and CLOTH CAPS.
Remember in Plaisted's Building, under Appleton Hall, Main street, Waterville, Maine.
N. B.—A New Arrival expected this Week.
November 29, 1855

For Sale.

THE BRICK HOUSE and Lot on the West side of Main St., now occupied by Rev. R. B. Thurston and Mr Geo. H. Esty; also, the House and Lot on the East side of the same street, now occupied by Hon. Joab Harriman Esq. Purchasers may apply to CHADBOURN & GILMAN of Boston, Mass., or to the subscriber—
Waterville, Oct. 25, '54. (15) JAMES STACKPOLE

Bounty Land.—New Law.

ALL persons who have received forty or eighty acres of land from the U. S. are now entitled to more—
And all persons who "have been out" fourteen days are also entitled—and
Widows or minor children, in case of the death of the Soldier.
Upon application to either of the undersigned all claims will be promptly attended to. T. W. HERRICK.
Waterville, March 7. 1855. 34 J. H. DRUMMOND.

HENRY CLARK,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
EAST PITTSFIELD, - - - SOMERSET COUNTY, ME.

Powder! Powder!!
100 KEGS just received and for sale by
E. T. ELDEN & CO

Carpenters and Joiners,
IF you want to buy GOOD TOOLS call at E. Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store, Main st., Waterville.

WILLIAM B. SNELL,
Counsellor at Law,
KENDALL'S MILLS, - - - SOMERSET COUNTY.
Particular attention paid to procuring soldiers' Land Warrants

BEDDING! BEDDING!!
Sept. 20, 1855.

E. T. ELDEN & CO. have this day received and now offer for sale

- 11 prs Super Swiss Mill Blankets, all sizes.
- 6 " Cocheco do do extra qualities.
- 27 10 4, 11-4, 12 4 and 13-4 Lancaster Quilts, 1,50 to $2.75
- 19 10-4, 11-4 & 12-4 Manchester and Allandale. 1.25 to 2,25
- 14 " " " Toilet, Imperial and Welted, 2,50 to 5,00
- 25 large size Bed Comforters, 1,87 to 2,50
- 19 medium size do 1,25 to 2,00

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Sheetings, Pillow case Linens, bleached and br'n Sheetings, all widths, qualities and prices; bl'd and brown Table Spreads, linen Damasks, bl'd and unbl'd; Crashes, Tickings, Drills, Diapers, Doilies, Napkins, &c. &c.
CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS.
☞ The largest assortment and lowest prices are at *Nos. 2 & 3 Boutelle Block.*

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership in the Clothing and Tailoring business, under the firm of BUSH & LINCOLN, and will do business at the old stand of Geo. H. Lincoln, a few doors north of the Williams House. JOHN BUSH, Jr.
Waterville, Nov. 9, 1855.—17 Wm. H. LINCOLN.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
BUSH & LINCOLN,

HAVING just received their Fall Stock, are prepared to answer all orders in their line at short notice. They have a fine assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

To which they invite the attention of their friends, and from which they very confidently promise garments that will not fail to give satisfaction, as well in quality and style as in easy and perfect fits. They keep on hand a good variety of

Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing.

Of superior quality, which they are selling at very low prices. Pledging themselves to keep well posted in the most approved fashions and styles, and to satisfy all so far as they can by low prices, good work and perfect fits, they confidently look for the generous patronage of their old friends and as many new ones as will call and examine for themselves.
BUSH & LINCOLN, Cor. Main and Common sts.
Waterville, Nov. 6. 17

Driving Gloves.

A LARGE assortment of Ward and McQuesten's PLYMOUTH BUCK GLOVES, embracing all the different grades and varieties of their manufacture. Also, a general assortment of CALF, KID and CLOTH GLOVES, constantly on hand and selling at very low prices, at THAYER, MARSTON & CO'S.

Somerset & Kennebec Railroad Co.

THE stockholders of the Som. & Ken. R. R. Co., are hereby notified that (agreeably to the request of 20 stockholders of said corporation,) a special meeting of the Company will be holden at DARBY HALL, in Augusta, on Thursday, Jan. 24th, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the following subjects:

1st, To see what measures shall be taken to facilitate the early completion of the Road, and if further powers shall be granted to the Directors for extinguishing the liabilities of the Company, and providing means for the same.

2d, To see if any and what change is necessary in the By-Laws of said Company.

3d, To act upon all other subjects that may legally come before said meeting. JOS. EATON, Pres.
Augusta, Dec. 27th, 1855. 26

Waterville Bank.

THE stockholders of Waterville Bank are hereby notified to meet at said Bank on Saturday, the 26th instant, at two o'clock, P. M, for the choice of one Director, to fill the vacancy in the board occasioned by the resignation of S. P. Shaw, Esq.
Waterville, Jan. 10, 1856. 26 A. PERKINS, Cashier

DENTISTRY!

DR. B. N. HARRIS would respectfully inform all persons requiring Dental Services, that he is PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN WATERVILLE and can be found at his office in HANSCOM'S BUILDING (formerly occupied by Dr. Burbank,) prepared to perform all operations in

MECHANICAL & SURGICAL DENTISTRY

in the most approved manner; none but the best materials used, and all work WARRANTED to give permenent satisfaction. Dr. Harris would announce that in addition to his former facilities for applying artificial Dentures, he has purchased the right to use

DAYTON'S IMPROVED ELASTIC BASE,
one of the greatest improvements of the age.
Those interested will receive further information by calling at his office. 49

Portland Advertisements.

F. W. BAILEY'S
BOOK BINDERY,
No. 68 Exchange Street, - - - - - Portland.
THE LARGEST BINDERY IN THE STATE.

WHERE you can have Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, in fact any and every kind of Book, from a folio bible to a child's primer,
Bound in Styles to suit your own tastes.
1y24 BAILEY'S, 68 Exchange street.
☞ Orders for Binding may be left with MAXHAM & WING, at the 'Eastern Mail' Office, Waterville.

ALBION WITHAM,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Cigars, &c.
No. 192 Fore Street, :::::::: Portland.

R. L. DAY,
Wholesale and Retail Paper Warehouse,
No 21 EXCHANGE STREET, - - - PORTLAND.

CONSTANTLY on hand, all sizes and qualities of Wrapping, Baling, Hardware, Cloth, Shoe, Envelope, and all the varieties of Manilla Paper, House and Ship Sheathing, tarred and untarred—together with a large assortment of Fancy, Colored, and Glazed Demy Papers, &c, &c.
1y24 Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
JOHN W. PERKINS & Co.
Commercial Street, - - - - - - Portland.
—DEALERS IN—
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS.
English and American White Lead,
French and American Snow White Zinc,
DRY AND IN OIL.
Together with a large assortment of
Paints, Colors, Artists' Materials, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Camphene, Burning Fluid, &c.
which we offer to consumers and the trade on the most favorable terms.
Also, Agents for Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, Cramp and Pain Killer, and other popular patent medicines. 3m24

NOYES, WESTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN, PROVISIONS &c.
JOSEPH C. NOYES, THOMAS H. WESTON, ISAAC M. CUTLER, } Willis Block, Commercial St., Corner of Commercial Wharf, PORTLAND, ME.
ARE NOW RECEIVING
Genesee and St. Louis, Canada and Southern Extra, Fancy and Super } FLOUR,
Cod and Polock Fish,
Mackerel, Herring, &c.
Mess and No. 1 Beef,
Clear and mess Pork, Lard.
Dec. 19.

E. GAMMON & CO.
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
190 Fore-st., Portland.
Manufacturers of
TAYLOR'S PATENT DRESSER BRUSH,
and all kinds of Machine Brushes to order. 43tf

WINTER CAMPAIGN OPENED!
NEW GOODS!
AT MRS. BRADBURY'S.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Embroideries of the Latest Styles, just received direct from New York and selling rapidly at very low prices.

MOHAIR HEAD DRESSES,

New Ribbons, Bonnets, Caps, Laces, Wreaths, and every variety of Millinery, White Goods and Mourning Articles.
WILTON YARN, warranted all wool and best colors; Angola Yarn; Knitting, Tapestry and Zephyr Worsteds; Knitting, Tidy, Crochet, Embroidering and Sewing Cotton; Marshall's best Linen Thread. Italian Sewing Silk and the very best Needles in the Market.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, Dress Trimmings in great variety.
COMBS OF SHELL, Buffalo Horn, India Rubber, Brazillian Shell, Ivory and Common Horn—a very full assortment.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Black and colored Velvets and Satins; Plain and Watered Black Silks for Capes, Basques and Mantillas now so very fashionable.
Millinery, Dress Making, and Repairing
Of all kinds of STRAW BONNETS, done in the best style
LATEST FASHIONS REGULARLY RECEIVED.
All of the above Goods will be sold at prices which will present
Great Inducements for Ladies
To call on MRS. BRADBURY.
Waterville, Nov. 8, 1855. 34

The Best Assortment
—OF—
MILLINERY GOODS,

IN town, is just opened by Miss L. E. INGALLS, at her store, corner of Main and Temple streets, embracing
Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries
—AND—
Trimming Goods, Flannels and White Goods
MOURNING GOODS,
Mohair Caps, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, etc. All which she is determined to sell at the very lowest prices, and which her customers and friends are respectfully invited to examine.
Waterville, May 3, 1855. L. E. INGALLS.

STOVES, FURNACES ETC.,
AT KENDALL'S MILLS.

THE subscriber having established a STOVE STORE and TIN SHOP at Kendall's Mills, will constantly keep a good assortment of

Parlor, Office, Shop and Cooking Stoves.

Among which may be found the favorite cook stove, "King Philip;" which for durability, economy of fuel, beauty, and smoothness of casting, requires no praise, but will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, for sale, cheap for cash, Fire Frames, Farmers' Boilers, Cauldron Kettles, Cast Iron Sinks, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Self Heating smoothing Irons, Chain and Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Zinc; together with a large assortment of Britannia, Tin, Japanned, Enameled, Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.

Being also experienced in the Furnace business, will keep

Darby's celebrated Wood Furnace,

which will be set, and warranted to work satisfactorily. These Furnaces, with all of the above named goods, will be sold as cheap as at any other place on the river.

N. B.—TIN ROOFING done at short notice and all jobs done promptly. J. H GILBRETH.
Kendall's Mills, November, 1855. 19

NEW SPRING STOCK OPENING!!
WM. H. BLAIR & Co.,

ARE now opening their large and elegant Spring Stock of Dry Goods, embracing their usual variety,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Ginghams, Muslins, Lawns, Prints,
With a choice assortment of new and fashionable
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons.
In everything pertaining to a complete Dry Goods Stock, their variety is one of the most extensive and select they have ever offered.
CROCKERY,
Of the latest styles, embracing everything new and elegant.
Carpetings, Feathers, Looking-Glasses,
And the "thousand and one" other articles "too numerous to mention," but always on hand, and for sale on the most satisfactory terms.
W. H. BLAIR & CO.
Waterville, April 10, '55—39t

WANTED,
BY the subscriber—500 MINK SKINS, 300 FOX do., and all other kinds of shipping Furs, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.
Waterville, Dec 18 854. 23 B. P. MANLEY.

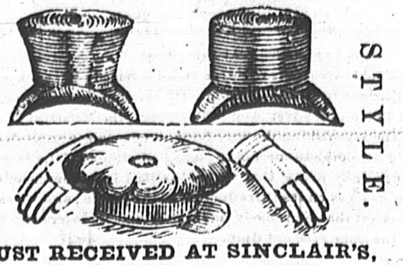
MAGAZINES FOR JAN., 1856,
AT J. G. MOODY'S.
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine; Graham's National Putnam's; Illustrated Magazine of Art; Harper's Magazine Godey's Lady's Book.

AIR PISTOLS, a fine toy for boys, sold by
J. G. MOODY

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THE farmer having sown his seed and gathered his crops why may not the mechanic gather in what he has sown?—therefore, all persons indebted to WM. L. MAXWELL will please call and settle the same, on or before the first day of January next, as he intends making a change in the credit business.
Waterville, Nov. 1, 1855. 3m16.

CART WHEELS.—30 pairs, made of the best White Oak and warranted. For sale cheap for cash or credit, by WILLIAM BROWN.
Waterville, Jan. 19, 1855. 28tf

HATS! HATS!



JUST RECEIVED AT SINCLAIR'S,

FROM one of the best Manufacturers in Boston, a new and splendid lot of HATS, a little nicer, it is believed, than is usually offered for sale in Waterville, and will be sold at prices that will give entire
Satisfaction to any Honest Man!
Together with a large assortment of
Boys' Hats and Caps
Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.
Waterville Oct. 1855.

WINGATE,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Nos. 12 & 13 Franklin Avenue, Boston,
[BETWEEN COURT AND CORNHILL STREETS.]

CENTRALLY located—convenient for all—not in costly apartments, nor subject to high rents.
Under these circumstances, being a practical hatter, and having had long experience in the business, he can sell the best Moleskin Hats, (usually sold for $5 00,) at the low price of $4 00. Terms, Cash.
On hand at all seasons, the Best Quality of Hats, of the most approved fashions. Hats made to order and warranted to fit.
Gentlemen, by sending the size of the head, can have a hat forwarded by express to any part of the country
All kinds of hats repaired at short notice. 1y34

J. G. MOODY,
dealer in
BOOKS,
Stationery,
Paper Hangings,
FANCY
GOODS
AND
SHEET MUSIC.
MAIN STREET,
Opp. the P. O.
WATERVILLE,
Maine.
AGENT
for
Winslow & Co's Expr's
AND THE
Telegraph Office.

UNITED STATES
Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, 250,000 DOLLARS,
CASH PAYMENTS EXCLUSIVELY.
NO PREMIUM NOTES AND NO ASSESSMENTS.
STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, Pres't.
CHARLES G. IMLAY, Sec'y. PLINY FISK, Actuary.

Local Board of Reference:—Messrs. Enoch Train & Co J. C. Howe & Co., Blanchard, Converse & Co., Nash, Callender & Co., J. B. GILMAN & Co., George H. Gray & Co., Jame Read, Esq., Albert Fearing, Esq, H. M Holbrook, Esq. R. B. Forbes, Esq, Philip Greely, Jr., Esq., George William Gordon, Esq., Hon. Wm. G. Bates.

The "Mixed System" of Life Insurance adopted by this Company, and the best English Offices, secures all the combined advantages of the Stock and Mutual Systems. The Premiums to be paid in Cash; and the present value of Annual Dividends payable in Cash, on demand, or deducted from future Premiums, at the option of the party insured.

CALIFORNIA LIFE INSURANCE, and Permits for AUSTRALIA, OREGON, and the SANDWICH ISLANDS, at reduced rates of Premium.
GEORGE H. BATES, General Agent,
New England Branch Office, No. 18 Congress St. Boston.
Corner of Post Office Avenue, a few doors from State st
In Waterville and vicinity, lives and property insured by S HEATH, Esq., Agent. S. PLAISTED, M. D., Medical Examiner

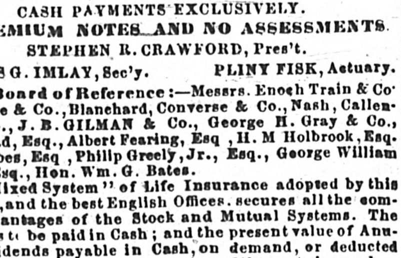
RUSSELL S. BOULTER,

WOULD inform his old friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the new shop, one door north of the Express office and opposite the P. O., where he will keep constantly on hand a supply of

HARNESSES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

made of the best of oak-tanned stock, in the most thorough manner, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for payment.
☞ Give me a Call. R. S. BOULTER.
Waterville, April 10, 1855. 39tf

STOVES! STOVES!!



DUNN, ELDEN & Co.,
Only authorized agents for the celebrated
White Mountain Air Tight Cook Stoves,

500 SOLD, and every one giving entire satisfaction. Being made of NEW IRON, they are not liable to crack. With large flues and heavy guard plates, there is no danger of burning out. There is a flue through the back of the oven, (such as cannot be found in other cook stoves,) to convey all the steam and smoke into the chimney, when roasting and baking; also, the dampers are so arranged as to throw the entire heat under either kettle

All in want of a cook stove, should give this an examination, and they will find it the most economical, and in every particular, the best stove ever offered in this section.

EDWIN COFFIN,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Sheet Iron and Tin-Ware,
Fire-Frames, Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools, Paints, Oils and Glass, &c. &c.
47. One Door North of the Post Office, Waterville, Me.

Appleton Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
BOSTON, MASS.

Statement of the condition and affairs of the Appleton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, from the commencement of its business, May 20, 1855, to the first day of Aug., 1855.

Amount Insured since commencement,		$1,939,905,00
" Terminated,		1,073,551,00
" Now at Risk,		866,254,00
" Cash Premiums on the above,		25,215,86
" Of Premium Notes,	$25,702,27	
" Liability of the Insured to Assessment,		74,496,45
" Assets of the Company,		99,712,31
" Losses & Expenses Paid, 18,409,95		
" " " not Paid, 3,809,20		22,219,15
" On hand and due to Company,	6,805,01	
Balance in favor of Company after paying all losses and expenses for which the Directors consider the company are liable, up to the present date,		76,493,16

The foregoing is a full statement of the condition and affairs of the Company, prepared by the Directers and is now submitted to the members agreeably to a vote of the Company, passed September 15, 1855.

The Directors are gratified in being able to present so favorable a report of the business and success which has attended the efforts that have been made to extend the operations of the Company. They have not been obliged to assess the members during the time it has been in operation, and the members are requested to interest themselves personally, for the Company's welfare; to encourage the Agents in procuring good risks, and also to use their influence in favor of the Company, and there will be no occasion of ever making an assesment; the prosperity which has hitherto attended it will be perpetuated, and the expense usually incurred in securing protection by insurance greatly diminished.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:
William Pulsifer, President and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
William Pulsifer, Gilbert D. Cooper, Ichabod Macomber,
Eben Pulsifer, Stephen Miller, James Conner,
Sylvester Phelps.
EBEN PULSIFER, Secretary.
Office, No. 8, Schollay's Building, Tremont Row.
Boston, August, 1855.
20tf AUGUSTUS T. BOWMAN, Agent, Waterville

12 6, 61-2 and 7 Oct. PIANOS. Also, Seraphines, Melodeons, Reed Organs and Melophines, for sale at Boston Prices, by
10 A. LYFORD.

BOOK AGENCY.

THE subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c., will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every descaiption and size, in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c., sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and despatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c, All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a daguerreotype or sketh of the building by mail or express. Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE,
No. 50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H BRYAM, [1y20] T. MAY PIERCE.

Sheathing Paper.
TARRED and untarred, for sale at E. Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store, Main st., Waterville.

Land Warrants.
THE subscriber will continue to pay the highest price for Land Warrants. THOMAS W HERRICK.
Waterville, July 24, 1855. 2tf

Sebastopol Taken.
1000 BUSH. OATS,
500 " BARLEY,
500 " RYE
500 " BEANS,
Wanted immediately, by Wm. MOOR, for which the highest price will be given, delivered at his store, near the A. & K R. R. Depot. 15tf

T T T T T
OLD Hyson, Young Hyson, Extra fine and high flavored Oolong, Fine Oolong, Ning yong—fine flavor, and prime Souchong Teas, now opening and for sale by W. DYER.

DR. E. F. WHITMAN,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 116 Court Street, - - - - - Boston.
Also, Inventor and Manufacturer of
INVISIBLE EAR TRUMPETS.
Artificial Eyes made and inserted at Short Notice.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES!

SUCCEED each other so rapidly in the present age, that we scarcely recover from the astonishment caused by one before our credulity is taxed by the announcement of another still more astounding. And among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of

G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic,

A Family Physic in the most desirable form, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and a reliable remedy in almost every disease to which the human race is subject. Its merits cannot be too highly extolled. Indeed, it may be called the panacea. Its efficacy in the cure of the following complaints will be readily admitted by all who give it a trial, viz—Habitual Costiveness, Affections of the Liver, Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous and all other humors, Dyspepsia, Billious Affections, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all other diseases of the bowels, will be completely removed by its use.

In short it will renovate the whole system and place it in a condition to resist the attack of all contagious diseases. Let those who do not enjoy perfect health, resort at once to the use of this medicine, and this great blessing will be restored them.
Principal Depot, No. 38 Central street, Lowell Mass.
52 JONA. HIGGINS, Agent for Waterville.
H. H. HAY, sole agent for Portland, and general retail agent.

PAIN KILLER!
OLD RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS CAN BE CURED BY THE
Cramp and Pain Killer.

DEACON HENRY HUNT was cured of NEURALGIA or SCIATIC RHEUMATISM, after having been under the care of a physician six months. The Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief

DAVID BARKER was cured of a Rheumatic Pain in the Knee, after three or four days and nights of intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

T. H. CARMAN, suffering from Cramp in the limbs, the cords of his legs knotting up in large bunches, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceedingly bad Rheumatic affection in the back.

A young lady, 15 years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long afflicted with SPINAL COMPLAINT. After being reduced to the verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

JOHN BUCKMAN, after having suffered everything but death from RHEUMATISM, which seemed to pervade almost every part of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

A man in Portland was cured by it of Billious Cholic, when his life was well nigh despaired of.

Hundreds have been relieved by it of toothache, ague in the face, etc.

N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. All others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 13, 25, 38 cts. per bottle according to size

For sale by J. H. PLAISTED & CO., and W. DYER, Waterville—I. DYER, Skowhegan—G. A. WING, N. Fairfield—M. M. DENSMORE, N. ANSON—and at one or more stores in every town in the New England States. 1y6

Thirty Years Experience of an Old Nurse.
MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

IT will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children.—Price 25 cents per bottle

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years—over 20,000 bottles the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children Teething or for the cure of Dysentery or Diarrhœa in Children whether it arises from teething or any other cause.—It gives universal satisfaction—never heard a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and effecting cures. In all cases above stated, if taken in season, relief is immediate and absolutely certain. CURTIS & PERKINS, DRUGGISTS,
N. York Jan. 20, 1855. No. 40, Courtland street.

A Lady of the first respectability writes—

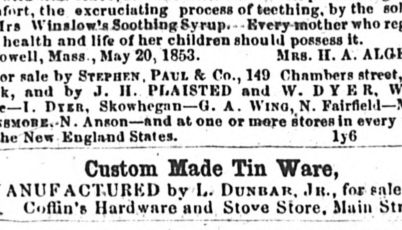
DEAR SIR—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family do to so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.
Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

For sale by STEPHEN, PAUL & Co., 149 Chambers street, New York, and by J. H. PLAISTED and W. DYER, Waterville—I. DYER, Skowhegan—G. A. WING, N. Fairfield—M M DENSMORE, N. Anson—and at one or more stores in every town in the New England States. 1y6

Custom Made Tin Ware,
MANUFACTURED by L. DUNBAR, JR., for sale at E Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store, Main Street.

SHIRLEY'S
CELEBRATED
FURNITURE
POLISH.
FOR Housekeepers, Furniture Dealers, &c., for sale by
DUNN, ELDEN & CO.

Waterville Air Tight Cooking Stove.



BEING assured from my own experience and the testimony of many that have used them for the last five years, I am convinced that this is the best Cook Stove in the market for durability, convenience and economy; therefore I can with full confidence recommend them to my friends and everyone who wants a good Cooking Stove.

Also, on hand, Parlor, Dining, Sitting and Chamber Stoves, open and close fronts, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Waterville, Oct. 10, 1855. EDWIN COFFIN

FOR THE MILLION!
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
Wholesale and Retail, at Marston's Block.

C. S. NEWELL is now prepared to offer the largest and best selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS ever offered to the citizens of Waterville, and at prices which cannot fail to suit the most economical purchaser. His stock consists of all kinds of Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING done as usual. All kinds of Boot, Shoe and Gaiter PATTERNS, cut to order and warranted. All in want of any of the above named articles will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing.
Waterville, Oct. 3, 1855. C. S. NEWELL.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE!
THE GENUINE
Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup.

THESE medicines are a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of humors, of however long standing, and when used according to directions, will effect a permanent cure in a shorter time and with less expense than any other remedy. It is a scientific compound, eradicating disease and improving the health with scertainty beyond precedent or parallel. They cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, White Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Piles, Barbars' Itch, old Mercurial and Fever Sores, removes Pimples, Eruptions, Moth & Mildew from the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, without mark or scar. It draws humors from the stomach, Lungs, Head and Eyes, improves the sight, when troubled with Humors, and at once removes the difficulty. It is recommended by persons of the highest recpectability, such as Mayor Warren, Des. W. M. Kimball, A. W. Stearns, A. T. Sandborn, S. I. Thompson, J. H. C. Hayes, editor of the Lawrence Courier, and a host of others who know of its efficacy.

Mrs Jones, Methuen, was cured of Salt Rheum and Scrofula of 8 years' standing.

Timothy Covery, of Danvers was cured of Scrofula of four years' standing.

Laben Borden of McHenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula when hope had almost died within him.

Miss —elch of South Danvers was cured of Scrofula.

J. S. Stafford of Lawrence testifies to two cures of Scrofula of very aggravated character, and of being himself cured of a bad humor.

Lucy Redman of Lawrence was cured of King's Evil of long continuance.

Mr. Digney of Salem was cured of an old sore of 20 years standing.

Samuel Welch, South Danvers, was cured of sore leg of 3 years standing.

Charlotte Ryan, Lawrence, was cured of a severe humor occasioned by vaccination.

Mrs. Crosby, Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas of 12 years' continuance.

Mrs. Fernald, Lawrcene, was cured of an aggravated case of cancer

Rhesa Bronson, Fall River, was cured of humors of 6 years' standing in 3 weeks.

James W. Hunt of Lawrence was cured of Chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.

S. I. Thompson of Lawrence was cured of bad humor on the face.

Matthias Shore New Bedford, was cured of bad humor on the face

Mrs. L. Carlton, Lawrence, was cured of an unmistakable Spider Cancer.

L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eaten through his lip.

M. A. Mann in Hancock was cured of Cancer.

A lady in Leominster was cured of Cancer in her stomach.

A lady in Derry was cured of Cancer.

Mr Carlton of Lawrence was cured of Barbers' Itch.

Mr. Churchill, Lawrence, was cured of barbers' Itch.

Mrs. D. S. Swan of Lawrence was cured of Humors internal.

A. R. Hall, Lawrence, was cured of sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.

These are only a few of the thousand cases which might be adduced of its efficacy. They are all living witnesses, whose unsolicited testimonials will be found in the Circulars accompanying the Medicines, and may be had of all Agents.

Price of Ointment, $1; Syrup, 50.

CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canada, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence street, Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Redding & Co., 8 State street; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, 90 Washington street, Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland; Guild & Harlon, Bangor; Wm. Dyer, Waterville, Me., and by Agents everywhere. 40

2000 LBS. ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD received this day from manufacturers.
Waterville, June 26. J. H. PLAISTED & CO.

Farmers' Boilers.
FROM 12 to 65 gallons, set in stoves, can be used in 'House or Hog House, for sale by E. COFFIN.

New York, Portland, Montreal & Quebec
STEAMSHIP LINE,
Connecting with the Grand Trunk Railroad.

THE A 1 first class steamers CALEDONIA and WESTERNPORT, one year old, 600 tons burthen, will leave PORTLAND and NEW YORK every Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M, until further notice.

The proprietors are determined to make this the cheapest and most reliable route between this port and New York.

Goods will be taken to or from the Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond line of steamers without any charge for drayage in New York.

Goods forwarded by this line to Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John, with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

Freight shipped by this line can be insured at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN RILEY,
Corner Albany & Washington sts., New York, or
24tf EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf Portland.

And. & Ken. Railroad.—Change of Time.

THE early train from Waterville and morning train from Portland discontinued.

On and after Jan. 1, 1856, a Passenger train will leave Waterville at 10,20 A. M. Freight train leaves at 6 A. M.

The Passenger Train from Waterville connects at Portland with the through train to Boston and Lowell the same day.

RETURNING, The Passenger Train leaves Portland on the arrival of the Boston Train at 1 P. M. Freight at 8 A. M.

The passenger train connects at Waterville with passenger train to and from Bangor. EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad.

Fall Arrangement for October 1, 1855.

ON and after Monday, October 1st, Trains on this Road will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Bangor and Waterville, as follows—

	PASSENGER.	PASS. AND. FR'T.
Leave Bangor	7 45 A. M.	2 40 P. M.
Arrive at Waterville	10 22 "	6 20 "
RETURNING:		
Leave Waterville	4 50 P. M.	8 00 A. M.
Arrive at Bangor	7 15 "	10 50 "

The passenger train from Bangor connects at Kendall's Mills with train on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, and at Waterville with train on the Androscoggin and Kennebec R. R. By this train passengers reach Danville Junction in season for train for Montreal, and by either of the above Roads, reach Portland in season for through train to Boston and Lowell same day.

Stage Connections.

At Newport, stages for Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft, and Moosehead Lake, connect with trains each way. At Pittsfield, stages for St. Pittsfield, stages for St. Albans, Hartland, Harmony, Cambridge and Athens, connect with trains each way.
Bangor, Sept. 28, 1855. WILLIAM CUTTER, Supt

Season Arrangement.

ON and after Monday the 21st inst., the Steamers ATLANTIC, Capt. GEORGE KNIGHT and FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. PRINCE, will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin	- - - - - -	$1.25
" on Deck		1 00

☞ Freight taken as usual.

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.
May 19, 1855. L. BILLINGS, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
From Waterville to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the
GREAT WEST!

VIA—Fitchburg, and connecting Railroads to Albany, Troy or Schenectady, and N. Y. C. Railroad connecting at Suspension Bridge with

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

for Hamilton, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, La Salle, St. Louis, and all points West—and at BUFFALO with Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Line of Steamers for Monroe, Toledo and Detroit, forming the cheapest, safest and most reliable Railroad route from Waterville to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all points West, as there are no Ferries to cross, and no extra charge for moving baggage after leaving Boston.

Passengers would do well to purchase their Tickets before leaving home, as they will thereby prevent all imposition and extra charges on the way, can stop over at Way Stations if they wish, and have ample time to view NIAGARA FALLS and the MAMMOTH SUSPENSION BRIDGE, the greatest works of Nature and Art.

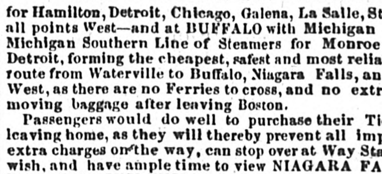
Cars leave Boston, Fitchburg Station, 7 1-2 A.M. & 1 P.M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo, 24 hours. Boston to Niagara Falls, 24 hours. Buffalo to Chicago, 24 hours. Niagara Falls to Chicago, 18 hours.

Through Tickets for this line may be had at 20 State Street, or Ticket Office, Fitchburg Railroad Station, Causway Street, Boston, at the Ticket Office A. & K. Railroad, Waterville, Me., and all the principle Stations on the A. & K. R. R.—Also at Pittsfield and Newport stations on P. & K. R. R.

Baggage checked through from Boston to Suspension Bridge, and from Suspension Bridge to Chicago. No charge made for handling. Fare by the above route

REDUCED $2.00!
Apply to EDWARD C. LOWE,
Agent at Ticket Office, A. & K. Railroad.
Waterville, Sept. 23, 1855. 4



FURNITURE WARE-ROOM.
J. P. CAFFREY & CO.,
At their old Stand, Corner of Temple and Main streets,
Now offer for sale a complete assortment of
Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,
embracing Sofas, card, centre, work, extension and common Tables, of various patterns, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Wash Stands, Chamber Sinks, Toilet-Tables, Light-Stands, Teapoys, etc., etc.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MAHOGANY STUFFED CHAIRS.
Mahogany and cane-back Rocking-Chairs, cane and wood-seat do., of various patterns, children's do., children's Willow carriages, cradles, chairs, etc., etc.,
Hair, Cotton, Palmleaf, and Spiral Spring Mattresses.
Together with the best assortment and the largest sized
LOOKING GLASSES,
to be found in town.
Enamelled, Plain, and Ornamented
CHAMBER SUITS.
N. B.—All kinds of Cabinet Furniture manufactured to order, as low as can be bought on the Kennebec.
Waterville, Dec. 1., 1852. 20tf

NEW MUSIC
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK BY
J. G. MOODY,
at his Book-store,
opposite the Post Office,
Main Street, Waterville.

Piano Fortes.
THE subscriber has constantly on hand superior PIANO FORTES, of Boston manufacture which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.
Waterville, Oct. 7, 1850 12 JOSEPH MARSTON

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having purchased the Blacksmith Shop in Winslow, near the Depot, is prepared to execute any work required in a country shop, in the Blacksmith line. He has in his employment an experienced workman, who, at all times, has his forge lit up, and will despatch a job without saying to his customers—'wait till tomorrow.

Horses shod all round new, for One Dollar,
in a judicious and thorough manner, *for cash*. Other work equally reasonable.

This favorite location and thorough manner in which all work will be done, I trust will receive the public patronage. HIRAM SIMPSON.
Winslow, June 16, 1855. 48tf

Building Materials
SELLING cheap for cash at E. Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store, Main street, Waterville.

FOR SALE.
30 M Basswood Boards, 1st quality, suitable for door panels. Also,
10 HORSE CARTS,
4 TRUCK WAGONS,
6 FIRST CLASS BUGGY WAGONS.
Prices low, for cash or acceptable credit.
Waterville, May 10, '55—tf44 Wm. BROWN.

Stoves! Stoves!
DUNN, ELDEN & CO. offer the following at great bargains:
Green Mountain,
Kennebec Vulcan,
Stewart's Air Tight,
Empire State,
Premium,
United States,
Black Warrior,
Troy Victory,
Standard,
Tremont,
Bay State,
Our State,
Elizabethan,
California,
&c. &c.
Also, a great variety of Parlor, Box and Sheet Iron Stoves.

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.
27 PACKAGES just received and selling at Boston wholesale prices, by E. T. ELDEN & CO.

LADIES! call at E. Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store and get one of those LIFE PRESERVERS

Land Warrants.
THE Subscriber, having made arrangements in Boston, New York, and several of the Western States, will pay the highest price for LAND WARRANTS that any market will allow.
Waterville, July 23, '55. 2tf JOSIAH H DRUMMOND.

GENT'S nice sewed CALF BOOTS, just received and for sale by C. S. NEWELL

INHALATION
FOR THE CURE OF
Asthma and Consumption.
NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!!
HYGEANA
Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor & Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks, "It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing and agreeable, healing vapor—the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subject to the process of indigestion." The Hygeana is for sale at all the Druggist's throughout the country.—[New York Dutchman.

The inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid. Hundreds of cases of cures, like the following, might be named.

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing. J F KEESBERRY, P.M., Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis's Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. PAUL, of No. 5 Hammond street, New York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of N. Y., testifies of our medicine in the following language.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to testify its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

Prof. CENTER writes us as follows—

GENTLEMEN—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor, in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Dr. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated Physicians in New York, writes as follows—

DR CURTIS: Dear Sir—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, Bronchial tubes and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your medicines.

I must here be allowed to confess that I am opposed to prescribing or using secret compounds, but this little neatly contrived article, and its effects in the case above alluded to, have induced me to speak in its favor.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you think proper.
Respectfully, yours, etc., C. JOHNS, M. D.,
No. 606 Houston street, N. Y.

N B.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE; all others are base imitations, or vile and INJURIOUS counterfeits. Shun them as you would POISON.

For sale by WM. DYER, and J. H. PLAISTED & CO., Waterville—DENSMORE & SON, Skowhegan—M. M. DENSMORE, North Anson. 1y7

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

FOR diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks who start up every day in a place like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not aquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike any other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acting both as a cure and preventive.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of Blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases, have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

PRICES. Fluid Extract Buchu, $1, or 6 bottles for $5.
" " Sarsaparilla, " " "
equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of J. H. PLAISTED & CO., Waterville, and of druggists and dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. 1y9
H. H HAY, Wholesale Agent, Portland, Me.

GOLD PENS. Call and try them.
J G MOODY

Ladies' Life Preserver.
IRONING made easy and economical by the SELF HEATING FLATIRON, sold wholesale and retail, by *EDWIN COFFIN*, sole agent for Kennebec Co.
Waterville, Aug. 2, 1855. 3

TRUNKS and VALISES, all sizes, cheap at
A. SINCLAIR'S.

DR. HOUGHTON'S **PEPSIN** THE GREAT NATURAL REMEDY
—FOR—
Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the true DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE, still holds the first place among all the various remedies for these painful and destructive complaints. It is Nature's own specific for an unhealthy stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers; and no sufferer from Indigestion and Dyspepsia should fail to try it.
J. H. PLAISTED & Co wholesale and retail agents, Waterville

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No. 45 WEST MARKET SQUARE, BANGOR.
Corn, Flour, Pork, West India Goods.
FISH OF ALL KINDS.
GRASS SEEDS, POWDER & SHOT.

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LADIES' DRESSES, Cloaks, Shawls, and other articles, colored and finished in a style which seldom fails to please.
GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS, Dress Coats and Pantaloons, dyed and pressed in the most perfect manner, making an old garment almost as good as new.
WM. H. BLAIR & Co., Agents,
April, 1854. 41 Waterville.

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600 MEN WANTED, with a Capital from $25 to $100, to travel in every State, County, City, Town and Village in the U. S. and British Provinces, in a light, easy and respectable business. Those now engaged in the business are making good pay, and are well pleased with the chance. Smart, energetic men are warranted to make from $2 00 to $10 00 per day, and a return of all money invested, every thirty days. For further particulars inquire of an Agent, or personally of
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36tf (NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,) Portland, Me

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the county of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of December, A. D., 1855.

JOSEPH HASTY, executor of the last will and testament of JAMES HASTY, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance: ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Mail, printed at Waterville, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county on the fourth Monday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 25

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed Administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the Estate of THOMAS RICE, late of Winslow, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
December 10th, 1855. 25 SUSANNAH G. RICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, late of Waterville, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to EDWIN NOYES,
December 24th, 1855. 25 N. R. BOUTELLE

Notice is hereby given that, for a reasonable consideration, I have given to my sons, David W. Peavey and Charles H. Peavey, the remainder of their time till twenty one years of age, and will neither demand their earnings or pay debts of their contracting after this date.
Witness—C. F. ALDEN. DAVID PEAVEY.
Waterville, Dec. 31, 1855. 3w25*

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BEST brands FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers.
THOMAS A. TAYLOR & CO.
Bangor, August, 1855. 6m3

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MISS INGALLS.

IRISH MOSS for sale by
J H PLAISTED & CO