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The Eastern Mail.

VOL. XI. WATERVILLE, MAINE.....THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1858. NO 32.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Ladies' Repository.

A Peep at the Atomic Theory.

BY A DISCIPLE OF DALTON.

When it is affirmed of a philosopher that he has a world-wide reputation, the words must ever be received in a qualified sense. To say that the scope of his reputation is as extensive as that of the poet, the historian, or the narrator of fiction, is simply untrue, because all persons have in them the faculty, more or less developed, of being able to appreciate history, poetry, and fiction. The remark is truer still when extended to those who achieve reputation by the fine arts. The scope of their reputation is nearly universal. Far different is it with him whose fame depends on discoveries in science. A chemist's labors, for example, can only be appreciated by chemists, for the most part; an astronomer's, for the most part only by those who have cultivated astronomy, and so on for other sciences. Pity, this! Science has its bits of poetry, equal, at least in all that makes poetry attractive, to any thing the poetry of language and sentiment can boast. The flights of the poetry of science, too, are more daring; and, though often wilder than the wildest rapture of the poetry of words and sentiment, they have the rare merit of being as true as they are wild.

Here, then, is a beautiful field for the mind to career upon, like a steed from harness released—a field all covered with gems and flowers, the gems and flowers of truth. But around that pleasant field is a thorny fence, bristling with technicalities. The philosopher alone can penetrate that hedge, and enter within. All who are not philosophers must be content to remain outside. Nevertheless, little gaps can be found, here and there, through which inquisitive folks may peep; and we think it may be possible to give the reader who is no chemist a peep into the enchanted domains of the atomic theory and doctrine of definite proportionals—to unravel the secrets of which was the aim of Dalton's life-long labor. Yes, there is an opening, and you shall have a satisfactory peep, but on one condition only—you must not be frightened by names. If people would only make up their minds not to be frightened by names, they would not find science so difficult. The 'atomic theory' is the name, or rather one of the names, you are not to be frightened at; the 'doctrine of definite proportion, or 'equivalents,' these are other names. Forget the existence of all these names, however, at present.

The philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome were fond of arguing about philosophic beliefs—matter which they could neither prove nor disprove, because they were not experimental people. Among the chief topics of argumentation, the following was one: whether a thing having weight and cognizable to the senses—matter—could or could not be divided without end. Epicurus and Pythagoras imagined that matter could be thus divided *ad infinitum*, and Lucretius sets forth the views of these philosophers. Other ancients, too numerous for mention here, adopted the other side of the argument; and so they continued to argue away, proving nothing, till both sides got tired.

And what do *you* say about the argument, reader? Don't fear giving an opinion. You have common sense, and that goes a long way in philosophy. What do *you* think about it? Can a substance—*any* substance—a potato, for instance—can that potato, we ask, be indefinitely divided, or is such indefinite division impossible? Evidently the potato may be cut into two halves, and each of the two halves may be halved again, and again, and again, and so on, till our eyes are not sharp enough to see the little pieces. If instruments be now had recourse to—a microscope and a delicate knife—the division may be carried still further; and it thus seems proved that the subdivison of the potato *ad infinitum* is conceivable, if our instruments were delicate enough to effect the subdivisions, and our eyes to make them discernible. Thus argued Epicurus and his followers.

Let us now look at the other side of the argument, illustrating it by an assumption. Suppose that among the unknown things existing in parts of the earth yet unexplored, there should be a lump of new matter found—we may not say a particle—a lump of some definite size—as big as a potato, for example. Suppose that lump of new matter should be so very hard that no human means could break, or cut, or otherwise divide it. What then? It would be indivisible, of course; 'uncutable,' or, if we choose to adopt a Greek expression, it would be 'atomic,' this word being a modification of *a*—not—and *temnein*—to cut—not cutable, or not divisible—in short, 'atomic.'

So it appears, then, that our ordinary notion of an atom, as being something necessarily small, is only, after all, an indirect notion. That atoms must be small, if they really do exist, is demonstrable, since all matter can be divided to the furthest limits permitted by our means; and the division might be carried further still if our means and our senses permitted. But, for anything one knows to the contrary, the potato may be composed of amazingly small indivisible parts; and the hard indivisible parts might each have been tangibly large—as large, say, as a potato, as we have assumed to be the case with the new mineral invoked by our hypothesis. Whether large or small, such palpable indivisible masses would have been to all intents and purposes *atoms*.

Mark, then! There lurked a fallacy in the argument of those who denied the possibility of atoms, because a substance—a potato, say—might, as they said, be conceived to be infinitely divisible. This line of illustration by no means proves that the potato could be infinitely divided, were it not for the imperfection of our senses and our tools; but merely—which is quite another thing—that the *space* occupied by that potato might be thus divided.

If atoms of matter be so inconceivably small, how then could people expect to see them? and if not seen, how could their existence be demonstrated? The ancients could get no proof, so they allowed the discussion to drop. Even in later times, our own illustrious Newton, though a believer in the existence of atoms, could not prove them to exist. He hoped they might hereafter be rendered visible by high microscopic power, but that hope has never been realized, and no one at this time believes that it will ever be realized. After Newton's time the discussion dropped once more, and it may be said to have remained in abeyance till the celebrated labors of Dalton proved the existence of atoms by every testimony short of rendering them visible. We can never hope to see them, they are so very, very small.

But, reader, we must now find a tangible illustration, else you will not get your peep into the enchanted regions of the atomic theory.

You and I, we will assume, are school-boys for the nonce. We have a bag before us, that bag containing leaden bullets. Dipping my hand into the bag, I withdraw a handful of leaden bullets, throw them into the scale-pan, and weigh them; their weight we find to be, say, *three* ounces. We take another dip, and proceed exactly as before; but the weight is now, say, *five* ounces. Once more, *six* ounces. Once more, *four* ounces; and yet again, *two* ounces. That will do. Let us now see what comes of this:

	OUNCES.
Experiment v	2
Experiment i	3
Experiment iv	4
Experiment ii	5
Experiment iii	6

We perceive that, although our dippings have been quite at random, we get no fractions of an ounce—no halves and quarters, and so forth. Moreover, the results of the five weighings seem to prove that each of the bullets weighs exactly one ounce; and if similar results accrued from any number of weighings, that which was at first a notion would grow into an irresistible conviction. Do you perceive what comes of this? There are sixty-three known kinds of matter, in respect of which Dalton perceived that, weigh them, torture them, analyze them as he might, his weighings, torturings, and analyses disclosed no fractions. How can this fact be explained, except on the assumption that matter is composed of ultimate atoms?

If we now assume, in place of the existence of one set of bullets of one weight and one substance, the existence of sixty three different kinds of bullets, differing from each other in weight; so that, calling the weight of the lightest 1, the weight of the heaviest would be 213, we arrive at a still nearer idea of the conditions of the atomic theory.

It so happens that each kind of matter has its own appointed work to do; and that one kind of matter can do the work, or fill the place of another kind: thus, to give an example in the language of chemistry, chlorine can unite with hydrogen, and so can oxygen; but whereas exactly eight parts by weight of oxygen are required by exactly one part by weight of hydrogen to generate water, it takes thirty-six parts, by weight of chlorine, to be equivalent *for*, or take the place *of*, the aforesaid eight parts by weight of oxygen, and by combining with the one part by weight of hydrogen, to form muriatic acid. So 1, 8, and 36, are said to be the equivalents or atomic numbers of hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine respectively. In like manner, each of the sixty-three kinds of matter has its own combining, or equivalent or atomic number: for instance, the atomic number of the metal copper is 32, and that of silver is 108; by which we mean to say, that if one part of hydrogen can do a certain amount of work, it will require eight parts of oxygen, thirty-six of chlorine, one hundred and eight of silver, and thirty-two of copper, to do the same amount of work.

But what are these numbers the respective weights of? grains, ounces, pounds, or, in short, *what*? Just whatever you please. Atoms being inconceivably small, we are unable to weigh them absolutely: we can only ascertain the relation subsisting between their weights: the ratio according to which is lighter or heavier than its neighbors.

Cui bono? What the advantage? O, it is universal. Every thing truthful and reliable in analytical and operative chemistry depends upon an application of the facts above mentioned. Take an example. If silver be thrown into aquafortis, the metal dissolves and disappears, but it still exists in the aquafortis. The piece of silver, we will presume, weighed 108 grains. A chemist wishes to get this silver, but the aquafortis will not let him have it till it receives a *quid pro quo*. The greedy solvent will be content with copper, and so the chemist determines to give it the exact quantity required, neither more nor less. Dalton's law teaches the chemist that 32 grains of copper will be the exact quantity. He adds that amount, and down goes the silver. It was a great thing, even practically speaking, to have made this discovery, believe me, and if you ever become a chemist you will say so.

Advertisement of an Honest Rum-Seller.

MR. EDITOR:—I found this advertisement in the Pacific Advocate, and was so struck with its correctness that I think it ought to be in every family, and if you think so just give it a place in your excellent paper:

'Friends and neighbors; Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of 'liquid fire,' I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday next I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober and respectable part of the community to support. I shall deal in 'familiar spirits,' which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood, and in so doing, diminish the comforts, augment the expense, and endanger the welfare of the community. I will undertake, at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare victims for the asylums, the poor houses, the prisons and the gallows. I will furnish an article which will increase the number of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those that are harmless incurable. I will deal in drugs which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, and all of peace; which will cause fathers to be fiends, wives widows, children orphans and all mendicants. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance. I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defile the purity of the Church, and cause spiritual, temporal and eternal death. And if any would be so impudent to ask why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is—money. The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professed Christians give it their cheerful countenance. I have a license, and if I do not bring these evils upon you somebody else will. I live in the land of liberty. I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with they custom. I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised. Those who wish any of the above evils brought upon themselves, or their dearest relatives or friends, are requested to meet me at my bar, where I will for a few cents, furnish them with the certain means of doing so.

[St. Louis Christian Advocate.

A SLENDER DODGE.—A democratic representative in Congress (Thompson of New York) was the other day warmly denouncing Mormon polygamy. Mr. Giddings asked whether the Mormons have not as much power under the squatter sovereignty doctrine to establish slavery. Mr. Thompson replied that he 'did not wish to mix this with the question of slavery,' and proceed to condemn polygamy, &c., &c. Every one will see the close corner in which the gentleman was placed by Mr. Giddings' question, and it may also be seen that his reply was an inevitable one.—There was no argument for him to offer, and he was prudent enough to attempt none. Such is the beauty of the much vaunted doctrine of squatter sovereignty.—[Gardiner Journal.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

They are sowing their seed in the daylight fair,
They are sowing their seed in the noonday's glare,
They are sowing their seed in the soft twilight,
They are sowing their seed in the solemn night;
What shall the harvest be?

They are sowing their seed of pleasant thought,
In the spring's green light they have blithely wrought;
They have brought their fancies from wood and dell,
Where the mosses creep and the flower-buds swell;
Rare shall the harvest be.

They are sowing the seed of word and deed,
Which the cold know not, nor the careless heed,
Of the gentle word and the kindest deed,
That have blessed the heart in its sorest need;
Sweet shall the harvest be.

And some are sowing the seeds of pain,
Of late remorse and a maddened brain,
And the stars shall fall and the sun shall wane,
Ere they root the weeds from the soil again;
Dark will the harvest be.

And some are standing with idle hand,
Yet they scatter seed on their native land;
And some are sowing the seeds of care,
Which their soil hath borne and still must bear,
Sad will the harvest be.

They are sowing the seed of noble deed
With a sleepless watch and earnest heed;
With a ceaseless hand o'er the earth they sow;
And the fields are whitening where'er they go;
Rich will the harvest be.

Sown in darkness or sown in light,
Sown in weakness, or sown in might,
Sown in meekness, or sown in wrath,
In the broad work field, or the shadowy path,—
Sure will the harvest be.

Our Charley.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

When the blaze of the wood flickers up and down in our snug evening parlor, there dances upon the wall a little shadow with a little pug nose, a domestic household shadow—a busy shadow—a little specimen of perpetual motion, and the owner thereof is 'our Charley.'

Now we should not write about him and his ways if he were strictly a peculiar and individual existence of our own home circle; but it is not so. 'Our Charley' exists in a thousand, nay a million families; he has existed in millions in all times back; his name is variously rendered in all the tongues of the earth; nay, there are a thousand synonyms for him in English—for indisputably 'our Willie,' or 'our Harry,' or 'our Georgie,' belongs to the same snub-nosed, rosy cheeked, restless shadow-maker. So in France he is 'Leonce,' or 'Pierre,' as well as 'Charley;' in Italy he is 'Carlino' or Francisco;' in German, 'Max' or 'Wilhelm; and in Chinese he is little 'Ling-Fung,' with a long silk tail on the back of his head, but the same household sprite among them all; in short, we take 'our Charley' in a generic sense, and we mean to treat him as a miniature epitome of the grown man—enacting in a shadowy ballet by the fireside all that men act in earnest in after life. He is a looking-glass for grown people, in which they may see how certain things become them—in which they may sometimes even see streaks and gleamings of something wiser than all the harsh conflict of life teaches them.

'Our Charley, is generally considered by the world as an idle little dog, whose pursuits, being very inconsequent, may be put off or put by for every and anybody; but the world, as usual, are very much mistaken. No man is more pressed with business, and needs more prudence, energy, tact and courage to carry out his schemes, in face of all the opposing circumstances that grown people constantly throw in his way. Has he not ships to build and to sail? and has he not vast engineerings to make ponds and docks in every puddle or brook, where he shall lie at anchor? Is not his pocket stuffed with material for sails and cordage? And yet, like a man of the world as he is, all this does not content him, but he must own railroad stock too. If he lives where a steam-whistle has vibrated, it has awakened an unquiet yearning within him, and some day he harnesses all the chairs into a train and makes a locomotive of your work-table and a steam-whistle of himself.

He inspects toy-shop windows, gets up flirtations with benevolent shopmen; and when he gets his mouth close to papa's ear, reveals to him how Mr. So-and-so has a locomotive that will wind up and go alone—so cheap, too—can't papa get it for him? And so papa (all papas do) goes soberly down and buys it, though he knows it will be broken in a week. Then what raptures! the dear locomotive; the darling black chimney sleeps under his pillow, that he may feel of it in the night, and be sure when he first wakes that the joy is not evaporated. He bores everybody to death with it as artless as grown people do with their hobbies, but at last the ardor runs out. His darling is found to have faults. He picks it to pieces to make it work better; but finds too late that he can't put it together again; and so he casts it aside and makes a locomotive out of a broken wheelbarrow and some barrel staves. Do you my brother, or grown-up sister, ever do anything like this? Do your friendships and loves ever go the course of our Charley's toy? First, enthusiasm; second, satiety; then picking to pieces; then dropping and losing? How many idols are in your box of by gone play-things? And may it not be as well to suggest to you, when you find flaws in your next one, to inquire before you pick to pieces whether you can put together again, or whether what you call defect is not a part of its nature. A tin locomotive wont draw a string of parlor chairs, by any possible altercation, but it may be very pretty for all it was made for Charley and you might both learn something from this.

Charley's business career, as we have before intimated, has its trials. It is hard for him to find time for it; so many impertinent interruptions. For instance, there are four hours of school, taken out of the best part of the day—four mortal hours, in which he might make ships, or build dams, or run railroad cars; he obliged to leave all his affairs, often in very precarious situations, and go through the useless ceremony of reading and spelling. When he comes home the housemaid has swept his foremast into the fire, and mamma has put his topsails into the rag-bag, and all his affairs are in a desperate situation. Sometimes he gets terribly misanthropic; all grown people seem conspiring against him; he is called away from his serious avocations so often, and his attention distracted with such irrelevant matters, that he is indignant.

He is rushing through the passage in hot haste, hands full of nails, strings and twine, and Mary seizes him and wants to brush his hair; he is interrupted in a burst of enthusiasm and told to wash his hands for dinner! or perhaps, a greater horror than all, company is expected, and he must put on a clean new suit, just as he has made all the arrangements for a ship launching down at the swamp.—This dressing and washing he regards with unutterable contempt and disgust; secretly, too, he is skeptical about the advantages of going to school and learning to read; he believes, to be sure, when papa and mamma tell him of unknown future advantages to come when he is a 'great man;' but the present he is sure of; his ships and sloops; his bits of strings and fish hooks, and old corks and broken railroad cars; and above all, his new skates; these are realities. And he knows also what Tom White and Bill Smith say; and so he walks by sight more than by faith.

'Ah, the child is father of the man! When he gets older he will have the great toys of which these are emblems; he will believe in these earnestly and really, and in his eternal manhood, nominally and partially. And when his Father's messengers meet him, and face him about, and take him off his darling pursuits, and sweep his big ships into the fire, and crush his full grown cars, then the grown man will complain and murmur, and wonder as the little man does now. The father wants the future, the child the present, all through life, till death makes the child a man.

So, though our Charley has his infirmities, he is a little bit of a Christian after all. Like you, brother, he has his good hours, when he sits still and calm, and is told of Jesus; and his cheeks glow, and tears come to his eyes; his bosom heaves; and now he is sure he is going to be always good; he is never going to be naughty. He will stand still to have his hair combed; he will come the first time mother speaks; he will never speak a cross word to Katy; he repents of having tyrannized over grandmamma, and made poor mamma's head ache; and is quite sure that he has now got the victory over all sin. Like the Israelites by the Red Sea, he beholds his spiritual enemies dead on the sea shore. But to-morrow, one hour even, what becomes of his good resolutions? What becomes of yours on Monday?

With all 'our Charley's' backslidings, he may teach us one thing which we have forgotton. When Jesus would teach his disciples what faith was, he took a child and set him in the midst of them. We do not presume that this child was one of those exception ones, who have memoirs written, but a common average child, with its smiles and tears, its little naughtinesses and goodnesses, and its aptness as an example was not in virtue of an exceptional but a universal quality. If you want to study faith, go to school to 'your Charley.' See his faith in you. Does he not believe that you have boundless wisdom, infinite strength? Is he not certain of your love to that degree that he cannot be repelled from you? Does he hesitate to question you on anything celestial or terrestrial? Is not your word enough to outweigh that of the wisest of the earth? You might talk him out of the sight of his eyes, the hearing of his ears, so boundless is his faith in you. Even checks and frowns cannot make him doubt your love; and though sometimes, when you cross him, the naughty murmuring spirit arises, yet in an hour it dissolves, and his little soul flows back, prattling and happy into your bosom. Be only to God as he is to you, and the fire-side shadow shall not have been by your hearth in vain.—[Independent.

AN INCIDENT.—I heard not long ago from a friend, an incident of the last Presidential campaign, which I have not seen in print, but which is too good to be lost. I give it from memory, which does not profess to be exact in quotation of conversation, but its substantial accuracy I can vouch for.

Imagine, then, a group in the porch of a country tavern, in the Eastern part of Tennessee. They are discussing the merits and chances of the several candidates for the Presidency, and passing from the topic, by a sort of fatal gravitation, to the question of slavery and its conflict with freedom in the coming periods of our history. The conversation is interlarded with expletives of no dubious character, which I omit, in deference to the clerical traveller who stands 'taking notes.'

A Fillmore voter directs his harangue to a couple of Democrats, who are as wide awake as he, to the vexed question which is agitating the land—and so runs his discourse.

'I believe that we are bound to go down, sooner or later, in this fight about our niggers.'

'What's that? How so?'

'Just as I say—we are *bound to go down*. Those fellows at the North are the strongest, We've got no chance. They can out-vote us, and if it comes to the worst they can out-fight us. They are fifteen millions to our seven—and no fools nor cowards either. We can give them a good tussle, in a fair fight—but we've got no chance with fifteen millions of them in front, and three millions of niggers behind. I tell you there's no reckoning for us—we are *bound to go down*.'

'We'll get help from over the water.'

Where? England is against us—France is against us—the civilized world is against us, except the Spaniards. They are kith and kin with us, and a precious help they would be. There isn't a decent nation on the globe to give us a lift. The public opinion of the world is against us. More than all that, God Almighty is against us—and the Lord Jesus Christ is against us—there's nobody to fight for us, or with us, but those infernal Spaniards, and *the Devil*.'

'Why don't you give up, then, and go for Abolition?'

'No—I won't. The niggers are ours. Nobody has any right to meddle with them, but we will hold on to them as long as we can, and fight it out—but I tell you, *we are bound to go down*.'

This incident speaks for itself, and is a good story, at any rate. Perhaps it gives a glimpse of the working of more minds than one, in and out of Tennessee.—[Boston Traveller.

A free negro of Kent county, Maryland, having petitioned the Legislature for a permit to sail his vessel without a white man on board, and the whole subject of registering, enrolling, licensing and selling of vessels belonging to Congress, the Treasury Department has instructed the Collector of the port of Baltimore not to permit a free negro to act as the master of the vessel.—[Boston Paper.

This is certainly a very practical application of the Dred Scott decision. A colored man is not to be permitted to command his own vessel. It is frequently urged against the negro, as a justification for degrading him to servitude, that he has no capacity for anything above bootblacking and wood-sawing. Yet it seems that the pro-slavery men have no faith in their own dogmas, and take very good care that the negro shall have no opportunity to rise above menial labors. They make the degradation they enforce an apology for its continuance.—[Portland Transcript.

REPENTANCE AND FAITHFUL PREACHING.—The difference between a bad and a good man is not that one does wrong and the other does not, for neither is exempt from the common infirmity of sin. It consists in the difference of the effect upon each man's conscience. A bad man does wrong, and does not think it is wrong, or thinks nothing about it, or justifies it, or boasts of it, or covers it with various excuses, or disguises it that he may easily drive it from his mind and forget it. He is not penetrated with a wholesome sense of the evil. He does not turn from it. But a good man, when he has fallen into wrong, is hurt and grieved; and the nobler the man is, the more sincere is his sorrow for the wrong he has done.

All genuine repentance has an element both of feeling and of action. One of these without the other, though either may be better than neither, is not true repentance. Both must be combined. The kind of feeling, and the kind of action or conduct which the feeling produces, depend greatly upon the nature of the wrong, and the circumstances attending its commission.

The element of feeling in repentance, is different in different men. It is even different in the same men in different instances of repentance. Some people think that all repentance is just alike; that there is a certain capacity or faculty in the mind which a man uses for nothing else but to repent with; and that every act of repentance will be substantially like every other. This is not true. There is a repentance which results simply from a feeling of the intrinsic loveliness of what is good over what is bad. There are few minds that are keyed so high that their first apprehensions of divine truth are of this rare kind. Men are not only wicked, but are generally mean.—They usually begin to repent through their lower powers, and only gradually rise toward their higher. But the noblest repentance which a man can experience is from the feeling of the intrinsic excellence of goodness and truth over wickedness and wrong.

A man that has made himself rich by a dishonest course, may repent of his course *after* he is rich. But when a man has grown rich by cheating others, he cannot make a true repentance without also making *reparation*.—Simply to stop his dishonesties for the future, and to live comfortably on what he has reaped by them in the past, is not repentance. A man who has injured another by a slander can not repent by merely ceasing to repeat the slander; he must go and contradict it, and apologize for it. God otherwise will not accept his repentance, for it is not genuine.—Christ says, "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." If men do wrong to their fellow-men, and suppose that they can repent without reparation, *they deceive themselves; but they* cannot deceive God. All their subterfuges, all their pretentious goodness, all their piteous prayers, will be contemptible in His sight so long as they have not honestly, candidly, and in a manly way, sought to right the wrong they have done.

God, in seeking to lead men to repentance, pleads with them through every faculty of the mind, from one end of the scale to another.—He comes to every human soul, and pleads with it in a thousand different ways. There is no man living who has not been obliged to bear up against divine assaults upon every feeling in his nature. There is no harp string in his soul that has not been struck again and again by God's hand. He has touched their conscience till it has been made to ring like a bell; He has touched them through shame, till this feeling has been stimulated to the last degree; He has touched them through imagination, soliciting them through this higher faculty; He has touched them through hope, seeking to disclose His face to them through its golden light; He has touched them through affection, trying to win them to Him by love; and all these failing, He has finally touched them by fear, arousing within them a shadowy and awful dread of the impending judgment, and the consuming fire.

IN THE CREEK WAR, a portion of those Indians were friendly to the whites, and have received Bounty Land Warrants for services, but occasionally one of the wrong side of the question puts in his claim, most ignorantly, but with great faith in getting it.

A short time since a renowned Hajo of the Creek nation, requested the services of one of our attorneys while traveling in the Indian country, in procuring his land warrant from the Department. The lawyer was delighted at the prospect of a good fee; the Indian promising him half the worth of the warrant, in the event of it being obtained. The lawyer wished to know of his employer the service he had performed.

'Don't know talk like this,' said the Indian. 'Well who did you fight under,' the lawyer asked.

'Me fight under log,' said Hajo.

'No; but who was your captain?' the lawyer inquired.

'Me big man; me captain, too,' answered the Indian.

'I want to know where you fought,' said the lawyer: 'at what battle?'

'Me fight heap; me shoot hind tree; me shoot under bank river; shoot gun heap,' said the Indian.

'Well, what did you shoot at,' asked the lawyer, thinking that he would defer further questions till an interpreter could be procured.

'*Me shoot at Gineral Jackson tree four time*,' replied the warrant-wanter.

A GOOD MOWER.—The farmers will brag as well as grumble. The weather is never just right, and their crops are all bound to be ruined; but after they are in, they do love to tell what famous ones they have had, and how much work they did in no time at all getting them under cover. "Out in Michigan last summer," writes a friend, "a number of farmers were sitting in front of a country store at the close of a sultry day, and telling stories about their work, and so on, when one of them took the rag off the whole of them by relating his experience: "I say, you have all told whopping big yarns now, but I'll just tell you what I done once in York State, on the Genesee Flats, and on my father's farm. He owned a meadow just a mile long, and one morning in June I begun to mow—sun about an hour high—and mowed right along the whole length of the field. The grass was so heavy that I had to mow down to the lower end of the field and walk, or, as we say 'carry my swarth.'—Well, I worked on till sundown, and then quit. I just thought, as the meadow was exactly a mile long, I'd count the swarths, and I did, and there was *one hundred!* That, gentlemen, is what York State folks call a big day's work." "So you walked two hundred miles that day, did you?" asked one farmer. "And mowed all the while you was walking?" said another. "So it seems," replied the great mower. "I tell you the facts, and you can make as much of it as you can."

The Congressional Fight.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Inquirer was an eye witness to the Congressional fight of Saturday morning last. After detailing the passage of words between Keitt and Grow, the correspondent adds:

"Keitt thereupon attempted to seize Mr. Grow by the throat, but Mr. Grow with his left arm threw Mr. Keitt's hand up. Hereupon Mr. Davis of Mississippi, whose only desire was to preserve peace, as he alleges, and as Mr. Grow and his friends believe, interposed, and requested Keitt not to make any further disturbance. He took hold of Keitt, as if to restrain him, but that person instantly threw himself upon Mr. Grow and caught him firmly by the throat. Quicker than thought Mr. Grow released himself from the grasp of the ruffian, and by a severe and well-directed blow knocked him down upon the floor. Keitt lay without any attempt to rise. In recovering himself Mr. Grow brought his head violently against the cheek of Mr. Davis inflicting a contusion. Keitt disappeared—how or when nobody knows. The blusterer was seen no more until the affray terminated.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi, seeing his colleague, Mr. Davis, engaged, also interposed as a peace-maker, but no one on our side of the House could possibly know anything of their intentions; but it appeared that Mr. Grow was involved in an unequal conflict with three of the enemy. A rush, of course, was made from the Republican side to the assistance of Mr. Grow. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin distinguished himself in the confusion, striking at every one whom he supposed was implicated in the assault. Of course, as the melee was sudden and general, no member could understand the intentions of any other. In fact, the presumption from the beginning was, that the attack upon Mr. Grow was premeditated, like the outrage on Mr. Sumner, and the Republicans were seized with a desire to punish Keitt. Had the ruffian been found after the beginning of the disturbance, he would have been severely handled. Mr. Barksdale was collaring Mr. Washburne of Illinois, and seeing this, C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin bore up to the relief of his brother, and Mr. Lamar of Mississippi ranged up by the side of Mr. Barksdale, and Mr. Potter opened in artistic style on the whole, mistaking Mr. Washburne of Illinois for the enemy. Mr. Potter saluted him roughly on coming into action; but correcting himself, charged upon Mr. Barksdale's wig with one hand, his countenance with the other.—Mr. Barksdale received two severe blows, but whether from Mr. Potter or Mr. C. C. Washburne cannot be determined. Mr. Potter was thrown off his balance by Mr. Barksdale's wig coming off and remaining in his hands, and his blows probably failed of their object. Mr. Potter was slightly marked under the left eye; Mr. C. C. Washburne had his thumb sprained, and Mr. Washburne of Illinois had his throat compressed. Mr. Lamar, it is stated, drew his penknife, but for what purpose cannot be known. When Mr. Davis of Mississippi felt himself struck in the face, he drew a weapon in self-defense, but quietly replaced it.

Mr. Mott of Ohio, a Quaker member much respected, and the Rev. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, were thickly engaged, shoving, holding, choking, and crowding friends and enemies by turns—as peace-makers. Mr. Montgomery of Penn., anti Lecompton Democrat, started for the field, but Mr. Bocock of Virginia attempted to hold him. A few sharp words passed, and Mr. Montgomery was in a moment by the side of his friend. Many more were engaged in the scene than those I have introduced into this picture, but I would not confuse the sketch."

The only unpardonable rebellion in the Democratic party (says the Providence Journal,) is a revolt against slavery. Everything else may be forgiven. Senators and Representatives may denounce the President for enforcing, or affecting to enforce, the neutrality laws; the fire-eaters—so they are called, but fire-talkers would be a better name—all over the South may vote against the President and threaten to dissolve the Union, and yet retain their full connection with the party and prefer the strongest claims to its patronage. But let a man, whatever be his fortune, whatever the length and value of his services, falter one moment in his allegiance to slavery, let him fall one step in the rear in the march of slavery over the law and the constitution and the plainest rights of the people, and he is no more a democrat than if he believed in the Declaration of Independence. All other tests of Democracy fail, but this is infallible. The man who goes all lengths for slavery, its extension, its perpetuity, the increase of its influence, may do anything else, or leave anything else undone, and he is still a democrat; it matters not what are his views on the tariff, on the currency, on the public lands, on the army or the navy, if he is in favor of all that slavery wants, and against all that slavery opposes, he is a good democrat.

A SPUNKY WOMAN, in Lubec, whose husband had become a drunkard through the seductions of a rum-shop, seized an axe and made an attack upon it. While demolishing the windows the rumseller appeared with a large jug of liquor, and asked, in a somewhat excited tone, what she was doing. 'Smashing your windows,' was the reply 'and for two cents I would split your head open, and I *will smash your jug*,' and instantly the axe came down upon the jug, and the liquor was spilled. The Editor of the Eastport Sentinel, who tells the story, applauds the woman for the act.

THE HUTCHINSONS.—Asa B. Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson Family, arrived in Boston last week and is arranging to remove his family, in March, to their 'Farm Home' in the 'Great Northwest.' Horace Greely, writing to the New York Tribune from Chicago, says:

'One of the Hutchinson brothers (Asa) who are now here singing their way Eastward from their new home in Minnesota, informed me that he had been singing along four hundred miles through Minnesota and Iowa, taking grain for music wherever cash was unattainable, and has done very well by it. In one instance a farmer drove up with eight bushels of corn in a sleigh and his wife and six children seated thereon, saying 'We have no money, but we all want to hear you, and corn is the best we can give you.' He accepted the corn very gladly, and gave eight twenty-five cent tickets in exchange for it, and sang it out. In every such case, his landlord or some neighboring miller took the grain to sell as soon as possible and return him the net proceeds. He and his brothers will sing their way back through the same region next April, taking grain wherever cash cannot be had, and turning or shipping it as may be advisable in each case.'

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE.... FEB. 18, 1858.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. P. Palmer, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this Paper and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Scollay's Building, Court street, Boston: Tribune Building, New York: N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia: S. W. corner North and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

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WOOD.

Those who propose to bring us wood are requested not to delay, as the sleighing may compel them to disappoint us when it is too late to supply ourselves elsewhere.

Farmer's Club.

Night bitter cold; discussion warm; attendance good. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Maxham:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Club, the best way to rear a thrifty and permanent orchard, is by procuring healthy and well formed seedling trees of native growth, and grafting the branches during the second, third and fourth years after transplanting; and that we recommend this process to the farmers of Maine, as the only means of arresting the ruin that now threatens this branch of business.

The design of the resolution was to elicit inquiry and draw out facts, rather than to mark a definite conclusion. Mr. Crowell, of the West Waterville nursery, attributed the general failure of young orchards to want of proper care, rather than to fault in the choice of trees. He preferred the stock grafted trees because they produced fruit earlier, and believed that those who should begin an orchard on the plan contemplated by the resolution must content themselves with raising fruit for the next generation, rather than for themselves. Considerable dissent from his views was expressed by several persons; and in a brisk and lively conversation which followed, much practical light was thrown upon the subject of orcharding.

Mr. W. B. Marston inquired whether the popular custom of cutting off the tap-root of young trees before transplanting, was not injurious. It was replied, that the custom was established by nurserymen, so far as to pass without question. In reply to a question, Mr. Crowell stated that when once cut off close, as was the custom, the tap-root never grew again. This part of the subject was dropped at this point; though we believe it deserving of careful investigation. Whether this treatment of the young tree does not inflict permanent injury, by disabling it from standing firmly against the wind, and depriving it of the means of reaching down deep for the mineral substances it wants, is yet an open question, and one of much importance—the practice of interested nurserymen to the contrary notwithstanding. No doubt it is convenient for them, as most of the trees that pass through their hands are taken up several times before they reach a permanent place in the orchard. Let this point be investigated.

The resolution was laid on the table, and E. Maxham and William Dyer appointed a committee to correspond, on this subject, with the secretary of the Board of Agriculture—who is an extensive and experienced nurseryman.

By invitation, the Club meet on Friday evening at the house of Joseph Percival. Subject of discussion, "Winter Feeding and Care of Stock."

Thanks—to our old friend and townsman, Gen. Solon S. Simons, of California, for interesting public documents from the State legislature, of which he is a member. It does us good to learn that his merits are appreciated in his adopted State—or rather the State he has contributed to make. From the legislative chart we read, "Solon S. Simons, from Maine in 1851, farmer, aged 47, married, democrat, of Santa Clara." That's the man. Take our "grip," brother Simons—the honest man's grip. Now let us remind you of an evening in '47, when at your own generous fireside we told you of the discovery of gold by one Capt. Sutter, away in the wilds of California. Stick a pin there—look a moment—and then "slide your eye along" the brief space of ten years, and behold the great State of California, with its flourishing commerce, its great cities, its glittering wealth, and its excellent republican government! Is there not a "a Divinity that shapes our ends?" Give us your "grip"—and may God bless you, old friend!

Giants.—A letter writer who details the Washington fight, says that two of the "three Washburns" are physical giants, though the third is but a pigmy in size. We know not how large the great men of our nation appear at a near view, but at this distance some of them certainly look very small. That many of them are estimated by girth, as we fix the value of oxen, no doubt. The "pigmy" Washburn must be "our Israel;" but if the Southern bully who collars him don't cry for help we engage the North will not interfere. His constituents did not take his girth or inspect his fists, but they carefully weighed his head and heart, and decided the general "measure of the man;" and the result is that their pigmy is already one of the leading men in Congress. If some of his opponents could convert their bellies into brains, they would meet him to much better advantage.

The Weather for a week past has been steadily clear and cold. Sleighing continues good and business as lively as the hard times admit.

Flour.—See the advertisement of J. Crosby. He promises better qualities at lower prices. Go and see if he does so. We guess he means what he says.

OUR TABLE.

Westminster Review.—Contents of the January number—African Life, Spirits and Spirit Rapping, Morayshire, Shelley, The Religious Weakness of Protestantism, The Crisis and its Causes, The English in India, State Tampering with Money and Banks. Contemporary Literature.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 54 Goldstreet, New York. *Terms of subscription*—For any one of the four Reviews $3 per annum; any two Reviews $5; any three Reviews $7; all four Reviews $8; Blackwood's Magazine $3; Blackwood and three Reviews $9; Blackwood and the four Reviews $10—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the U. States will be but 24 cents a year for 'Blackwood,' and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is a beautiful number and the beauty of its embellishments is fully paralleled by the excellence of its literature. 'The Mother's Blessing' is truly a beautiful picture and very touching in sentiment. while the fashion plate is without a rival, and the knick-knacks—patterns and designs—past numbering. Great as is the popularity of this work, its circulation is constantly increasing, and when we consider how great is the return for the subscription price, we do not wonder that such is the fact. No lady can afford to do without it. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at $3 a year.

Littell's Living Age—The articles in Nos. 716 and 717 are few in number, but of course longer than usual. The principal are—St. Augustine—Orator of the Ancient Church, Old Saint Ann's Gateway, Hunger and Thirst, Hindoo Emigrants. The Bells of Botreux—a legend. Hashish, China, the conclusion of The Interpreter, A Way to End the Mormon War, The Utah Question, Meteoric Stones. The poetry is good and the short articles interesting. Published weekly by Littell, Son & Co., Boston, at $6 a year, and sent free of postage.

Graham's Magazine—The March number is filled with rich and racy reading and the embellishments are very pretty. The Editor's Easy Talk is spicy, as usual, and the Lady's Work Table presents many rare attractions for the fair patrons of this work. Published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at $3 a year.

Lady's Home Magazine.—'Neapolitan Peasants,' a very pretty steel engraving, ornaments the March number; also a beautiful fashion plate, with patterns and designs for ottomans, cushions, collars, morning robe, children's dresses, infant's shoe, caps, headdresses, handkerchief borders, slippers, &c., &c. The reading matter is pure and high-toned, and altogether such as can be safely commended to a wife, daughter, sister or friend. Published by T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, at $2 a year.

Maine Legislature.

The legislative mill is busily at work, and whatever goes into the hopper is bound to come out in some shape. The only indication of "shutting down" that we can discover is an order offered in the House, assigning March 10th for final adjournment; but this was laid on the table.

In the House, leave to withdraw has been granted on petition for amendment to constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the legislature.

The committee to investigate certain charges against Oliver L. Currier, County Attorney of Franklin County, make a report completely exhonerating him.

The bill relating to solemnization of marriages was passed to be engrossed on Friday.

The Resolve authorizing the procuring of a statue of Gen. Knox has been indefinitely postponed.

In Senate, the Reform School commitee have made a lengthy report, which is to be printed.

The petition of Geo. K. Jewett and others to be incorporated as Aroostook Railroad Company has been referred. Also petition for change of location of Skowhegan Bank.

An Insolvent Bill has been reported. The following is a brief abstract of its provisions:

The bill provides that the courts of Probate shall be constituted courts of Insolvency, thro' whose action the estates of insolvent debtors shall be equally distributed among their creditors.

If an individual becomes insolvent after the passage of this act, and by its provisions his estate is distributed among his creditors, he shall have a discharge, if his assets pay fifty per cent. on his indebtedness.

If a person who is now insolvent, assigns his property under the provisions of this act, his assets shall be distributed among such of his creditors as file their claims, and such claims shall be forever barred; and he shall be exempted from arrest on any demand then existing against him. But if any creditor who did not file his claim commences a suit against him the debtor may then go into chancery, and his assets shall be distributed among his creditors, both old and new, and a discharge granted.

The bill also provides for several penalties against any frauds committed under it.

The Seed, the Stock, and the Graft.

The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the last number of the Horticulturist, written by Wm. Mundie, Landscape Gardener, Hamilton, Canada West. Allusion was made to this article in the report of the Farmers' Club last week, and thinking some might be curious to know more of the theories broached, we copy the gist of it.

Without attributing other defects than those of the present routine of practice, and of course, a desire on the part of nurserymen and tree growers to raise as large a quantity at as cheap a rate, and in as short a time as possible, I consider that there is a very great oversight in the present mode of propagating and raising fruit-trees, and which, in my opinion, lies in the indiscriminate way in which the stocks (or seedling trees to graft upon) are raised and used. For instance, in the case of apples, if a cider-mill is near, a quantity of seeds are very readily obtained; but such seeds are probably from fifty or one hundred varieties, most of them having pedigrees, connections, relations, differences, and affinities to others, and to and from each other, inextricable beyond all calculation. They are sown and grown, of course, indiscriminately, and the further probability is, that many of them may be already hybridized with, and allied to, the sorts which will be grafted or budded on them, and presuming that the stock exercises a most decided influence on the graft, and also on the quality of the fruit, but, more especially, on the health and productiveness or unproductiveness of the trees, and that, notwithstanding the goodness or productive quality of the sort which may have been grafted from, such indiscriminate amalgamation as this must be detrimental and deteriorating.

Some practical nurserymen say, that by the root-grafting system, the unsuitableness of stocks to grafts is done away with, from the graft itself rooting into the soil. I am of a different opinion, because I think that the rooting of the graft rather aggravates the difficulty than otherwise, as, then, there will be two distinct sources through which the tree will be supplied with sap, the amalgamation of which may be very injurious to either health, growth, productiveness, or quality. With other fruits which come under the process of budding or grafting (as with the apple), the procedure has been pretty much the same, and need not be enlarged on.

I have been led to believe that the indiscriminate manner in which seedling stocks are raised, reduces the productiveness, the size, the flavor, and also, in a very great degree, the constitutional health and vigor (or hardiness) of many of our fruit-trees, to be, in a great measure, a matter of chance, dependent as to whether any particular sorts of grafts may happen to have been put upon stocks suited to them; and I suppose there will be but very few who will think otherwise than that their chance of being so placed would be but very slender indeed.

As a commencement to improvement, the adaptation of properly bred stocks to the various sorts which it may be wished to grow, might be the first aim; and, in my opinion, the nearer thorough bred (borrowing a term) or bred as nearly as possible in a direct and pure line from the crab-apple, pear, or plum, &c., so much the more likely are we to have success in producing healthy, hardy trees, and clean, handsome and high flavored fruit.

California Legislature. — Maine is well represented in this body. In addition to Gen. Simons, we find in the Senate, Sam'l Soule, trader; and in the Assembly, Cyrus Palmer, machinist, and Caleb Burbank, lawyer—all republicans and all hailing from the city of San Francisco. They are all from this vicinity, too, and their names are doubtless familiar to many of our readers. Mr. Burbank is a native of Belgrade, was educated at Waterville College, and we well remember him as the kindest and most efficient teacher that ever presided in our alma mater—the old yellow school house on the Common, (peace to its ashes.)

Firemen's Assemblies.—The first and second of the course of Assemblies being given by Waterville Engine Co. have been well attended,—and their excellent management thus far promises a good time on Friday evening, for which another is appointed. The course is to consist of four assemblies.

Putting the blame where it properly belongs.—Brother Witherell, of the Dexter Gem, in apologizing for the late appearance of his paper last week, says:—

"This issue of the Gem has been delayed a few days by the non-arrival of paper whereon to print it—the said paper being delayed by the non-reception of cash for the same, by the maker—the said tardiness being chargeable, principally, to the delinquency of some of our subscribers.

Farmer's Club in Winslow.—The farmers of Winslow have organized a Club, with promising indications of usefulness. Their meeting last evening, Wednesday, was at the house of Mr. Benj. C. Paine. Hereafter we hope to report some of their good sayings.

"Hoss Wool!"—"What d'ye ask for hoss wool?" bawled one of our village boys the other day, to one of the "fancies," as he drove along his sheared horse. Fancy cracked his whip and looked sheepish, as though he didn't like to be twitted of his folly. Laugh about hoops or moustaches, calico balls for the relief of the poor, or girl-teams to haul wood to the minister; but let the man who shears his horse in a cold winter keep his mouth shut. Fortunately for him the "hoss wool" will grow out again.

Revival.—There continues to be a good degree of religious interest in the several churches of this place, and a considerable number of conversions are reported in Fairfield.

Festival.—The installation of officers of Waterville Masonic Lodge drew a crowded house on Tuesday evening. Mr. Leonard's address was one of the good hits which he never fails to make on similar occasions; leaving his audience nothing to find fault with but its brevity. The close attention of the audience indicated not only good will towards the institution, but respect for the worthy men who illustrate its character and principles among us.

A favorable winter this, for the contractor for highways. The labor of shovelling thro' snow-drifts has been hardly worth mentioning. May his good luck continue.

Be careful, ye who hitch your horses at posts by the sidewalks, to give them a short tether. A long one tempts them to practice the circular tricks they have learned at the fair; and it is a pretty good sleigh that endures winding more than once round a stone post. The Major owns that his fail.

The New Haven Riot.—A letter from New Haven says:—

"The feud between students and 'townies,' as they are called, is bitter, and of long standing. Several circumstances have of late exaggerated this feeling of hostility, though no one has apprehended an affray which might result so seriously as that which has just occurred. By an unfortunate coincidence, one of the boarding 'clubs,' made up of Juniors, has its rooms on the corner of High and Elm streets, but a few steps from the engine house of Company No. 2. In the fight four pistol-shots were fired, as the firemen allege, by the students, wrenches, irons, &c., from the engine house, being used freely on the other side.—One shot only took effect, wounding William Miles, the steward of the hose company, which occupies the same building with the engine company, the ball entering the right hip, passing through the bone, and lodging in the abdominal cavity. Knives were freely used, but no other person was seriously injured. As soon as it was found the students were armed, the firemen retreated to their engine house.—The students withdrew into the College yard and gathered in an excited crowd in front of the Lyceum. Those acknowledged as leaders among them were proceeding to organize for attack or defence as the case might be. Reports that the firemen were getting out cannon to attack the College buildings, served to increase the feeling. By the energetic efforts of some members of the Faculty, particularly Prof. Thacher, the students were induced to disperse and keep in their rooms, thus removing any chance for increased excitement on their side."

Happy Nancy.

There once lived in an old brown cottage, so small that it looked like a chicken coop, a solitary woman. She was thirty years of age, tended her little garden, knit and spun for a living. She was known everywhere, from village to village, by the cognomen of "Happy Nancy." She had no money, no family, no relatives, she was half-blind, quite lame and very crooked. There was no comeliness in her, yet there, in that homely deformed body, the great God who loves to bring strength out of weakness, had set his royal seal.

"Well Nancy, singing again!" would the chance visitor say, as he lounged at her door.

"La! yes, I'm forever at it. I don't know what people will think," she would say with her sunny smile.

"Why, they'll think as they always do, that you are very happy."

"La! that's a fact, I am just as happy as the day is long."

"I wish you'd tell me your secret. Nancy; you are all alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant surrounding you—what's the reason you are so happy?"

"Perhaps its because I havn't got any body but God," replied the good creature, looking up. "You see, rich fellows like you, depend upon their families and houses; they've got to keep thinking of their business, of their wives and children; they're always mighty afraid of trouble ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see, 'cause I leave it all to the Lord. I think, well, if he can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars shining night after night, make my garden things come up the same, season after season, he can sartainly take care of such a poor simple thing as I am—and you see, I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me."

"Well, but Nancy, suppose a frost should come after your trees are all in blossom, and your little plants out, suppose—

"But I don't suppose; I can never suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right. That's what makes your people so unhappy—you're all the time *supposing*. Now why can't you wait till the supposed time comes, as I do, and then make the best of it?"

"Ah! Nancy, it's pretty certain you'll get to heaven, while many of us with all our wisdom, will have to stay out."

"There, you're at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head, "always looking out for some black cloud. Why, if I were you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him right into my heart—he'll do you a despirit sight of mischief."

She was right; we do take the demon of care, of distrust, of melancholy foreboding, of ingratitude, right into our hearts, and we pet and cherish the ugly monsters till we assimilate to their likeness. We canker every pleasure with this gloomy fear of the coming ill—we seldom trust that pleasures will enter, or hail them when they come. Instead of that, we smother them under the blanket of misapprehension, and choke them with our misanthropy.

It would be well for us to imitate happy Nancy, "and never suppose." If you see a cloud, don't suppose it's going to rain; if you see a frown, don't suppose a scolding will follow—do whatever your hands find to do, and there leave it." Be more childlike towards the great Father who created you; learn to confide in his wisdom, and not in your own, and above all, wait till the "suppose" comes, and "then make the best of it." Depend upon it, the earth would seem an Eden, if you would follow happy Nancy's rule and never give place in your bosom to imaginary evils.

Cold Bathing,

In summer or winter we detest, except it be to jump into a river, splurge about two or three minutes, and then dress, and walk home as hastily as possible. All animate nature, except the hydric, instinctively shrinks from the application of cold water, if in health. Everybody knows that cold water cannot wash the hands clean, and yet whole tomes are scribbled about the purifying effects of cold water.—Cold water kills more than it cures. Hundreds of children are killed every year by fanatical mothers, sousing them in cold water every day.

The ordinary use of a bath-tub is an indecency. A great deal of stuff is printed about the bathing habits of the ancients, about the Eastern nations, and their love of the bath.—What if they did love it? The average of human life is shorter, by many years, among the Eastern people than among the Western. People talk glibly about the bathing habits of *Eastern nations*, and the cleanliness of the Houris, who grace the Turkish harem, and then we essay an imitation in this fashion. A Turk takes a hot bath, we a cold one; we jump into a bath tub, a thing which no decent Turk ever does. We question if there is a single bath tub in all the dominions of the sultan, unless it be the pet property of some water-mad Yankee. A Turk washes himself under a stream of running water, after a vigorous first scrubbing, so that no impure particle, loosened from one part of the body, can, by possibility, come in contact with the body again. We wash ourselves in bath-rooms as cold as Greenland; the Turk cleanses himself in an apartment almost as hot as an oven. We really cannot see how a man can make himself clean in a bath-tub, after the usual fashion.

The sum of the whole matter is this: If we want to cultivate habits of personal cleanliness and health, let us, at rational intervals, say once a week, have a room, in fire time, which shows seventy degrees of Fahrenheit, and with strong soap-suds and hog's hair brush let the whole body be most thoroughly scrubbed, almost as effectually as if we were rubbing a grease-spot out of a plank floor: then let the whole surface be rinsed with warm water, running from the spiggot. When that is done an instantaneous souse in a bath tub, or, better still, a bucket of cold water dashed on the head, falling all over the naked person, and then to wipe dry and dress in two minutes; that, indeed, is a glorious luxury to any grown person, not an invalid. The "taking a bath" requires the exercise of a sound judgment, and that without this it is not unattended with fatal consequences, New Yorkers, especially have recently had some sad lessons, The lovely young wife of our national representative at Rome, went from the dinner table to a warm bath, and died in a few hours. One of our most distinguished lawyers, the district attorney, we believe, was within a year, found dead in his bath-room. Mortimer Livingston, one of New York's noblest merchants, "took a bath one morning, remaining in the water a long time. On coming out he complained of cold over his entire person, and all the means made use of to restore warmth failed. He lingered a while, and died in a few days, aged fifty years," in the very prime of life! Bishop Heber, the author of that charming hymn,

'From Greenland's icy mountains,' etc.

died from the effects of a bath; and how many thousands of children are annually burried into the grave by injudicious washings, we will not hazard to conjecture.

[Hall's Journal of Health.

Man's Destiny.—The appearance of a man upon the scene of being constitutes a new era in creation: the operations of a new instinct come into play—that instinct which anticipates a life after the grave, and reposes implicit faith upon a God alike just and good, who is the pledged 'rewarder of all who diligently seek Him.' And in looking along the long line of being—ever rising in the scale from higher to yet higher manifestations, or abroad on the lower animals, whom instinct never deceives—can we hold that man, immeasurably higher in his place, and infinitely higher in his hopes and aspirations than all that ever went before him should be, notwithstanding, the one grand error in creation—the one painful worker, in the midst of present troubles, a state into which he is never to enter—the befooled expectant of a happy future which he is never to see? Assuredly no. He who keeps faith with His humble creatures—who gives even the bee and dormouse the winter for which they prepare—will to a certainty not break faith with man—with man, alike the deputed lord of the present creation, and the chosen heir to all the future. We have been looking abroad on the old geologic burying grounds, and decyphering the strange inscriptions on their toombs, but there are other burying grounds, and other tombs—solitary churchyards among the hills, where the dust of martyrs lie, and tombs that rise over the ashes of the wise and the good; nor are there wanting, on even the mountains of the perished race, frequent hieroglyphics and symbols of high meaning, which darkly intimate to us, that while their burial yards contain but the debris of the past, we are to regard the others as charged with the sown seed of the future.—[Hugh Miller.

Senator Wade of Ohio, and the Legislature of that State.—The Legislature of Ohio lately passed resolutions on the Kassas question, approving Mr. Buchanan, but condemning Lecompton. In presenting these resolutions to the Senate, Mr. Wade spoke as follows:

'Sir, I have said a good deal on this floor against slavery. I do not like slavery or oppression in any form whatever; but I will say to the South, you have not on your plantations, in my judgment, a more craven-spirited set of people than those who have passed these resolutions. Charity begins at home, and you may reply to me, 'You have slavery in the State of Ohio.' God knows we have. These men instruct us to speak for the brave, generous people of the State of Ohio! Crouching, miserable slaves themselves, they assume to speak for freemen, and to freemen. Of course they need not instruct me how to vote or how to act on this question.'

From 'New England Ministers' (a review of a recent book by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany,) are the following:

'Parson Deane, of Portland, was a precise man, and always appeared in the clerical regalia of the time, with powdered wig, cocked hat, gown, bands. Parson Hemmenway went about with just such clothes as he happened to find convenient, without the least regard to the conventional order.

Being together on a council, Dr. Deane playfully remarked—

'The ferryman, Brother Hemmenway, as we came over, hadn't the least idea you were a clergyman. Now I am particular always to appear with my wig on.'

'Precisely,' said Dr. Hemmenway; I know it is well to bestow abundant honor on the part that lacketh.'

The following relates to the celebrated Dr. Bellamy:

'A young minister who made himself conspicuous for a severe and denunciatory style of preaching, came to him one day to inquire why he did not have more success, 'Why, man,' said the doctor, 'can't you take a lesson of the fisherman? How do you go to work, if you want to catch a trout? You get a little hook and a fine line, you bait it carefully and throw it in as gently as possible, and then you sit and wait and humor your fish till you can get him ashore. Now you get a great cod hook and rope line, and thrash it into the water, and bawl out, 'Bite or be damned!

The doctor himself gained such a reputation as an expert spiritual fisherman, that some of his parishioners, like experienced old trout, played shy of his hook, though never so skillfully baited.

'Why. Mr. A., said he to an old farmer in his neighborhood, 'they tell me you are an Atheist. Don't you believe in the being of a God?'

'No,' said the man.

'But, Mr. A., let's look into this. You believe that the world around us exists from some cause?'

'No, I don't!'

'Well, then, at any rate, you believe in your own existence?'

'No, I don't!'

'What! not believe that you exist your self?'

'I tell you what, doctor,' said the man, 'I a'n't going to be twitched up by any of your syllogisms, and I tell you I *don't* believe anything,—and I'm not going to believe anything!'

Butter.—Many a good woman is blamed for making poor butter. The fault is not wholly hers. Feed cows on leeks, and ergot, and sour wild grass, and to ask a woman to make good butter and cheese from the milk, is worse than the requirement of a tale of brick, without furnishing straw or clay either. With such material no woman can make good butter.

The garlic is no worse than the others, except that the flavor is more perceptible. The poison in the others is worse, because unseen and therefore not guarded against. Sweet butter cannot be made from milk impregnated with garlic, poisoned with ergot, soured by wild grass, or heated with a feverish cow. Show us a farmer, that by good cultivation has drained his swales, destroyed the poison in the soil that causes ergot and sour grass, whose cows crop only the sweet grasses, and flowers that give fragrance to the meadow, and we will show you, in his kitchen, a woman that makes good butter.

A Case of Witchcraft.—Mrs. Gretchen Luckstein, a German lady, complained that her eldest son Gotlieb, had been bewitched by a neighbor of hers, an old woman named Catharine Griederman, who practices the art of fortune-telling by the cards, and is believed thro'-out the whole neighborhood to be a powerful enchantress. She keeps a 'stygian pug,' or familiar imp in the shape of an ugly little black dog which about two weeks ago bit Gotleib's heel as he was passing Mrs. Freiderman's door, and Gotlieb proved the mortality of the cur on the spot by killing him with a kick of his heavy boot.

'Soon after dat,' said Mrs. Luckstein in court, 'Gotleid gave up his place in der schop vere he vorked, and now he do noting but set still and roasht his shins py der stove. He say it make him feel mush pad, shust to think apout doing any work at all.'

'And was he fond of work before?' asked the magistrate.

'Vell—nicht,' answered Mrs. L. 'He vash never care much apout it; but since old Katreen Freiderman petwitched him and the new lager beer saloon was opened at de corner, he shust smokes his pipe and trinks all der time.'

The magistrate replied that, in his opinion, it might do the young man more good to be set to work; for by his mother's own statement, it appeared that he was bewitched chiefly by lager and laziness. A very good charm to break this sort of spell, (he added,) was to apply a good stout hickory stick to the patient's shoulders. But Mrs. Luckstein hearing these suggestions with much disgust, persisted in her demand that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of the supposed sorceress. This being refused, she left the office, muttering her conviction that nobody can be safe from diabolical enchantment while it is connived at by the public authorities.—[Philadelphia Press.

Mexico.—Since the war with the United States the Mexican Republic has tried three experiments in the way of government. The first was that of Herrera and Arista, which lasted from the peace of 1848 to Jan. 6, 1853, when Arista, an honest man, a sincere patriot and a wise statesman, at last yielded to the fatal power of circumstances and the greedy factions that surrounded him, and went into exile, where he died. Next came the experiment of despotism under Santa Anna, a charlatan and a braggart, if there ever was one, who clothed himself in regal state and titles till he and they were suppressed by the sturdy old mountaineer, Alvarez. On August 9, 1855, Santa Anna, for the third or fourth time, abdicated and fled the country, which he had not known how to govern. Finally, we have seen the moderate democratic administration of Comonfort, who was put into power on Dec. 10, 1855, and has in turn been compelled to abandon the impracticable task and seek safety in a foreign country.

This result has long been probable. It is, we think, impossible to deny that, on the whole, Comonfort has borne himself well in the final struggle; but the forces combined against him were too powerful and active to allow him much room for hope. There was the natural restlessness of a decaying State, in which the people are ready to believe that any change will be for the better; there was the ambition of a score of rival generals, whose advancement required a revolution; and above all, the enormous power of the church, which the President had defied, and at whose political preponderance he had struck an unpardonable blow in the secularization of the church lands. To this power and its purposes all other causes became subservient. In order to resist it Comonfort made himself Dictator, but in vain. After an ardent struggle, lasting now for some four months, the latter half of which has been marked by actual civil war, he has at last met the fate of Mexican rulers, and is a fugitive.

The triumphant clerical party has set up in his stead a new man. Indeed, it is hardly possible for any man, except he is a miracle of force and genius, to govern Mexico for any length of time. With a half savage and ignorant people, an exhausted treasury, difficult foreign complications, pressing debts, and an army of hungry and unscrupulous generals, no government can long endure. But whatever the future may have in store for Mexico, and whatever errors Comonfort may have committed, he will forever have the glory of accomplishing, what none of his predecessors dared attempt, the transfer of more than a fifth of the whole territory of Mexico, and that its best tilled and most populous portion, from the feudal tenure of the church to the possession of private owners and cultivators. For this act his countrymen will hereafter remember him with gratitude, though for the moment they may regard him with a very different feeling.—[New York Tribune.

Singular Medical Facts.—Professor Timothy Childs relates in the American Medical Monthly, a curious case of fatal apoplexy of the cerebellum. In the Summer of 1853, a young lady, aged 19, in taking care of her sister's infant, amused it by shaking her own head rapidly and violently a great number of times. Faintness and vomiting followed, and she was confined to her bed several days. On going out again, she could not walk without staggering. Various prescriptions were used; none relieved her, except that a seton was thought temporarily to do some good. In December, 1854, Dr. C. found she could not walk without help, and was growing rapidly blind; there was constant dull pain in the region of the occiput, bowels torpid, &c. A seton in the nape of the neck and a mild course of protiodide of mercury improved the vision for a time, but entire blindness followed, and in January, 1855, a general convulsion took place, in a second attack of which she died, with intellect unaffected. Autopsy revealed 'an old hardened clot of blood, of the size of a large walnut, in the centre of the cerebellum, bathed in nearly two ounces of yellow serum inclosed in a cyst.' The other organs were healthy.

A medical man named Salle, practicing in medicine, was completing the operation of tracheotomy, which he had undertaken upon a child suffering from putrid sore throat. Dr. Salle, who was only twenty-nine years of age, seeing the trachea quickly filling with blood, put his lips to the wound, and drew by inspiration the fluid ready to choke the child. The next day, the same putrid state of the fauces and the tonsils appeared in M. Salle, and forty-eight hours afterwards he died, in spite of the efforts made by his colleagues to save their noble-minded friend's life.

Has Slavery Improved the Negro?—One of the favorite arguments for the system of American slavery of late is, that it has improved the African race. Poor as the argument is at best, it is likely to be spoiled by facts. The missionaries of Jamaica testify that they find more truthfulness, more nobility of character among the native Africans who are brought to Jamaica than among those who were born in Jamaica, and enjoyed all the *elevating* influences of slavery. In a late number of the American Missionary we find other testimony of the same kind. Rev. Mr. Wil M. D., missionary of the United Brethren, writing from Africa says:

'I am pleased to be able to state that the natives here are far superior to the negroes of our country. It has been claimed by some that slavery, as it is in the United States, has elevated the negro, but this is a great mistake. The British Consul, Handson, heretofore spoken of, is an equal for any of our statesmen in diplomacy. He is a very fine scholar, and is said to be an excellent speaker, which, judging from his ability in conversation, I believe to be true. Well, he is a native of this coast. I have seen as many variations of the faces and intellectual appearances of the people here as in our own land. We have all the peculiarities in the native negro here that you have among the Anglo-Saxons in America. Christ has humble and faithful followers here as well as in other parts of the world. There are those in Africa who have a faith that would put to shame the faith of one half the professors of America.'

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POST OFFICE NOTICE—WATERVILLE.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Western Mail leaves daily at	10.32 A.M.	Closes at 10.20 A.M.
Augusta " " "	9.45 "	" 9.30 "
Eastern " " "	4.29 P.M.	" 4.15 P.M.
Skowhegan " " "	4.53 "	" 4.45 "
Norridgewock, &c. "	5.00 "	" 4.50 "
Belfast Mail leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	8.00 A.M.	" 7.45 A.M.

Office Hours—from 7 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

A MOTHER'S CARE.

A mother, when she, like a star,
Sets into heaven before us,
From that bright home of love all pure,
Still minds and watches o'er us.

ARTISTIC SENSIBILITY.—In Paris recently a lady called upon a milliner and requested her to get her up a hat for a court visit. 'Madame,' replied the milliner, with the air of an offended artist, 'I could not do it, were you to offer me a thousand francs. I do not feel inspired to-day.'

It is stated that James Russell Lowell is the editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

A Mobile paper, in endeavoring to show that New England factory girls are worse off than Southern slaves, represents the overseers as driving them to their labor 'with strap in hand,' and says, 'the slightest inattention or disobedience is punished by the inevitable thong!' And this malicious falsehood is copied by a Maine paper without a word of dissent!

FIRE IN ELLSWORTH.—The dwelling-house, stable and contents belonging to Mr. Ivory Joy, of Ellsworth, were consumed by fire on Tuesday the 7th inst, Loss $2000, insured for 1000.

A SLICE OF HAM.—'I'll thank you for an elegant extract from Bacon.'

ORIGINAL DEFINITION.—A little boy in Cambridge describes snoring as '*letting off sleep*.'

The Lancaster (Pa.) Express says that the memoranda or programme of defense, in a recent case, of a lawyer residing in that city, was picked up in the court room, one point of which was as follows —'Look at the woman (the defendant) and then make a speech to make her cry!' The best of the joke is that he did it!

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit bills of the denomination of $5, on the Globe Bank, Boston, are in circulation. The signatures of the bills are engraved.

There is now a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and among the names mentioned, in connexion with the appointment, is that of H. W. Paine, Esq., recently of Hallowell and now of Boston.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—'Why is it,' said Mr T., a distinguished lawyer of a city of New England, to his friend, Dr. H., a clergyman of high reputation in the same place, 'why is it that you ministers, who are professedly the light of the world, are always quarreling with each other; while we lawyers, wicked as we are represented to be, are remarkable for our courtesy, and seldom disagree among ourselves?'

'Is it possible that so fine and classical a scholar as yourself, Mr. T., should be under the necessity of asking that question? Hear what an answer Milton gives you:

'Devil, with devil damned,
Firm concord hold; Men, only, disagree.'

NABBED.—Henry Philbrook, residing on an island near Rockland, recently hired a horse and wagon at Rockland, to go to Belfast. He proceeded to Lincolnville, at which place he endeavored to dispose of the team, but did not succeed. Thence he went to Searsmont, where he sold them. But the owners, in the meantime, had got wind of the transaction, and were after the scamp. They caught him in Searsmont, and recovered the team. Philbrook was lodged in jail.

Bills of the Atlantic Bank, Hartland, and of the Derry Bank, N. H. are thrown out by the Suffolk.

Lewis Baker, who killed Bill Poole, and was pursued to the Canary Islands and arrested, has been discharged from bail. So things go at the metropolis.

The dwelling house owned by Daniel W. Starbird, in Farmingdale, near the Gardiner line, was destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock last Wednesday morning. The house had been some time unoccupied.

The extensive saw mills, &c. belonging to the 'Vassalboro Company,' at Seven Mile Brook, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, 4th inst., together with a small amount of lumber. Loss estimated at $6,000—partially insured.

THE WASHBURN BROTHERS—The Albany Journal, in an article on the Washburns in Congress, says—'Israel has served four terms, Elihu three, and Cadwallader two—including the present. Not less remarkable than many other incidents in the lives of these brothers, are the majorities by which they were chosen. Israel's was 4,205, Elihu's 11,843, Cadwallader's 9,871! And they deserved every vote they received'

The Gardiner *Journal* says that Michael Hildreth, of that place, was seriously injured on Friday last by being pressed between a load of wood and a tree. His collar bone was broken and the flesh badly bruised. He will not probably be able to resume his usual occupation for several weeks,

The atrocious proposition is again before the Virginia Legislature to banish or enslave all the free people of color.

A four year old colt, belonging to Wyman & Chase, of Dover, was lately sold for $500. Maine produces valuable horses, as well as other superior stock.

Father Sawyer, of Bangor, the venerable preacher who has now reached his 104th year, has just received from Government a land warrant for 160 acres, for military services in the revolutionary war.

John W. Farmer, of No. 47 Ludlow St., New York, a benevolent-minded individual, has fitted up an extensive dining saloon at his residence, to feed gratuitously all the hungry who may call upon him. The establishment has been in operation several days and the average number of hungry ones calling is 700 per day. They go up to the table and are helped to bread, soup, potatoes, ham and beef.

We learn from the Bath *Tribune* that on Friday last, a young man, named Albert Swett, of Georgetown, while loading his gun, which was loaded with a ball, brought it down suddenly to the floor with the muzzle at his left eye, when the gun immediately discharged, the ball and powder entering the eye, passing through the brain and coming out at the crown of the head. Dr. Stockbridge, of Bath, was called to examine the case, but thought the lad could not recover.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—We have seen a new hose coupling, invented by a young man in Cambridge, which must inevitably supersede all those formerly used. It can be adjusted easily and instantaneously. No screw is used and therefore 'spanners' are unnecessary in adjusting the joint, which by this arrangement is made perfectly tight. When we remember that a minute saved in attacking a fire at the outset, is often worth thousands of dollars, such an invention must be considered extremely valuable.—*Boston Herald*

A large wooden building on Center street, Bangor, owned by Mr. Chapin Humphrey, and occupied by him as an establishment for pulling and packing wool, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. There was a large quantity of wool and skins in the building, a small portion of which only was saved. The loss is estimated at about $5000. Insurance, $600 on the building and $1000 on the stock.

GARROTERS IN PORTLAND.—Mr. James P. Slade, of the firm of Grant & Slade, was passing up Congress street on Saturday night, a little past 12 o'clock, and when opposite the Union Church, was met by three men, whose faces were concealed by masks. One of the three approached Mr. Slade, and suddenly with a small knife or dirk, stabbed him in the chest, cutting through his clothing, and inflicting a slight wound in the flesh. Mr. Slade immediately attacked his assailant, and kicked him violently, when the other two men threw a small cord or strap over his head, and drew it tight around his neck until he was chocked, when they rifled his wallet, containing about $20, with which they all immediately decamped

William Blasdell, a verdant son of Maine, hailing from New York, being in Boston, fell in with Angeline Williams, and went with her, 'as the fool goeth to the correction of the stocks,' to her home in North street, where he was robbed of $725.

ÆSTHETICAL.—We often hear sermons resembling a speech described in the following item. No one could understand them, and this must have been the reason; they were too æsthetical. Speaking of an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Pulsford at the laying of the corner stone of a new church in Edinburgh, the News says:

"Mr. Pulsford then delivered a speech containing much suggestive matter, and evincing *high æsthetic susceptibilities* but deficient from want of time of that *exact definition of representative æsthetics* which is so essential for a general audience."

Later from Europe.

The Niagara, which arrived at Halifax Feb. 13, brings three days later intelligence but nothing of importance. We select the following items:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Numerous deputations had waited on Palmerston to urge immediate abolition of church rates, but they met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted indignant resolutions, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

The Leviathan had been pushed 25 feet off the ends of the launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and was expected to float by the 30th or 31st.

The London Advertiser asserts that the India bill will not be near so sweeping as generally believed and as at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress this year. If not withdrawn, it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur of yesterday contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of honor which has been elicited, not only from all parts of France and every class of population, but from Foreign ports and nations, and claims congratulations which the Emperor has received as proofs of affection for the imperial family, and dynasty, as well as for their majesties personally.

The army of the Line is to be divided under five great commands, confided to Marshals, Castellane, Bosquet, Pellessier, Canrobert, and Vaillant, and having their general quarters at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse, and Tours.

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor were worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. Zouaves almost regret that they had not an opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner, and the address of the 82d regiment contains the following sentence: 'And if your majesty wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to design the 82d regiment as a part of the advance guard of this army.' Adresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the Moniteur has omitted some of the paragraphs.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, announcing the intention of Government to put down all religious controversy in the French press.

Latest correspondents of the Times reports no further measures of repression will be directed against the press.

Addresses from the army continue to appear in the Moniteur, and many call violently for leave to pursue the conspirators to their haunts.

INDIA.—The correspondence from Calcutta to Dec. 24th adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic dispatches which anticipate the mail.

CHINA.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Canton River under date of December 16th, says that Yeh had returned an insolent answer to the ultimatums of the English and French plenipotentiaries, and the two forces would, in a few days, attack Canton.

Elgin's demand was of the most temperate character, and asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports; its gates opened to commerce; compensation given for damage done to British merchants; and the occupation of the Honan acquiesced in as a material guarantee until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong Kong says that Yeh's answer to Elgin, couched in sarcastic vein, tells his Lordship that the question of treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by a decree of the Emperor; also, that Sir George Bonham was made Baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Elgin to follow his example, and that, as to compensation, Yeh has demanded on the English government for losses suffered by the Chinese. A few days before this answer, Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city. Yeh replied he would meet him outside the city, but said that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

Paris papers publish accounts from Cochin China and Tonquin to 15th of November.—Persecutions of Christians continued with unparalleled violence. The country was also in a state of the greatest confusion.

RUSSIA.—It is said that Russia intends to restore all the marine stations on the Circassian Coast, but on a new system which will evade a treaty with Paris. A new Sebastopol is in contemplation.

News Over the Wires.

TO BE HELD FOR CONFIRMATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Feb.* 11.—(New York Herald correspondence.)—The Republicans are very indignant at the construction of the Kansas Committee. They allege that the speaker has appointed the very best men on the Democratic side, while on the Republican side, with one or two exceptions, he has selected those least acquainted with the subject. It is rumored this evening that a resolution will be offered discharging the committee, and selecting one by the House. Such a resolution, however, cannot be carried. A Democratic Senatorial Caucus was held this morning in the ante-room of the Senate. After a consultation relative to the business before Congress, and the Kansas question in particular, and without coming to any conclusion, they adjourned to meet on Monday next. Broderick and Stuart were present at the caucus. These Senators were informed that in future no Senators inimical to the Kansas policy of the administration would be expected to attend any caucus of Democratic Senators; in fact, Douglas, Broderick and Stuart are read out of the party.

(Times correspondence.) Much indignation is expressed at Orr's arrangement of the select committee on Kansas. In view of the closeness of the vote, however, no attempts will be made to force a reconstruction. It is considered probable, however, that Bennett and one or two others will decline serving.

(Courier and Enquirer correspondence) A base Lecompton trick upon Congress has just been discovered. Regent Calhoun now flatly repudiates his pledges to reject the false returns and give certificates to the Free State majority of the election to the Lecompton Legislature. On Monday morning Calhoun sent District Attorney Weir to Harris and Douglas, declaring that the Delaware Crossing returns were fraudulent, and that a Free State majority was elected, and he promised a published statement thereof the next morning. This was done to defeat Harris's motion for the Special Committee with instructions.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, Feb* 12.—(Herald correspondence.) The Investigating Committees will prove to be rather expensive affairs before they get through with them. They have already incurred an expense of $40,000, for which an appropriation is now asked, and they are not half through. They will cost the government $150,000 and effect nothing at last.

(Times correspondence.) I understand that the Lecomptonites are very sanguine that at their caucus to-morrow night they can present a compromise which will satisfy the Douglas men and lead them to cease their resistance. The principal point of the proposition is that Congress shall declare the right of the people of Kansas to change their constitution immediately if they choose.

February, 13.—The Caucus of Democratic Senators held this morning, being an adjourned meeting from Thursday, resolved first to dispose of the army bill, and then to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota, to which will be offered an amendment to admit Kansas at the same time. The bill or amendment to the Minnesota bill for the admission of Kansas, will contain a provision recognizing the right of the people of that State to change their Constitution at any time they please. This proposed clause is intended to meet the objection raised against that provision of the Lecompton Constitution, which prohibits the change of the Constitution till 1864. The bill will pass the Senate by a majority of 8 or 10, certainly. It is expected the bill will be brought up on Tuesday, and nothing else will be done till that is disposed of.

NICARAGUA TREATY.—*New York, Feb.* 14.—The Herald learns from Nicaragua, that the treaty between Yrissarri and our Government had been ratified, and also that the treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had been rejected by the first named republic. These events would, it was thought lead to the renewal of hostilities. There were great rejoicings in Granada on the receipt of the news of the capture of Gen. Walker by the U. S. Naval forces.

BANCROFT ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—*New York, Feb.* 15.—The speech which the Hon. George Bancroft was to have delivered to the anti-Lecompton meeting had it been held on Friday evening, is published this morning. He holds that the Lecompton Constitution has no claim to sovereignty in Kansas, but by usurpation. That it had in no wise the sanction of Congress, nor of the President, nor of the people of Kansas, but was but a cunning device to defraud the people of their sovereignty.

Mr. B. exposed the various frauds committed in the election in Kansas; denies that there is any present danger to the Union, says there is no insurrection or rebellion in Kansas; asserts that the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution have not one square inch of Democratic ground to stand on, and says there is no precedent for enforcing a constitution against the will of the people. The following is the concluding portion of the address:

'The policy of forcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people is neither wise, expedient, nor possible. Principle is the true diviner by which the President of a free people sways the millions and secures majorities for his measures in Congress. The neglect of principle for temporizing expediency always loses the respect of majorities in Congress and out of it. The Ship of State is water logged—throw the Lecompton Constitution overboard. Let principle take the helm, and the barque will spring forward on its way, as in the best years of our Republic. Ours is the cause of peace and order—of true democracy—of Union of freedom.

All good omens are with us. For our part, we are resolved to walk in the central path of humanity, shunning sectionalism and fanaticism on the one hand, and subserviency to dictation on the other. True Democracy inscribes on its banner the rights of the States and the sovereignty of the people. It upholds freedom to the individual in the State—freedom to the State in the Union—and the indefeasible right of the majority, whether in the State or the Territory, calmly, deliberately and undisturbed, to form and accept or reject Constitutions for themselves.'

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—*Washington, Feb.* 14.—[N. Y. Herald Correspondence.] Gen. Houston intends to-morrow to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of assuming the protectorate over the people of Mexico and Central America, inasmuch as they have shown to the whole world that they are incapable of self-government.

[Times correspondence.] It is rumored that an effort will be made in the Senate to establish the previous question, and so force an early vote on the Kansas question, and cut short the exposition of frauds. Calhoun openly repudiates the idea now that he will return the Free State Legislature. He will play the Delaware Crossing game through to the end.

The anti-Lecompton men are not at all dismayed by the attempts of the Administration to patch up a compromise based upon the proposition that Kansas shall be admitted with a proviso declaring the people's right to change the Constitution immediately, if they choose. It is believed that all the Southern Americans and several Southern Democrats would vote against the Administration, coupled with such a condition. I am assured by gentlemen who ought to know, that there is no disposition on the part of the anti-Lecompton Democrats to accept this or any other plan of compromise.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Wolcott, the recreant witness, was this evening transferred to the Marshal of the District of Columbia for confinement in jail, in obedience to the order of the House.

ARREST FOR KIDNAPPING—*New York, Feb* 15.—Among the passengers in the steamer Roanoke, which arrived to-day from Richmond, are Oscar M. Thomas, a Frenchman, and George Anderson, colored, in charge of two New York policemen. The former charged with having kidnapped and abducted the latter, and sold him into slavery.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—*New York, Feb.* 13.—The Star of the West, from Aspinwall, reached her dock at two o'clock. She has 219 passengers, and $1.348,570 in specie.

The news is unimportant.

On the 8th Gov. Johnson delivered his last annual message. Gov. Weller delivered his inaugural the same day. He is opposed to the Vigilance Committee, and will put them down.

There was a slave case in Sacramento; a Mississippian applied for legal authority to take a negro named Archy, who came to California with him, back to Mississippi. Commissioner Johnson dismissed the application, he having no jurisdiction, as Archy did not come as a fugitive to the State. The friends of the Slave sued out a habeas corpus, and Judge Robinson of Sacramento County postponed a decision to the 23d.

TO MAKE COFFEE.—There are various receipts for preparing and refining coffee. The following is the best that has ever come under our view, and is available in all places. Procure your coffee fresh roasted, and not too brown, in the proportion of a quarter of a pound for three persons. Let it be Mocha, and grind it just before using; put it into a basin, and break into it an egg, yolk, white, shell and all; mix it up with a spoon to the consistence of mortar; place it with warm—not boiling—water in the coffee-pot; let it boil up and *break* three times, then stand a few minutes, and it will be as clear as amber, and the egg will give it a rich taste.

A Mobile paper, in endeavoring to show that New England factory girls are worse off than Southern slaves, represents the overseers as driving them to their labor 'with strap in hand,' and says, 'the slightest inattention or disobedience is punished by the inevitable thong!' And this malicious falshood is copied by a Maine paper without a word of dissent!

A Remedy for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters have been tested by scientific men, and proved to combine the most valuable tonic proprieties. Being free from alcohol, no reaction is suffered by the most delicate constitutions.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch preached his farewell discourse on Sunday afternoon, at the Tremont Temple. He lectures before the Bangor Mechanic's Association to-night.

MARKETS.

Waterville Retail Prices.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour	6 50 a 8 50	Beef, fresh	6 a 12
Corn	84 a 90	Pork, fresh	8 a 12
Oats	40 a 42	Pork, salt	10 a 14
Beans	1 25 a 1 50	Round Hog	7 a 8
Eggs	18 a 20	Lard, tried	12 a 12
Butter	18 a 22	Hams	10 a 12
Cheese	10 a 12	Mackerel, best	7 a 8
Apples, best	75 a 1 00	Salt, T. Island	40 a 50
Apples, cooking	50 a 67	Salt, Liverpool	37 a 40
Apples, dried	8 a 10	Molasses	34 a 40
Potatoes	40 a 50	Syrup	50 a 75
Hay, loose	8 00 a 9 00	Turkeys	8 a 10
Rye	1 20 a 1 25	Chickens	7 a 10

Brighton Market.—Feb. 11.

At Market, 950 Beef Cattle, 2400 Sheep, 700 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We quote extra 7 75 a 8 00 first quality 7 25 a 7 50; second 6 50 a 7 00; third 5 25 a 6 25.

Cows and Calves—Sales from $24 to $50.

Sheep—Sales in lots, from $2 00 to $4 50.

Swine—At retail, from 7c to 9c.

New York Market.—Feb. 13.

Flour—State and Western dull; superfine State 4 15 a 4 42; extra State 4 25 a 4 50; common to good extra Western 4 30 a 4 75; Southern dull; mixed to good 4 50 a 4 85; fancy and extra 4 90 a 6 50.

Grain, Wheat—active; Milwaukie club 98 a 1 00;—Western red 1 05 a 1 12; Canadian white 1 18.

Corn, dull; Southern white 67 a 69; do. yellow 66 a a 68.

[By telegraph to the Portland Advertiser.

NOTICES.

Marriages.

In Madison Nov. 18th, Mr. Warren F. Bacon and Miss D. Maria Houghton, both of M; Dec. 26, Mr. W. H. Longley late of Australia and Miss M. Augusta Houghton.

Deaths.

In Canaan, Feb. 4th, of consumption, Miss Lovina, daughter of Timothy Goodridge, aged 20 years 2 months and 27 days.

In Dixmont, Feb. 1, of consumption, Helen V., daughter of F. A. Butman, aged 23 yrs.

In Benton, Feb. 9, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Ruel Holt, aged 37.

In Smithfield, Mrs. Nancy Tuttle, wife of Mr. John Tuttle, aged about 68.

State Agricultural Society Show.

THE Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society, being desirous of obtaining, at an early day, a suitable location in which to hold the annual Show and Fair of said Society for 1858, will receive proposals for accommodation from the different cities and towns of this State desirous of having the exhibition holden within their limits

Proposals must be directed to the Secretary, at Augusta, before the tenth day of March, next or be presented to the Board at their meeting on that day, at the Stanley House, in the city of Augusta, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Per order of the Trustees,
E HOLMES, Sec'y M. S Ag. Soc'y.
Augusta, Feb. 11, 1858. 32

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1858.

SUSANNAH G RICE, Administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the Estate of THOMAS RICE, late of Winslow, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said, deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix 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 second Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

H K BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest, J. BURTON, Register. 32

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the Volunteers and Teamsters in the "Aroostook War," and Soldiers, Seamen and Privateersmen of the war of 1812 and Mexican War, and all who served less than 14 days.

THE subscriber, who for ten years past has been successfully engaged in procuring Land Warrants and Pensions, is now about to make a vigorous effort to obtain Land Warrants for all who served in the "Aroostook War" as volunteers or teamsters. Those who have received a warrant for 40 acres will receive warrants for 120 acres more, if this effort is successful, and the widows or minor children of soldiers who have died, a like quantity.

Also, Land Warrants for all who served as Privateersmen in the war of 1812. An effort will be made to have the present law so amended as to grant Land Warrants to all who were called out and mustered into service in the war of 1812, but who were honorably discharged before having completed 14 days' service, including travel. (He has a complete list of the period of service of every man.) Also, to place on the Pension list for life, all who served during the war of 1812, or Mexican war, or for 12 or 6 months in either of said wars, and for the widows of such as have died.

Will every person having a claim of either of the above description, call on the subscriber without delay, at his office in Bangor, or address him by letter, and their cases and names shall at once be placed upon the list, and shall receive early and prompt attention. No charge whatever made unless a Land Warrant or Pension is obtained.

By enclosing a postage stamp, answer will be returned by next mail, and proper blanks and papers sent. All letters from Post Masters promptly answered. Cases taken in charge where other agents have failed.

CHARLES P. BROWN.
Counsellor at Law and General Agent for procuring Pensions and Bounty Lands, BANGOR, ME.

N. B.—Land Warrants bought at all times, and cash at the highest market prices paid. 3w31

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 1, 1858.

INSTRUCTORS.

I S HAMBLEN, ... Principal.
Miss NAOMI BUNKER, . . . Associate Principal.
SAMUEL HAMBLEN, ... Assistant.
Prof. L. LYNCH, ... Teacher of Music.
Miss F L. ALDEN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting

TERMS:

Languages	$5 00	Drawing and Painting,	extra, 3 to $10
High English	4 50		
Common English	4 00	Music, extra,	6 to $10.

The objects of this Institution will be to furnish the facilities for a thorough and systematic course of preparation for College, and also afford a course of instruction adapted to the wants of pupils fitting themselves for Teachers. Instruction will also be given, by experienced teachers, in all the branches usually pursued in such institutions.

No Scholar taken for less than half a term, and any one remaining longer will be charged with the whole term Tuition to be paid within the eighth week of the term.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts will (for the present) be settled by either of us at the old stand; and all persons having unsettled accounts with us are earnestly requested to call and settle the same forthwith.

JOS. PERCIVAL,
Jan 1, 1858. HOMER PERCIVAL.

The remaining stock of Goods of the late firm will be sold low for cash or country produce, by the subscriber.
H. PERCIVAL.

ST. ALBANS ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Feb. 22, and continue ten weeks, under the charge of

J. SOULE, A. B., . . PRINCIPAL.
Miss SARAH A. WHITE, . . ASSISTANT.
Mrs. SARAH F. MOOR, . . TEACHER OF MUSIC.

TERMS.—Common English $2 50; Higher English $2 92; Languages $3 34.

** No scholar taken for less than half a term.

The Academy building has lately been erected at great expense and on the most improved plan, and facilities, rarely to be found, are afforded for the convenience of the scholars, and for a thorough and systematic course of study.

BOARD reasonable. JAMES FULLER, Sec.
Hartland, Feb. 1, 1858. 3w30

ODD CORNER.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

MEDITATIONS ON A RAILROAD BOND.

It is a very pretty thing
And charmingly engraved;
As neatly gotten up a cheat
As ever broker shaved.
And I have quite a lot of them
All safe and snug at home,
Enough to make a picture-book
As large as Gibbon's Rome.

I know I bought them very cheap,
At only eighty three—
Indeed, we higgled quite a time
Before we could agree;
'What! eighty-three for ten per cents,
Dear sir, you must be crazed—
Yet I shall have to let them go,
For money must be raised.'

Before that very week was out
I thought I smelt a rat!
For I was told that I could buy
For even less than that.
My neighbor bought at seventy-six,
I never asked him how;
But I am very glad to learn
That he has got them now.

Those thousand dollar promises
Are printed by the ream!
And being secured by mortgages,
How very safe they seem.
Moreover, I reserved the right
To change them into shares,
Whose income by-and-by would be
A fortune for my heirs.

The coupons—those delicious things!
How temptingly they look,
As beautifully lithographed
As Olney's Coby book.
Yes, there they are—not one cut off—
The ranks are perfect yet,
And like to be, for all that I
From them shall ever get.

The boy that shows for half a dime
Six rattlesnakes alive,
The other day was urging me
To view his precious hive.
'I say sir—want to see the snakes?
One of 'em's eat a toad;
I'll let you see 'em for a bond
Of that 'ere western road!'

Ah, well the dream is over now,
And so I sit and sigh,
And curse the day when oily tongues
Persuaded me to buy;
I spent my time with tearful eyes,
O'er the delusive shams,
In singing sad lugubrious hymns,
And penitential psalms.

'Tew Hum.' The following is from the letter of an American now traveling in Italy, to the New York Times:—At sunset we reached Gaete. This place abounds in historical interest, and it was here that the Pope found refuge when he fled from the Republic in 1849. Among the legends of the place is one to the effect that he and the King of Naples, who had come to visit him in his exile, went on board, of an American frigate. The commander welcomed them in these terms: 'Pope, how are you? King, how d'ye do?'—'Here, Lieutenant Jones, you speak French; *parley-vous* with the Pope, while the King and I go down and have a drink. King, *come on!*'

The ladies say, they are opposed to "stopping the males" on the Sabbath, especially in the evening, unless they stop at their homes.

The Skowhegan Clarion says: "In consequence of the hard times, a large number of the citizens of this county have already gone to California, and more are intending to go by the boat of the 20th of this month. Some ten or twelve will go from this vicinity."

The following toast was given at the late Medical supper at Columbus, Ohio:—

The Ladies—The only successful Homœopathists.—They cure man's greatest malady—of the heart—with a leetle ' of the same sort!

Kendall's Mills Adv'mts.

STOVES,
HARD-WARE AND BAR IRON,
At Kendall's Mills.

King Philip Air-Tight.

GILBRETH & RICHARDSON,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, and Fire Frames,

Cast Iron Sinks, Farmer's Boilers and Ploughs, House Trimmings, Cutlery, Files, Farmers' and Carpenters' Tools, Patent Churns, Cross Cut Saws and Leather Belting, Weymouth Nails, Glass, Sheathing Paper, Oil cloth Carpeting, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Zinc; together with Britannia, Tin, Japanned, Enamelled and Sheet Iron WARE, &c. &c.

Having had experience in the Furnace business, we are prepared to furnish, and set in the best manner, and at the lowest price, any which are in the market; and constantly have on hand, DARBY'S UNRIVALLED HOT AIR

FURNACES,

which we will set and warrant.

Among our variety of Cooking Stoves, we have the "KING PHILIP AIR TIGHT,"

which requires no praise, for we warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and they with all of the above goods will be sold as cheap as at any other place on the river, for cash.

Tin Roofing and all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order.

A gust, 1857. 19 J. H GILBRETH, GEO. RICHARDSON.

DR. A. BACKUS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
KENDALL'S MILLS,
46tf Fairfield, Me.

New Drug Store at Kendall's Mills.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Kendall's Mills and vicinity, that he has opened a Retail

DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE,

at the stand formerly occupied by L. F. Atwood, Kendall's Mills where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Confectionery & Cigars* which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.

July, 1856. 1y52 HENRY A. BUCK.

DR. A. PINKHAM,
SURGEON DENTIST

now permanently located at KENDALL'S MILLS, and will give his attention to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, mounted upon Gold, Platina, and Silver Plate, in an appropriate and durable manner. OFFICE next door to Philbrook's Furniture Rooms. Kendall's Mills, April 14, 1857. 40tf

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CHARLES EATON,
KENDALL'S MILLS, - - - - - - - - MAINE.
Wholesale Dealer in
Flour, Teas, Molasses, and Groceries,
— ALSO, RECEIVER OF —
WESTERN & OHIO FLOUR
Direct from the Mills. 35

T. A. FOSTER,
Physician and Surgeon,
WATERVILLE, ME.
Residence and Office in the Dr. Chase House, Silver street

TO PHYSICIANS.—Price's Glycerine and Blancard's Syrup of Iodine of Iron, for sale by W. DYER.

SCARFS! SCARFS!

A FINE variety of rich Chenille Scarfs, now opening, which will be sold at the low prices of $1 12 each, for super silk Chenille, and 62 cents each, for best quality imitation.
E. T. ELDEN & CO.

The Best Things Out

ARE these LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS, cloth tops, at NEWELL & DOW'S, the new store opposite the Post Office.

Rich Black Silks

OF every width, Brocade, striped, M. antique, watered, rep and fancy Silks, in great variety, now opening and will be sold at Panic Prices. E. T. ELDEN & CO.

STONE WARE selling out very cheap by WILLIAM DYER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—February 6, 1858.

TAKEN on execution issued on a judgment in favor of the President, Directors and Company of the Ticonic Bank, in Waterville, and against SAMUEL S. PARKER, GEORGE R. CHASE and JOSEPH NUDD, all of Waterville, in said county, recovered before the Supreme Judicial Court, holden in and for said county, on the fourth Tuesday of November A. D. 1857, and to satisfy the same, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at three o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. H. Drummond, Esq., in Waterville, six shares of the Capital Stock of the Waterville Bank, in Waterville, said six shares being embraced in two certificates, and numbered 4. 371 and 398—the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of Geo. R. Chase, one of the judgment debtors in said execution. 30 C. R. McFADDEN, Dep'y Sheriff.

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 fac any and every kind of Book, from a folio bible to 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.

TO THE TRADE.

We are just receiving our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of
CROCKERY WARE,
Direct from the ENGLISH POTTERIES, and are prepared to job all goods in our line on the
MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Our RETAIL DEPARTMENT is well stocked with
China, Glass and Eathern Ware,

Also, fine and common Table Cutlery, Castors, (rich plated and common.) Tea Trays, Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Table Mats, Painted Toilet Ware, with many other articles in the

HOUSE FURNISHING LINE.

April 24, 1857. 1y50 STEELE & HAYES, Portland

R. LL. DAY,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 21 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Constantly on hand, all sizes and qualities of Wrapping Baling, Hardware, Cloth, Shoe, Envelope and Sheathing Paper Cash paid for Paper Stock. 1y50

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS $500,000.
Agents wanted, to act in each of the Cities and chief Towns throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States. Address W. H. HOLLISTER, Boston, Mass.

BENJAMIN POPE,
FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALER; STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Warehouse, 64 Utica St., opposite the Western & Worcester, & Old Colony & Fall River Railroads, Boston.

AMERICAN COTTAGE PIANO.
Warranted inferior to none in point of tone and action; 6½ Octave—all round corners—modern improvements—iron frame, &c. This is the CHEAPEST PIANO IN THE WORLD. Manufactured by N. M. LOWE & CO., 5 Haverhill St., Boston. Letters answered; distant orders promptly filled, and goods securely packed.

PATENT ROTARY KNIFE CLEANER.
This is the best Knife Cleaner ever invented—meets with great favor wherever introduced. No family would be without one, after having used it. Price $1.50. A liberal discount made to the trade. N. HUNT, 31 Devonshire st., Sole Agent for N. E. States and Canadas.

WENTWORTH & CO.,
86 Washington Street, Boston, Book Publishers, employ Agents everywhere to sell their Pictorial Publications. SUCCESS IS CERTAIN, AS THE PEOPLE WILL BUY GOOD BOOKS. For Circular address as above.

OTIS W. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Dealer in Oak, Walnut, and Painted Chamber Furniture, in Setts; Cane and Wood-Seat Box and Bundle Chairs; Bedsteads, Refrigerators, Looking-Glasses and Plates. Nos. 121 to 135 Fulton Street.

S. & J. MYERS, 18 Hanover St., Boston, Importers of WATCH MATERIALS and JOBBERS OF JEWELRY. S. & J. M. will supply the Trade with a single article at the wholesale price—and any thing in the above line 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. SAMUEL MYERS. JACOB MYERS.

DEAFNESS CURED, HOWEVER CAUSED, IF THE TICKING OF A WATCH CAN BE HEARD. Letters addressed to DR. BOARDMAN, (enclosing a P. O. Stamp,) at 12 Suffolk Place, Boston, attended to. Remedies sent by Express.

AGENTS WANTED: To Sell Ufford's Celebrated SMOKE CONSUMING PATENT LAMP—adapted for every place—Parlor, Kitchen, Workshop, &c., producing, (with only the poorest oil or grease, and without SMOKE or SMELL,) a most SPLENDID LIGHT, at little cost. S. A. & H. G. UFFORD, Corner Sudbury & Hawkins Streets.

BROOKS & MECUEN, Importers and Dealers in SHOE FINDINGS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, 1 Blackstone St. Rolling Mills, Sole Cutting, Crimping, Splitting, Rubbing, Turning, Punching and Eyeleting Machines, &c. Prompt attention to Orders by Mail or Express.

A. SIMONDS & SON, West Fitchburg, Mass. Manufacturers of Scythes of all patterns. Also: HAY, STRAW, CANE, CORN, AND HEDGE KNIVES, CORN CUTTERS, &c., from the best Cast, Silver, and German Steel.

STENCIL LETTERS & FIGURES OF VARIOUS SIZES, for marking GOODS, BOXES, BALES, &c. Also: INDELIBLE INK, BRUSHES, FRAMES, TYPE, STAMPS, &c., for marking clothing, at Wholesale, by the Manufacturer, S. M. METCALF, 454 Salem St., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH'S Mercantile and Nautical Institute, 91 Tremont St., Boston. Penmanship, Book-Keeping, English Studies, Languages, Navigation and Civil Engineering. Aid furnished in securing employment. Principals: M. P. Spear, G. A. Sawyer.

GUTTA PERCHA PIPE For Pumps, Aqueducts, &c., is recommended by the most eminent Chemists, Physicians and Professional Men in America and England, after eight years' use, as the best known material for conducting water. For sale to consumers and the trade by CHARLES STODDER, 75 Kilby St., Boston.

MODEL SINGING BOOK. The NEW CARMINA SACRA, by L. Mason, still ahead! Sales nearly half a million copies. As a standard, this work has no rival. It insures popularity to the Singing School, and supremacy to the Choir. New York: Mason Brothers; Boston: O. Ditson, J. R. Miller.

TILTON & McFARLAND'S SAFES. A large assortment of these celebrated fire, powder, and burglar proof SAFES, all sizes, always on hand, at the Warerooms, 14 Howard St., Boston. Purchasers will do well to call and examine these Safes, before buying elsewhere.

F. R. ROBINSON'S "Indexical" SOAP and PERFUMERY. MANUFACTORY, 61 Haverhill St., Boston. 1. Toilet Soaps: Index AA White Windsor; AB Brown Windsor; BA Ladies' Toilet; BB Dental; DA Ladies' Pumice; DB Floating Pumice. 2. Shaving Soaps: EA Gents' Shaving; EB Barbers' Shaving. 3. FC Mechanics' and Artizans' Soaps. 4. HA Household Soaps; also, Gold Dollar Soap, a superior chemical family soap, in every 1000 lbs. of which a Gold Dollar is deposited. Indexical PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR. Circulars of his "Indexical" system sent free.

IMPROVED SYRINGES. MOREY & SMITH'S NEW ELASTIC BALL-VALVE EXTENSION SYRINGE, is adapted, by change of Tubes, for males, females and infants. It may be used with facility by adult patients; and is recommended by the Faculty as the best constructed Syringe in the Market. Put up in a small case, with extra Tube, and a Pamphlet of Instructions when and how to use it. Manufactured and sold at wholesale by MOREY & SMITH, 5 & 7 Haverhill st., and at retail by Druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces.

C. H. CARRUTH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, CIGAR CASES, CIGAR LIGHTS, TUBES, &c.
83 Hanover St........Opposite the American House.........Boston

GOWARD'S
REAL ESTATE REGISTER,
Devoted to the Interests of
REAL ESTATE, AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, THE ARTS, AND GENERAL NEWS.

IT is the largest and most perfect paper of the kind in the United States; and as a medium for advertising Real Estate of every description, it is not surpassed by any. Persons having property to dispose of will find it for their interest to avail themselves of the advantages which it presents. Specimen copies sent free. Published every Saturday, at $2 a year, in advance, by W. GOWARD, Real Estate Commision Agent. Terms of Advertising: 1 square, or 6 lines, 1 month, $1; 1 square, 12 lines, 1 month, $2. All letters should be addressed to "W. GOWARD, Pub. of the Real Estate Register, 91 Washington Street Boston.

NEW CARPET STORE, 120 Hanover St. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN BOSTON. Constantly on hand, a large Assortment of LOW PRICE CARPETS, from 30 to 50 cents. Also, a quantity of OIL CLOTHS, &c. Don't forget the number, 120 Hanover, 2d door from Friend Street. RICHARDS & CO.

HOLT & CO., Furniture Manufacturers, 44 Canal St, (Haymarket Square) Boston. Orders respectfully solicited for Tables, What-Nots, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Side-Boards, Bureaus, Office Desks, Tea-Poys, Bedsteads, Cribs, &c. Orders also received at the Manufactory at Byfield, Mass., by J. V. HOLT.

A. WENTWORTH & Co., Manufacturers of CHIMNEY PIECES, MONUMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF MARBLE WORK. Also: Dealers in Foreign and American Marble, Nos. 15, 17, 19 & 60 Haverhill St., and 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 Beverly St., Boston.

F. A. BRADFORD, Wood and Ivory Turner, 17 Harvard Place, Boston, opposite Old South Church, Washington St. BILLIARD, BAGATELLE AND TEN PIN BALLS.

EDWIN A. SMALLWOOD, Manufacturer of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm, Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, Lounges, &c. PARLOR SUITS IN BROCATELLE, DAMASK, &c., Cor. Beach and Lincoln Sts., Boston, or at his Manufactory, Newton Corner, Mass.

JOHN SAWYER & CO., 123 Washington St., Dealers in AMBROTYPE, DAGUERREOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. Best German and American Cameras, Plates, Glass, Photographic Papers, Frames, Cases, Pure Chemicals, and every article used in the Art.

H. & R. ATWOOD, Wholesale and Retail OYSTER DEALERS, 134 Commercial St., head of City Wharf, Boston. Orders by Mail or Express, will receive prompt attention.

Sewing Machines. GOOD, CHEAP, AND RELIABLE. For Families and Manufacturer's uses, will be found at the Albion Building, Tremont Street, next to the Tremont House. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. C. SHEPARD, AGENT, Boston.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG is worn by upwards of TWO THOUSAND individuals, with astonishing success, and stands unrivalled in America and Europe. Awarded the "GREAT MEDAL" at the World's Exhibition in London; a SILVER MEDAL at the New York Crystal Palace; and HIGHEST PREMIUM at 36 Annual Exhibitions in the United States. Pamphlets of Information sent free by mail, by PALMER & CO., Manufacturers, 19 Green street, Boston, (removed from Springfield,) Mass, or 378 Broadway, New York.
*** Beware of Imitators.

MERCHANTS, CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, or those intending to become such, should read, at once, these new pocket Hand-Books, entitled "HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and especially "HOW TO DO BUSINESS." A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life. Choice of pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price 30 cents—muslin 50 cents. One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or $1,50 in one large, handsomely bound volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE
NO. 38 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON,

WAS established to supply the public with genuine Indian Remedies for all diseases.

DR. GREENE, Superintending Physician, acquired a knowledge of this system by actual experience with the Indians, and understands their true system of Medicine. Invalids and all persons interested in the Indian System of Medicine, should send and get a copy of the

"INDIAN ARCANA,"

A newspaper, edited by REV. GEORGE C. BANCROFT, which will give a list of the principal Indian Remedies, their prices and uses, and a full exposition of the merits of the practice, and also of the imposition which is carried on by pretenders. A copy of the paper will be sent free of charge to any one.

Consultations personally, or by letter, free of charge. Address DR. GREENE, 38 Bromfield St. Boston

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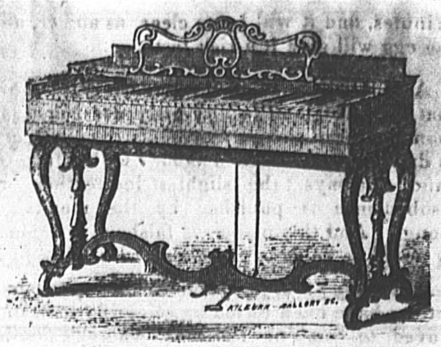
LINEN BOSOMS! LINEN BOSOMS! 10 dozen Linen Bosoms, just received and selling for 10 cts. each, at E. T. ELDEN & CO'S.



The subscriber will continue to furnish the best
MELODEONS & PIANOS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

ALL Instruments kept in order one year, at least, without charge, and some general instruction given when desired. A limited number to let, from 75 cts to $1 50 per month. He has an Order Book at G. W. Gard'ners Clothing Store.
Address G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville.

EDWIN COFFIN,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves,
SHEET IRON & TIN WARE.
FIREFRAMES,
Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools,
PAINTS,
Oils and Glass, &c. &c.
One Door North of the Post Office, Waterville, Me

PAINTING,
Graining, Glazing and Papering.

G. 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, WATERVILLE.

SADDLES AND HARNESSES.
R. S. BOULTER
Opposite Williams House.

Has on hand a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, together with the best assortment of chaise and buggy Harnesses ever offered in Waterville. Also all kinds of

COLLARS

on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

Old Harness taken in exchange for new
—ALSO, DEALER IN—
Trunks, Carpet Bags,
HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH ROBES,
And every article usually found in a Harness shop.
Waterville, April 22, 1857. RUSSELL S. BOULTER.

TWENTY-SIX PACKAGES
White Granite, China and Glass Ware,
—NOW OPENING AT—
E. T ELDEN & CO.'S

Consisting in part of Full dining and Tea sets, of new pattern and superior quality of ware plain and gilt band, China tea setts, various styles; Vases and Mantle Ornaments, a fine assortment, solar lamps, entry and Mantle do. at low prices; candelabras, Brittannia and silver plated ware of every style and description, at extra bargains, glass ware of all kinds, at auction prices. Also, a rich assortment of CARPETINGS, at a little less than can be found at any other place on the Kennebec river. Call and look at them.

OYSTERS.
ICE CREAMS, FRUITS, ETC.
G. P. LASSELLE,
Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of
Fruits, Confectionery,
Cakes, Pies,
OYSTERS, CIGARS, &c.

☞ COPELAND'S SUPERIOR WEDDING CAKE supplied at short notice

Families and Parties supplied with Ice Creams, Cakes, Oysters, etc., at short notice.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Candies & Cigars,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His rooms are in neat order for the accommodation of ladies or gentlemen who may be in want of Oysters, Ice Creams or Refreshments. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Waterville, July 7, 1857. 35tf

HATS and CAPS.
Thayer & Marston
Have now the latest styles of Gentlemen's and Youths'
Soft Fur Hats
from the lowest to the highest grades. Also, all kinds of Men's Youths' and Children's
Cloth and Fur Caps
WHICH THEY OFFER AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

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

H. A. BACHELDER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
WOOD SEAT CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
West Waterville, Me.
Orders respectfully solicited. 1tf

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. J. MORRILL

WILL promptly answer all orders for PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING and PAPERING; promising that his work shall be executed in such a manner that the favorable reputation he has already established in this vicinity, will not be forfeited. Shop at Hanscom's Block, Main Street Waterville.

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

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

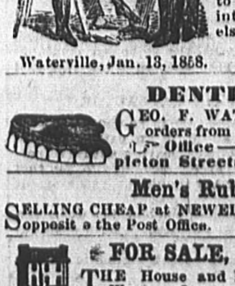
MR. FLETCHER

Will be happy to see his former friends and patrons at his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, where he will answer orders at short notice. GARMENTS OF ALL KINDS cut and made in the most approved style and warranted to fit the customer.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to cutting BOYS' CLOTHING and for others, to make out of the shop

☞ Dont forget the place, at the sign of the BIG SHEARS, two Doors north of the Post Office.
Waterville, Nov. 3, 1857. 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that he has furnished means and authorized

WM. L. MAXWELL

to act as his agent to carry on the Boot and Shoe business so far as he may do it on a

Cash Principle Only,

as I shall not ask or give credit to any one Therefore all who wish to pay CASH will find it for their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.
S. T. MAXWELL.
Waterville, Jan. 13, 1858. 46

DENTISTRY!

GEO. F. WATERS continues to execute all orders from those in need of Dental services. ☞ Office — Corner of Main and Appleton Streets.

Men's Rubber Boots

SELLING CHEAP at NEWELL & DOW'S, at the New Store, opposite the Post Office.

FOR SALE, at West Waterville,

THE House and Lot owned and occupied by WILLIAM JORDAN.

Price . . $2,000.

The above named property is a very convenient, well finished HOUSE and STABLE, with one acre of Land, in a high state of cultivation; affording abundance of apples, currants, &c. for one family. It is situated near a Railroad depot, school houses and churches of different denominations, and is surrounded by as good neighbors as can be desired.
Jan 4, 1858.—26tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—February 5th, 1858.

TAKEN on execution issued on a judgment in favor of PHILANDER SOULE and against CYRUS WILLIAMS and JOSEPH NUDD, both of Waterville in said county, recovered before the supreme Judicial Court, holden in and for said county on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D. 1857, and to satisfy the same will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder therefor on Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of S. Heath, Esq. in Waterville, four shares of the Capital Stock of the Waterville Bank, in Waterville. Said shares being embraced in one certificate, No. 343, and now standing in the name of Mrs. Laura H. Nudd—the same having been attached on the property of Joseph Nudd, one of the Judgment debtors in said execution.
C. R. McFADDEN, Deputy Sheriff.

Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT - - - - 1857.

ON and after November 30, current, Trains will leave Waterville for Portland and Boston at 10.32 A. M., and for Bangor at 4.29 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

RETURNING—A Passenger Train will be due at Waterville from Portland, and Boston at 4.29 P. M., and from Bangor at 9.50 A. M.

Freight Train with Passenger car attached leaves Waterville for Bangor at 6.45 A. M., and returning arrives at Waterville at 5.40 P. M.

Freight Train for Portland leaves at 6.00 A. M. and returning arrives at 4.36 P. M., daily.

FARES through to Portland $2 50, and to Boston $4 50.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at all Stations on this line.
Nov. 28, 1857. EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
New York and Portland.

THE splendid and fast steamer CHESAPEAK, Capt. KINNEY, will run regularly between New York and Portland, as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf every SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and returning leave New York, Pier 12 N. R., every TUESDAY, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with new and powerful machinery, and very fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage $4 50. No charge for State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Also connects with Steamers for Baltimore. Goods taken through with despatch, at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B CROMWELL, Pier 12 N. R., New York.
November 13, 1857.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, the 21st instant, the Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. GEO. 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 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin - - - - - - - $1 25
" on Deck - - - - - - - 1 00

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 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 $50 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.
Nov.—1857. L. BILLINGS, Agent

THE EASTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Formed by the combination of the Express companies of
HODGMAN, CARR & CO., CARPENTER & CO.,
WINSLOW & CO.,
Will continue the Express Business between
BOSTON AND THE STATE OF MAINE.

Over the Eastern, Boston and Maine, York and Cumberland, Kennebec and Portland, Somerset and Kennebec, Androscoggin and Kennebec, and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

AND BY STEAMBOATS BETWEEN

Boston and Portland, Portland and Bangor, Boston and Augusta, and Boston and Bangor.

Their Expresses will be in charge of their own Messengers, and they have responsible agents in all towns on the routes, and are enabled to offer increased facilities for the transaction of business.

Proprietors—F. H. HODGMAN, Bangor; J. N. WINSLOW, Portland; G. S. CARPENTER, Augusta; F. W. CARR, J. R. HALL, Boston

They assume no responsibility for loss by Fire or perils of the Sea, nor for the delivery of packages going beyond their route, after they have left their hands.
J. R. HALL, Superintendent.

Office in Waterville—Wing's Building, corner of Main and Common streets. J. C. BARTLETT, Agent.
Waterville, May 1, 1857. 1y43

REMOVAL!
B. & W. PLATT

Have removed from their old stand, Marston's Block, to the store lately occupied by T. O. Saunders & Co., near the upper Depot, where they invite their old friends and the public to examine their fine stock of

GROCERIES
And Provisions,

which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, to meet the exigency of the times

---

DAGUERREOTYPES!

S. WING would say to the public, that he is now prepared to execute work superior to his former productions of art. All sizes and kinds from that set in the smallest jewelry up to the portrait or life size. Our work shall not be surpassed in quality or durability, so long as particular care, money and hardwork can make it the very best. Our customers shall run no risk. If the work is not satisfactory on our part we shall take no pay; but if customers accept the work and in consequence of change of fashion, or any fault of their own wish to have the work retaken, we make extra charge.

OUR LOWEST PRICE, hereafter, will be ONE DOLLAR, for smallest size, when the case is found.

We have been obliged to change our price on work and stock. We charge more for work and sell cases less; so now is the time to furnish old pictures with new cases cheap, for this reason—peddlers are supplying our customers with cases; so we had rather sell ours at cost than keep them on hand. Artists generally are making the same change.
Waterville, Oct. 8, 1857. 13

CHOICE MILLINERY.
Miss L. E. Ingalls

Invites the attention of the Ladies of Waterville and vicinity to her fine stock of

BONNETS,

Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Embroideries and Trimming Goods, Flannels and White Goods,

MOURNING GOODS,
MOHAIR CAPS, VEILS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC

All of which she is determined to sell at the very lowest prices, and which her customers and friends are respectfully invited to examine.
Waterville, Oct. 29, 1857. 16 L. E. INGALLS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity that they are now prepared to offer larger & better selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, than can be found elsewhere on the Kennebec, embracing almost every kind and variety ever manufactured;—all of which they will sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere their having removed from their old stand, Marston's Block, to their

New Store, Opposite the Post Office,

Being centrally located with a large stock of New Goods, they are in hopes with

Low Prices and Fair Dealing,

and strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Particular attention paid to the manufacturing of Ladies' and Gents' nice custom Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, at short notice.

☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
At the New Store, directly opposite the Post Office.
NEWELL & DOW.
October 14, 1857. Formerly C. S. Newell

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM.
J. P. CAFFREY & CO.,

At their old Stand, Corner of Temple and Main-sts Now offer for sale a complete assortment of

Cabinet
FURNITURE
and Chairs,
EMBRACING

embracing Sofas, card centre, work, extension and commo Tables of various patterns, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Was Stands, Chamber Sinks, Toilet-Tables, Light-Stands, Teapoy 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, Palm-leaf, and Spiral Spring Matresses

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, Aug. 25, 1857. 2tf

Ready Made Clothing.

The largest and best assortment of really good and
WELL MADE CLOTHING,
Can at all times be found at
J. PEAVY & BROTHERS.
Nos. 5 and 6 Merchant's Row.

Sheathing Paper.

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

William Dyer's Vegetable Bitter Syrup

IS still in use and highly approved for Liver complaints an Jaundice. Made and sold by the subscriber at Waterville August, 1857. WILLIAM DYER.

Custom Made Tin Ware,

MANUFACTURED by L. DUNBAR, JR., for sale at Coffin's Hardware and Stove Store, Main Street

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 reccommend 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.

Will your Pills cure my headache? | Yes; and they have cured thousands.

HEADACHE.
HUTCHINS' HEADACHE PILLS,
For
BILIOUS, NERVOUS, AND SICK HEADACHE
AND NEURALGIA.
The only reliable and positive cure.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
For sale by Druggists generally.

M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents for New England and the British Provinces, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston.

Sold in Waterville by G. H. ADAMS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, who will supply druggists and country merchants at the manufacturers' lowest terms. Also agents for all the popular medicines in market. 6

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

the most approved manner; none but the best materials used, and all work WARRANTED to give permenent satisfaction. Those interested will receive further information by calling at his office. 49

Carpenters and Joiners,

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

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

BARRETT'S DYE-HOUSE.
Office, No. 140 Washington Street,
Thre doors North of the Old South Church—opposite School Street, Boston.

THIS well known Establishment, with its admirable facilities, conducted by a practical chemist, continues to turn out a style of work, that seldom fails to give perfect satisfaction.

Broadcloths,	Bombazines,	Velvets,	Crapes,
Cassimeres,	Alpines,	Shawls,	Ribbons.
Vestings,	Satins,	Hosiery,	Etc., etc.
Merinos,	Silks,	Gloves,	Etc.

Dyed first rate colors, and finished with all the original beauty.

Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mantles, Scarfs, Cravats, Bonnets, Feathers, etc. Gentlemens' Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and Overcoats, dyed and finished with every appearance of new

Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Table-covers, Counterpanes, Window Shades, Shawls, Garments, etc., cleansed in the most perfect manner.

Silks and Silk Dresses watered equal to any imported.

Woolen Dresses dyed and cleansed without being ripped.

Silk Parasols and Sunshades dyed on the frames.

Leghorn and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed and pressed with a superior finish.

Black Merino and Cashmere Shawls re-dyed without injury to the borders, in a superior style.

☞ Possessing the ability to do work in a manner equal to any Establishment in the country, the public are assured that no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of the favors heretofore received.

Goods received by MEADER & PHILLIPS,
51tf Agents for Waterville and Vicinity.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Disease, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, etc., etc.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with 'Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.' It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just published by the Association, a report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, Dr GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. 1 EZRA D HEARTWELL, President.

HUDSON'S
American Salve and Burn Liniment

IS now acknowledged to be the greatest Remedy in use for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Lips and Eyelids, Chapped Hands and Arms, Piles, Sore Nipples, Inflammation, Salt Rheum, Chilblains; Bites of Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Fleas, and Insects of all kinds; Sores on Children, Wounds from Iron, Pains in the Side and Back, Chafes, Corns, Boils &c.—Good in all cases.

M. S BURR & CO., General Agents, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. Sold by druggists and venders of medicines in most of the States and British Provinces. JOSEPH HUDSON, Sole Proprietor, Mattapoisett, Mass. Also Wholesale Agent for Delight's Spanish Lustral. The trade supplied at proprietors' prices.

JOSIAH P. HALL, Travelling Agent.

The public are cautioned to beware of a base counterfeit, sold as my American Salve, and buy of none but those who had it of me or my Traveling Agent, J. P. HALL. My metal boxes have a swelled top, and are enclosed in a pink envelope with a spread eagle bearing the American flag engraved on it, with the words above "Hudson's American Salve," and below the words "and Burn Ointment," with my signature "Jos. Hudson," on each—the same being secured to me by Act of Congress. I shall prosecute all infringements to the utmost extent of the law.

126m JOSEPH HUDSON, Proprietor.

Sold in Waterville, by J. Higgins (Variety Store) Main-st., and at Kendall's Mills by Mrs H. Hunter, dealer in Dry Goods.

Building Materials

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

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. M. Lincoln, a few doors north of the Williams House. JOHN BUSH, JR.
Waterville, Nov. 9, 1855.—17 WM. M 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

THE
SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS
OF YOUTH.
Just Published, the Third Edition

ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES,—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous, Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emisions, Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood:

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, (1827.) Licentiate of the Hall, (1824) and thirty years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent spirit and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free, and well secured by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 420 1st Avenue, Box 4586, New York.

FOR a good nice Dress, Frock or Business COAT or heavy OVERCOAT at HARD TIMES PRICES, call at THAYER & MARSTON'S.

E. COFFIN

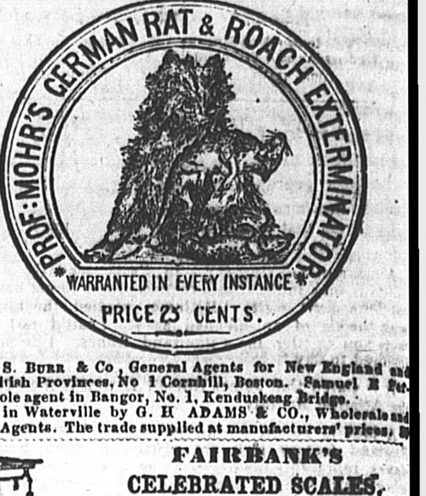
Has received and now offers for sale, a large assortment o
PAINT STOCK,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Pure Ground White Lead,	Prussian Blue,
Linseed Oil,	Ultramarine do.
Japan,	Vandyke Brown,
Spirits Turpentine,	Umber—Raw,
Coach Varnish,	Do. Ground,
Furniture do	Do. Burnt and Ground
Demar do.	Terra de Sienna
Ground Verdigris,	Gum Shellac,
Paris Green,	Stone Yellow,
Chrome do.	French do.
Brunswick Green,	Read Lead,
Chinese Scarlet,	Litharge,
Chinese Vermillion,	White Vitriol,
American do.	Blake's Paint,
Indian Red,	Whiting, Putty,
Venetian do.	Blue Smalts,
Rose Pink,	Black do., &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of
Brushes and Graining Tools
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Farmers' Boilers.

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



M. S. BURR & Co., General Agents for New England and the British Provinces, No 1 Cornhill, Boston. Samuel E. Perkins, sole agent in Bangor, No. 1, Kenduskeag Bridge. Sold in Waterville by G. H ADAMS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.

FAIRBANK'S
CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
4 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. 1y43

GREAT BARGAINS!
SOMETHING GOOD!!

THE undersigned has made arrangements to supply the public with

Pianos, Melodeons, Seraphines, Melophines, Eoleons, Organs, &c.

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