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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 11, No. 36): March 18, 1858

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Daniel Ripley Wing

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BY EDGAR L. HAMMOND.

It was a plainly-furnished, poor-looking apartment in a small house in the outskirts of the city; and yet, plainly-furnished and poor-looking as it was, this room served as parlor, sitting-room and kitchen, all in one, to those who, until a few months since, had never dreamed of the joys of poverty.

But Emily Selden, though her tired heart might well give way, dared not weep those tears that many another wept, pursuing tasks like this. They must be kept back; they were a dangerous luxury, and she had a struggle before her that they would not help.

Six months since, in the capital of a distant State, her husband had been a rich and prosperous merchant; but the tide of fortune has its turns for all, and the man who called himself wealthy, wealthy though he might be that day, was a beggar the next.

For many a day back young Harry Selden, a boy of fourteen, had been seeking employment. His mother was glad to obtain even the wretched occupation that engaged her now; but every anxious effort had been unavailing, and upon the miserable sum she earned so painfully, it was impossible to subsist.

To-night, Harry Selden, after a day of weary, heart-breaking fruitless search for work, came home tired and despairing, his frank, ingenuous young face betraying his sad feelings.

'No better fortune to-day than yesterday, mother,' he said, with a half sigh. 'No one wants even an errand-boy.' He smiled a half bitter smile as he said it.

'Did you ask to be that, Harry?' 'Was the mother to be blamed that a secret pain filled her heart as she asked the question? Her handsome, high-bred delicate boy—Edward Selden's son, of whom he had been so proud—an errand-boy! But he hoped for something a little higher. But Harry himself, chucking the rising feeling of humiliation that, for an instant, possessed the breast of each, he was very young, and had both pride and ambition; but he had a liberal share of strong good sense, as well as he saw that pride and poverty, in his case, must not interfere with each other.

'Yes, I asked for that, mother!' he said, quietly and seriously; his voice had no longer the sarcastic tone of the previous moment. 'For could get no other situation, and I don't think that would be better than nothing; but not even that was to be had.'

He sighed again, unconsciously, as he concluded. The sigh echoed faintly from his mother's lips as she turned hopefully away. Even more than usual trouble sat upon her brow to-night. The boy's attention was drawn sorrowfully to her unquiet countenance.

'What has happened since I went away—anything, mother?' he asked. 'Surely, nothing new in the way of misfortune has befallen us!'

'Mrs. Gray came up this morning, and asked for the rent; his mother's voice trembled as she said it; 'it is due two weeks now. She must have it to-morrow, or at least a part of it. It is four dollars, and we have not half a dollar in the world, Harry!'

'She turned away again with the tear that would rise now, choking her utterance; and Harry covered his face with his hands in utter despair. But it was only for a moment, he would not give way long.

'Never mind, mother,' he said, 'we shall not find the means to pay it, by lamenting over the necessity. Let us hope, at least—Mrs. Gray, you say must have at least a part of the rent to-morrow? Then I must get it, that is all. Courage, mother! To-morrow I will try again. Who knows what good fortune I may meet with?'

'Even through her tears, Emily Selden smiled. 'Harry, you are a dear, brave boy! You give me courage!'

They talked with each other hopefully that night; but the next morning, with the first waking thought of each presenting to them, bare and harsh, the reality of their almost destitute state, and the debt which they had no means of paying, neither could speak a light-hearted word. Their prospect was one of dejection and dread. What was there—who was there, to keep them from starvation? For it seemed rapidly coming to that.

The boy went out that morning with a heavy heart; with the debt he and his mother owed to Mrs. Gray following him like a specter. Slowly he walked along the streets, looking with an almost despairing glance about him, in what seemed truly the vain hope of seeing some place where he should be likely to find employment.

With his attention wandering from the path before him, a sudden stumble over some obstacle in the way warned him to heed his steps. Recovering himself, he beheld a huge pile of wood lying on the sidewalk, and the stick which had caused him to stumble rolling off into the street. At the same time the shrill voice of a bustling maid servant was heard in the door-way of the house he was passing, scolding smartly because 'that stupid teamster' had led the load of wood lying there, and brought no one to saw it; and there was nothing to make a fire to get dinner. Her mistress came along, and in her turn viewed the load of wood upon the sidewalk.

'Something must be done, Ellen,' she said. 'It must not be left lying there, at any rate. Who can we go to saw it?'

'It was no wonder if she was a little astonished, to behold a handsome, bright-looking lad of some sixteen years, neatly clad, though with garments a little threadbare, stop forward, say-

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ing, half eagerly and yet with evident hesitancy, 'Madam, if you wish, I will do it.' His voice trembled as he uttered these words. He seemed to grow pale as he awaited her answer.

She regarded him with curiosity and surprise. 'You?' she said, involuntarily aloud, and with an accent of perplexed astonishment. A burning blush covered the boy's brow for a moment, and then faded away.

'Yes, madam,' he answered. She looked at him still, unable to reconcile the boy's appearance with his strange request. He was nothing less than a gentleman's son, and he offered to saw her wood! But he was waiting; and suppressing her astonishment, she answered:

'I should be very glad to have it done, if you are willing—and able. You will find it hard work, I am afraid. Ellen, bring the saw and the rest of the things from the cellar.'

'It was done. She told the boy he might throw the wood through the cellar window, which the maid had opened, then went in and shut the door.

Harry Selden's face burned again, as he took the saw in his hand, and that hand trembled like a leaf. But a moment, and he resolutely shook off the strange sensation his novel position led him to experience. 'Nonsense!' he said to himself, 'what a coward? No indeed! I am going to carry Mrs. Gray a portion of her rent money this afternoon.'

He set out bravely to perform his task. It was a strange one, but he had watched men doing this work, hundreds of times. It was hard work, as he had been told, but he was not afraid of hard work, he was young and strong. It would take him a long time, but he would be willing to work twice as long, for the reward he sought gain. He was only too glad to be permitted to do it at all. A stout, well-dressed, elderly gentleman who was passing while the little scene was progressing, regarded Harry with curious and attentive looks. In the boy's gentlemanly yet impoverished appearance, his eagerness to obtain this employment, humble as it was, and in the hot, evanescent blush, manifesting a brief feeling of shame, overcome by a strong will, and a truly sensible mind, he read Harry's story.

'There, he had Harry's story. In the world!' he muttered, to himself, as he passed along.

Meanwhile, Harry had commenced his task, and though he handled it somewhat awkwardly, so that it gave him the greater trouble, he persevered and made tolerable progress. After awhile the saw no longer caught in the wood, and jerked, and stood still, but ran smoothly along, and began to give some satisfaction. Sick after sick was severed, and added to the now rapidly growing pile down in the cellar. The labor was fatiguing, and Harry's arms ached, but he worked on.

Three hours passed away, and as he plied his task with an unwearied determination, there came along again the old gentleman of the morning. He halted, and looked steadily at the boy.

'You are working hard there, my lad,' he observed. 'Rather—yes, sir,' Harry answered, speaking quietly, but slightly coloring. 'Not doing it for amusement, eh?' he said. 'Hardly, sir,' answered Harry, gently and respectfully; 'no not for amusement, certainly, but for necessity!'

'That same necessity is something of a tyrant! I have found it so myself. But your father might have hired a wood-sawyer (the old gentleman pretended to be ignorant of the true state of affairs.) your father might have hired a wood-sawyer to do his work. You ought to be at school!'

'It is not my father who lives here, sir,' said Harry; 'the people are strangers to me, and they hired me, as they would have hired any one else. I needed work, and was seeking for it.'

He said all this quietly and straightforwardly, not manly to feel false shame because of his position.

'O—ah, yes—yes—yes! I comprehend now,' said the old gentleman, nodding his head several times. 'I comprehend now. So you were looking for work? Well, but you might have found employment of a higher grade than this, I should say?'

'I should have liked something different, of course, sir. I tried, and tried very earnestly too, for several weeks to get a place in an office, or store, or something of the kind; but there were too many applicants already.'

'All the places filled, eh? Well, even in that case, a good recommendation may do wonders. Had you no wealthy friend to help you?'

'None, sir, I am a stranger in the city.'

'This answer called two or three fresh questions from the old gentleman, which drew from Harry the history of his family fortunes and misfortunes; and to this account his auditor listened with the deepest attention. There were very few with whom the lad would have been so frank, but there was something in the countenance of his questioner, so much of kindliness, of interest and sympathy in that and in his manner of questioning, that Harry's confidence was at once gained. The old gentleman heard him to the end, and then seemed to fall into thought. Soon, however, he roused himself from his reverie.

'Yours is a very interesting history, my lad,' he said. 'You have truly fallen into sad circumstances; the exertions you have made to extricate yourself are truly creditable. But there are not many who in your place, would be willing to push those exertions so far; scarce one who would not consider himself degraded by doing what you are doing now.—They would be ashamed to do it. How is it with you?'

'I do not feel myself degraded, sir,' was Harry's quiet, respectful, yet dignified reply. 'I am not ashamed of an honorable employment. I do not like it, it is true—this wood-sawing; but it is an honest occupation at least, and as for those who would sneer at it, their opinion would not trouble me, for I should not for one moment think it worth caring for.'

Harry continuing his task, did not see the expression of pleasure that the declaration of these independent sentiments caused to light up in the countenance of his hearer. But the old gentleman made no observation concerning them. However, after a moment's silence, he said:

'So, my boy, you would like something different from this to do? Some occupation more congenial to your tastes? I think I may do something for you. If you will put on your jacket, now,' (he watched Harry narrowly, as

he made this proposition.) 'if you will put on your jacket, and throw aside these tools, and go with me to my office.'

Harry had looked suddenly up, with an eager face, and half suspended his task at these delightful words.

'You are very good!' he said, smiling brightly, 'you are very good indeed.' Here, however, his glance turned, as he bethought himself at that moment, to the work upon which he was engaged. The smile half-faded from his face, lost in a thoughtful and slightly anxious look. 'But, sir,' he continued, 'much as I should like to, I cannot go just now, anywhere. I have engaged to saw this wood, and I must not leave it until it is finished. You see, however, it is more than half done, already. I should be very glad to see you this afternoon, or in the evening, if you please.'

'You consider yourself bound, then, to finish what you have engaged to do?' queried the old gentleman, without answering this last remark directly.

'O, yes, sir,' answered Harry, in a subdued, yet somewhat surprised and anxious tone, 'certainly I do.'

The gentleman slightly smiled, a smile of secret satisfaction at the result of his clever test of Harry's principles.

'Well, well, my lad,' he said, cheerfully, 'go on with your work, finish it up well, and then go home. And instead of your coming to see me, I will come and see you, this evening at eight o'clock. Let me write down your address, if you please.' And he took a pocket-book and pencil from his pocket.

Harry told him the street and the number; the old gentleman noted both, put up the book and pencil, and then gave his card to Harry. 'And now, he said, with a smile, 'let us shake hands, my young friend. People do shake hands over a bargain, don't they? And ours is almost that.'

A cordial smile brightened Harry's face, too; and they shook hands like old friends and parted.

The boy would almost have thought it all a dream, when the gentleman was gone, but for the card that lay in his hand, and which he now examined for the first time. It bore the address of one of the most eminent merchants in the city. He finished his work, received a dollar and a half, and with a light and joyful heart, though with weary limbs, went home. His mother, who had been somewhat troubled at his long absence, welcomed him gladly, while, with a quick glance, reading the good news in his face, she inquired with sanguine hopes, concerning his success. Her joy was no less than his as he told her.

'It is excellent, Harry!' she said, smiling. 'Well, we will pay what you have received to Mrs. Gray. Then you shall have some supper; you need it sadly, my poor, tired boy; and we will talk over your new hopes.'

Those hopes were sweet, they were destined not to be disappointed. That evening, according to appointment, and exactly at the set time, Harry's friend appeared. An hour's conversation he held with the lad and his mother, during which time Harry passed an extremely satisfactory examination of his qualifications for the office of merchant's clerk.

The day after, he was at his desk in the counting-room of Mr. R—, engaged at a salary sufficient to support himself and his mother comfortably; the first quarter being paid in advance. The rooms at Mrs. Gray's were abandoned, and a small but pretty house taken, situated in a pleasant neighborhood.

The was the beginning of Harry's good fortune. The good impressions which he and his employer had received of each other at their first meeting, were strengthened and confirmed as time went by, and the merchant learned to prize his clerk, and the clerk his master. A few years from the time of his engagement there, Harry became a partner in business; and at the present day, is one of the richest merchants in the city of his adoption.

The Old Schoolmaster's Story.

'When I taught a district school,' said he, 'I adopted as a principle to give as few rules to my scholars as possible. I had, however, one standing rule, which was, 'Strive under all circumstances to do right, and the text of right, under all circumstances, was the golden rule.'

'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

'An offence was committed, it was my invariable practice to ask, 'Was it right?' Was it as you would be done by?'

All my experience and observation have convinced me that no act of a pupil ought to be regarded as an offence, unless it be when measured by the standard of the golden rule. During the last year of my teaching, the only tests I ever applied to an act of which it was necessary to judge, were those above questions. By this course I gained many important advantages.

In the first place, the plea, 'You have not made any rule against it,' which for a long time was a terrible burden to me, lost all its power.

In the second place, by keeping constantly before the scholar, as a standard of action, the single text of right and wrong as one which they were to apply for themselves, I was enabled to cultivate in them a deep feeling of personal responsibility.

In the third place, I got a stronger hold on their feelings, and acquired a new power of cultivating and directing them.

In the fourth place, I had the satisfaction of seeing them become more truthful, honest, trustworthy and manly in their intercourse with me, with their friends, and with each other.

Once however, I was sadly puzzled by an application of the principle, by one of my scholars, George Jones, a large boy, who, partly through a false feeling of honor, and partly through a feeling of information. The circumstances were these:

A scholar had played some trick which interrupted the exercises. As was my custom, I called on the one who had done the mischief to come forward.—As no one started, I repeated the request, but with no success. Finding that the culprit would not confess his guilt, I asked George if he knew who had committed the offence.

'I did not do it,' was the reply. 'But do you know who did?'

'Yes, sir.' 'Who was it?'

'Then you must stop with me after school.' He stopped as requested, but nothing which I could do would get him to reveal anything. At last, out of patience with what I believed to be the obstinacy of the boy, I said:

'Well, George, I have borne with you as long as I can, and you must either tell me or be punished.'

With a triumphant look, as though conscious that he had cornered me by an application of my favorite rule, he replied, 'I can't tell you, because it would not be right. The boy would not like to have me tell of him, and I'll do as I'd be done by.'

A few years earlier I should have deemed a reply thus given an insult, and should have resented it accordingly; but experience and reflection had taught me the folly of this, and one of the most important applications of my oft-quoted rule, was—to judge the nature of others as I would have judge of mine. Yet, for the moment, I was staggered. His plea was plausible; he might be honest in making it. I did not see in what respect it was fallacious; I felt that it would not do to retreat from my position, and suffer the offender to escape; and yet I should do a great injustice by compelling the boy to do a thing, if he really believed it to be wrong.

'After a little pause, I said, 'Well, George, I do not wish you to do anything which is wrong, or which conflicts with your golden rule. We will leave this for to-night, and perhaps you will alter your mind before to-morrow.'

I saw him privately before school, and found him more firm in his refusal than ever. After the devotional exercises of the morning, I began to question the scholars—as was my wont on various points of duty, and gradually led the conversation to the golden rule.

'Who,' I asked, 'are the persons to whom, as the members of this school, you ought to do as you would be done by? Your parents, who support and send you here? Your schoolmates, who are engaged in the same work with yourselves? the citizens of the town, who, by taxing themselves, raise money to pay the expenses of this school? the school committee, who take so great an interest in your welfare? your teacher? or the scholar who carelessly or willfully commits some offence against good order?'

A hearty 'yes' was responded to every question except the last, on which they were silent.

Then, addressing George, I said: 'Yesterday, I asked you who had committed a certain offence. You refused to tell me, because you thought it would not be doing as you would be done by. I now wish you to re-consider the subject. On one side are our parents, your schoolmates, the citizens of this town, the school committee and your teacher, all deeply interested in everything affecting the prosperity of this school. On the other side is the boy who, by this act, has shown himself ready to injure all these. To which party will you do as you would be done by?'

After a moment's pause, he said: 'To the first, it was William Brown who did it.'

My triumph, or rather the triumph of principle, was complete; and the lesson was as deeply felt by the other members of the school as by him for whom it was specially designed. [Professor Robert Allen.]

A CAWPORE IN ENGLAND.—On the morning of the 6th inst. a private in the Sixth Northumberland Fusiliers underwent the sentence of a court martial, dooming him to receive 450 lashes, cut, at the rate of nine at a time, into his back. An eye witness furnishes the Northern Express with the following description of this piece of ruffianism:

The poor victim to military tyranny, a man who has been better circumstances, and is, we hear, connected with a distinguished family to the north of Ireland, when ordered to strip, sternly and steadily refused. On this, sixteen of the strongest and most muscular men stood forward and hurled him, face downward, on the stone pavement of the racket-court. He manfully resisted this indignity, and with a voice trembling with emotion requested them to take his life, but spare him this dishonor. A few moments, however, and he was stripped and tied to the triangles. And now began a scene which requires an abler pen than mine to describe. Forth stepped one of the largest drummers, armed with a 'cat,' the length of the handle of which being 8 inches, the nitsals the same length, not, as your correspondent states, armed with lead, but with pentagonal pieces of case-hardened steel, 81 in number. At the first blow of the 'cat,' a piercing and unearthly shriek rung from the strong man in his agony. His lacerated flesh gaped under the blow, and lumps of flesh at each fresh blow were detached from his bleeding back, and hung high about the walls of the racket-court, and on the clothes of those standing by. The stern colonel, compelled to be an unwilling witness, turned, and leaning on the arm of the equally affected major, covered his face with his handkerchief, while deep sighs agitated his manly bosom, and plainly showed the struggle that was going on within. The surgeon, a most humane man, was obliged to be supported by his hospital sergeant, who from time to time administered to him restoratives, as well as to the suffering soldier.—Man after man fell from the ranks, carried away fainting; tears bedewed the faces of nearly all the officers, and at length the poor sufferer was released from his torture, to linger in hospital, where he now lies, the whole of his spine being laid bare, and gangrene has ensued, leaving the tortured and lacerated wretch in such a state that every Christian can only hope that death, as it must do, will soon release him from his sufferings.

The Northern Express adds:—'That is, after receiving 405 lashes—the unhappy wretch, whom fortune saved from the hands of an Indian, positively broke his bonds in the contortions of agony, and fell in a bloody heap to the ground. He was again tied up, and other 45 wounds were inflicted. Not a single drop of Christian blood could the Sbylocks of the Fusiliers be persuaded to abate. Their victim received the full tale, and was carried to the hospital, delirious, in a state which rendered it doubtful whether, in the event of his physical recovery, he would not be the inmate of a madhouse for life. This is surely a horrible affair.'

When Abernethy was canvassing for the office of surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he called upon a rich grocer. The grocer, addressing him, said, 'I suppose, sir, you want my vote and interest at this momentous epoch of your life? No, I don't,' said Abernethy. 'I want a pennyworth of sugar.'

SONG OF GOLD.

A monarch am I, more powerful and high Than the mightiest kingdom can yield; No king on his throne a sceptre can own So potent as that I wield: Ere these Sovereigns of earth into being had birth, I dwelt in my splendor and pride; While the mound and gome, in my cavernous home, Heaped treasure on every side: I had precious metals, the sun's yellow beam Was daily and cunningly caught; And the alchemists' strange, of this hermetic change, That ages on ages they wrought, Shall ne'er be unsealed, and never revealed To the creature I claim as my slave, By the hand of man, and his pride and spoil. He pursues me, and reaches—the grave! Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

For ages alone I dwell on my throne, In the freshness of earliest time; And the gods of that day felt my sceptre and sway, And yielded a homage sublime. Earth's bosom grew rich with beauty and life; Then Plenty and Peace first began; And the world's brightest page is that pastoral age, Ere my realms were invaded by man. I still live and reign, while my fetter and chain Shall never be broken, and never again Even worship I crave from my victim and slave, And he makes me his idol and god. Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

I stand by the side of the fair young bride As she enters her faith away, And the gods of that day felt my sceptre and sway, And yielded a homage sublime. Earth's bosom grew rich with beauty and life; Then Plenty and Peace first began; And the world's brightest page is that pastoral age, Ere my realms were invaded by man. I still live and reign, while my fetter and chain Shall never be broken, and never again Even worship I crave from my victim and slave, And he makes me his idol and god. Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

Lo! a gallant barque cleaves the billow dark To a land beyond the wave; It bears in its breast those sons of unrest Who go hence to find a grave. They will die the soldiers' death; Meets ever a rich reward, Lured by the smiles of Hebræan isles, They have left their native shore—Forsake the ties that bind them here. That make even the poorest blest: Afar they roam from the spells of home, To these regions of the west. Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

Oh! many I find, of the groveling mind, Who are mine by the daily dime—They count their bags, while they go in rage, And look grim and gaunt at time; They must leave to eat the cold hearth-stone, Where their buried treasure lies; They shrink away from the face of day, And they cower before human eyes; And they have no thought that is not fraught With the curse of their wretched lot: As they tremble and die, in their ear I cry—'Thou must leave to eat the cold hearth-stone.' Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

Ye children of clay shall soon pass away, But my kingdom shall ever remain; And the unborn race that shall dwell in your place, Shall worship my fetters and chain. From earth's vernal prime to the last verge of time, My sway and my sceptre shall last, And the future to come shall re-echo the doom Of the vengeance that I will exact. Then beware! O beware! for I seek not, or care, What virtue may hallow the shrine; If I encounter in thee a wicked and sin, And the lot of the victim is mine. Sold! sold! sold! all for the yellow gold!

[From the Portland Transcript.]
Letter from Ethan Spike.
HONNRY, Feb. 1858.

Our hull community was heve into a state of wonderment last Sabberday by the follerin keerd wich was stuck up on the meetinss door—

CALICO BAWL.
A calico bawl will be gin Wednesday night into Libby's tavern. The perades will be gin to the general government to help care on the war agin Cassus an the Mormons, and it is hoped as how this patriotic idee will be sustained by a generous public.

Admittance 14 cents—includin refreshments and licker.
I guess there never was more eggzitement in our place than there was all the time up to Wednesday night. Nobody done nothin—the boys wouldn't go to school—an the gals war rummick backen a forrerd from house to house an back agin the bull blessed time. But about sundawn of the eventool day thar kime a pawa. To a stranger it might seeme like Satterday night, but to them as knew, it was the awful calm wich peredes the vollied lightning and forker thunder. Or in the surblime language of them gifted poets—Hoe & Lindin—slightly altered—

In Honry, just about sundawn—
The dirty saw looked proper braava,
An poety much all over town,
Their shades of evenin settled round.
But thins looked quite different a short spell arter that. To continer the poetick figger—
'But Honry shed another sight,
When a horn blew about 8 that night,
An arter candles gleamin far—
Lit up amazingly.'

Some of your city crickets may find fault with this verse. I know that far don't rise fast rate with aight an aight—but then I expose poicks is lycentious, and kin do poety much as they darned please.

Now for other verse—
In pug and bobbed fast conveyed
Fellers an gals was hither sleighed
In Sunday go to meetin clothes they was all arrayed
Like wise into the hall they went.'

I don't know but the third line may be a little too long. But them as wants it more shorter, may cut off of their send accordin to their taste. The fast dance was called, 'Pawky Ker-drill.' An a curus institution. The fiddle strikes up—an then the fellers an gals goes walkin about—lookin ainst an distrest, for about half an hour. The principal feeter in this dance peres to be gittin in each others way, and then gittin out agin.

The next was the sullerbrated 'skitteashe la flumadiddle.' This is a proper poety dance of you can keep yer toes from bein steep on. Bill Peabody brought the heel of the biggest kind of a cawhide, boot down on to one of my corns, for wich civility I knocked him eend over eend. Otherways this dance was generally satisfactory.

The Kerillions is fast rate—easy too—anybody can kerill but everybody can't pawk. The figger consists in makin a spread eagle of yourself, or more properly speakin, put yourself into the form of a trieed-toe, and then jump about permickously. To see twenty or thirty couples spread eagled in this way, is a very interesing spectacle, skersly equalled by the famous Turkey Dance.

But I do think that of all the graceless figures of the maizy dance, with light fantastical towns is capable of doin, wain is the most graceful. The bullfigger—as I understand it—is both simple an natural. Its huggin—that's what it is. The sects just makes themselves into varts acyve an passyve—they hug an get huggid. An real good, an I like it, though I must say thars rather more satisfaction huggin a girl to hum, than right out afore folks.

I see that when you have calico bawls down to Portland, thars printed accounts of the doins,

describin the gals and so on, and I do suppose suthin of that kind will be expected of me. Wal, I'll try, though whar all was fast rate, distinctions is odorous.
Miss H. H. (wich means Huldy Hubbard) was the obsarved of all obsarvers. She had on a braown bombosin gown with horn buttons on behind, a white apron an the highest top comb ever seen. Her hair in front, was all screwed into bow-catchers, but on account of her nose turnin up too much, she didn't catch any.
Miss L. P. (wich is short for Lyddy Peabody) was also a good deal looked at by the men folks, and she looked a good deal at them. Lyddy's had a good deal to do lately in the gossip an slander line, an has lost some flesh, still she's in good case, and looks proper evendoppoise, she does. Lyddy had more calico on to her than any other in the crowd.
'Long may she wave.'

P. P. (wich is the same thins as Patience Pumroy) looked fast rate. She was dressed in sweeten milk gingham, blew stockings an high-heeled shews. Some thought her gown was a little too short at both ends of it, but I chalk sich insinuations down as spiteful thers there was a smart chance of them blew stocking visible, I allow. As she moved about in the maizy, I called to mind the lines runnin—
'A thing of beauty—
And a joyful critter—'

M. C. L. (Eltas, Mrs. Cap'n Libby) looked—
—if sich a thing wernt onpossible—more bewittful than ever. She was, as usual, in the department of vittles an vartoo. How a ongratefool society will miss that height toned female womep when she goes away into the course of water! 'Sick transtck, glory Hallyford monday!'

I skersly need say that S. S. stands for Salewbrity Skillins. Salewbrity is ortly poety at any time, but on this orpaticious occasion she did look good enough to eat. She had on the blewest gown ever seen in this imparfect state of existence, with loops into it, so that it set out a foot or so. Hanging down about ten inches below it, was the yallerest petticoat—Get out! what am I talkin about—the yallerest onmentionable—an below that ere a pair of white stockings wich washin wouldn't have hurt a bit. Her toes was dreafal fantastical. She danced like a syrup. As she glided and bobbed about, she looked just like an angill, and put me in mind of that sublime stanzin, beginnin—
'Here she goes an there she goes'

But that'll do for the women—a few specimens of the starner sects an I'm done. It may be nothin more'n what's about right to say here—that without the least idee of leavin anybody out—I forgot to mention that there was one gal there, whose wringlets was curled so tight she couldn't get her heels to the floor. Ike Pendergrass was a good deal admired by the woffers sects. He had on a snuff-colored, long-laid blew wich contrasted fast rate with his pepper and salt onscarables. Ike looks some like a monkey an acts more like one; but he's a mester feller to talk without sayin nothin, an kin dance all night, all of which makes him deservedly a lady's man. He danced till everybody was done, and then had a private jig on his own account.

Pete Libby, in a suit of itenot braown an cawhide shews, attracted a good deal of intencion, perticklerly arter he got tight, and pitched over the stove.

Tim Kyer, 3pthe Libby an Ben Peabody created quite a sensation in the airy part of the evenin, but as the refreshments didn't agree with them, they got proper onwell about ten o'clock, an gin out.

As to the dance, perhaps I haint a judge, not havin danced for several years or more, and then only when father was lickin me.—But for a rough guess, I should say that Tarnation Tuttle was a lichte ahead. Tarnation's style sint ornamental but powerfully strong. He run agin an upset more than any two others. Probably he larnt his poety of notation from the jackass, who used to dance with the chickens.

Everybody got cold, and most everybody got drunk, an everybody said we had a good time. I spose we did, though I had to take caster ile an hev a darned blister on my neck on account of it.

Thar want no net perades, so the president needn't expect aid an comfort from us.
ETHAN SPIKE.

WHAT IS LEGAL TENDER.—The gold coins of the United States, are legal tender to any amount, but owing to the alloy in the new silver coins, authorized by Congress 3d March, 1851, and 21st February, 1853, they are no longer legal tender except in small sums, viz: Three Cent Pieces, (Act 3d March, 1851, and 3d March, 1853.)

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, ... MAR. 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.

Town Meeting—concluded.

The meeting on Monday was unusually full. The remaining articles of the warrant came up in order; and under that for the distribution of money to the small school districts, one hundred dollars was placed at the disposal of the superintending School Committee for the purpose designated.

Under Art. 19, it was voted to instruct the Selectmen to prosecute all violation of the liquor law.

Art. 20 provided for the acceptance of a road in W. Waterville; and the town voted to accept, provided a bond was filed with the selectmen before the 1st of May, relinquishing damages for land or working the road.

Art. 21, contemplating the acceptance of a road from the terminus of the Hussey road to Hiram Blake's was dismissed, the motion meeting but little opposition.

A motion to reconsider the vote of the first meeting, by which the article providing for a house of correction was dismissed, was finally carried, and seventy five dollars was placed at the disposal of the selectmen for the purpose of securing a lock up.

The article dismissed at the former meeting, providing for raising money to pay a night watchman for this village, was the subject of a close and warm contest, under a motion to reconsider. The motion was finally lost by a hand vote 146 to 141; many voters proving too bold to vote on either side.

A motion to reconsider the article under which \$135 was appropriated for a house, was interrupted by a motion to adjourn; which motion was carried—and our annual town-meeting was dissolved at about 4 o'clock.

Kendall's Mills, March 16.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A division was organized in this place last evening, with the assistance of J. Nye, Rev. H. C. Leonard and L. T. Boothby, of Waterville. Very encouraging interest was manifested; and it is designed to unite the sons and daughters of Temperance in one Division. It is hoped that all will take active interest in this "good work of reform." On account of previous engagements, a lecture which had been expected from Mr. Leonard, was postponed to a future occasion.

The following officers were chosen for the first quarter and were duly installed.

Simon Conner, W. P.; Geo. Cotton, W. A. A. W. Jackson, R. S.; Geo. Sheffer, A. R. S.; Henj. Bunker, E. S.; C. M. Clark, T.; John A. Bradbury, C.; Geo. F. Stevens, A. C.; F. Hudson, C.; H. F. Judkins, I. S.; H. Philbrook, O. S.; C. Lewis, A. P. W. P. [Com.]

A GOOD TIME.—We always feel safe in predicting a good time when the ladies promise it. The ladies of the Universalist Society in this place are arranging a levee, in the programme of which so many good things are embraced, that nobody can fail to be pleased. It will take place at Town Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 24th inst. Tableaux, an "Old Folks' Concert," a musical dialogue, with all the et ceteras belonging thereto, are named in the bill of fare; and with no obstacle but 15 etc. at the door, the entertainment promises to be well attended.

MR. ADAMS AT BANGOR.—The few who had the pleasure of hearing the dramatic readings of Mr. R. Adams in this place, will be glad to learn that he is well appreciated in other places. Bangor gave him a large audience, and the papers mention him in terms of high praise. We expected this report, and shall look for a high degree of success for Mr. A. in the pursuit he has chosen. His voice and person harmonize closely with his excellent appreciation of the spirit and meaning of his character; and all these together mark him as an eligible candidate for dramatic favor.

"FATHER HILLS."—The lectures of this worthy man, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, were attended by crowded houses, and the best class of our citizens. That they have been in an eminent degree interesting and satisfactory, these good audiences are evidence enough. This evening, Thursday, the lecture is exclusively to fathers and sons; and the lecturer says, "Fathers will very much oblige by attending in company with their sons." These lectures are free to all, with the exception that such as may feel constrained to encourage them will have occasional opportunities to contribute. They will probably continue through the week, and to various classes of persons. Most heartily do we commend them to everybody who can spare time to attend.

FAIRFIELD.—JONAS PURINGTON, Moderator; Andrew Archer, Charles Conforth, Geo. Richardson, selectmen; W. B. Snell, agent; Timothy Jones, Treas. & Collector; Sam'l Taylor, E. W. McFadden, E. G. Bidout, school com. WINSLOW.—David Garland, Moderator; C. C. Cornish, Clerks; Williams Bassett, Tufton Simpson, C. C. Stratton, Selectmen; David Shepley, Supervisor; Hiram Simpson Collector and Treasurer. Voted, that school districts choose their agents; and that the selectmen appoint highway surveyors.

SPIRITUAL LECTURE.—Mr. J. N. Hodges, whose highly interesting discourse on Monday evening, was listened to by a large audience, will lecture again, in the trance state, this evening, at the Universalist church. Mr. H. has been instrumental in exciting particular interest in his subject, throughout the town. The public generally are invited to attend.

OUR TABLE.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February is filled with articles of unusual interest. The following is a list of them—Stanhope's History—Walpole and Pulteney, Naples 1848—1856, Scottish Natural Science, Logio of Induction—Mill, Arnold and his School, Proverbs Secular and Sacred, Rambles of a Naturalist, Capital and Currency, Poetry—The Spasmodists, Recent Publications.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 64 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 24 cents a year for Blackwood's, and 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—Contents of Nos. 720 and 721—116 and Works of Tobias Smollett, Aikin for Ever, Cyrus Redding's Fifty Years' Recollections, Burning Away, Penn and Macaulay, Miss Harriet Hooper, The Battle of Waterloo, The Historic Peasage of England, The Little Huguenot, Lady Strathmore de Redcliffe, Fate of Gen. Havelock, International Committee on the Slave Trade, Earthquakes and their Treatment, Mills Rachel, Sir Colin Campbell, Royal Marriage, Count de Moray's Attack on England, Deposits and Discounts, Biography of Punch, Cultivation in the East, Miss Louisa Lander—with good poetry and short articles in abundance.

The Living Age is published weekly by Little, Son & Co., Boston, at \$6 a year, single numbers 12 1/2 cts.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The illustrations in the April number are very tasteful and pretty, and the literary attractions have seldom been equalled. Leland rocks and riots, as usual, in a score of pages of lively editorial gossip. Published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—"The Bashful Lover," a steel engraving in the April number, is a fine picture, in the usual colored fashion plate is given, and knock-knocks for the ladies without end. The stories are always good in Peterson, and each number contains valuable household recipes cheaply purchased at the subscription price. Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The members of Waterville Masonic Lodge, accompanied by ladies and other invited guests, to the number of about one hundred, made a visit to Kendall's Mills on Tuesday evening; supping together at the Newhall House, and enjoying the social amusements usual to such occasions. Though everything passed in the most agreeable manner, the points particularly worthy of note, and that received the praises of all, were those pertaining to the house, and the successful efforts of Capt. Moses to regale his guests with one of the most rich and tasteful collations we ever saw spread. The nice artistic taste displayed in the arrangement was only equalled by the excellence and abundance of the viands; and the most obvious compliment paid by the company, was their zeal in making actions more expressive than words. Beyond question the Newhall House is among the very best in Kennebec, and its landlord unexcelled in his qualifications to cater for the public taste in his department.

MR. PERHAM'S LECTURE, on Monday evening on the subject temperance, is highly spoken of by those who heard it, as well calculated to move the public mind in the right direction, in a critical time like the present. A large meeting convened for another object on the same evening, prevented the collection of an audience proportioned to the interest felt here in the temperance cause.

"CALIKER BAWL."—This popular institution has found its way down east, even to Hornby, the home of that patriotic citizen and distinguished man—Ethan Spike. A laughable account of the first one, by this valiant defender of "perlaydums," will be found on our first page this week. And this reminds us to reiterate what we have often said of Ethan's Organ—the Portland Transcript. We regard it as the best literary paper in New England, and indeed about the only sheet that can with justice lay claim to that proud title. It is a "live" paper, too; not occupied by any great extent in reproducing a dead past, but it presents a living transcript of the present, and boldly battles for right and truth. It is pure and healthy in tone, and panders not at all to the depraved appetites of those who gorge themselves with the "blood and thunder" literature of the day. It is just what it claims to be, without charlatanism or humbug; but as the public are generally slow to recognize modest merit, the circulation of this paper, though respectable, is by no means equal to its deserts.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the publishers in another column, and commend the Transcript to the confidence and patronage of the public.

PARENTS.—A meeting of the voters of School District No. 1 is called for next Monday evening; and before voting against the purchase of furnaces for our school houses, make enquiry of your children as to their comfort during the past winter. Or you may make the experiment for yourself, by sitting with your feet in a pair of snow, in a room where your head will be at fever heat, and your eyes full of smoke.

REVIVALS.—The unusual religious interest still continues in connection with all the churches in this place; which is also the case at the west parish, and more or less in the neighboring towns.

THE WEATHER.—Sunday was a snowy day, dwindling into succeeding sunshine, clouds rain and thaw—with most threatening prospects towards the sleighing. There is yet room for Jack Frost to add the woodpiles.

Hons. F. H. Morse and S. P. Fessenden are entitled to our thanks for valuable public documents received.

THE PLACE TO PURCHASE CLOTHING IN BOSTON.—We would recommend all in want of good clothing, at low prices, to call on Messrs. Jackson & Merrill. They guarantee satisfaction in Goods and Prices.

AUGUSTA.—The Republicans made a clean sweep at the late election, with a large gain from last years vote.

THE LEWISTON FALLS JOURNAL, has recently been enlarged.

Waterville Farmer's Club. The evening was spent in talking about preparing and seeding land for grass. It was concluded that grass seed should not be harrowed or brushed in, as is the general custom; but that a light roller might pass over it, on some soils, while a little rain had been found to answer still better. In regard to quantity of seed, a case was mentioned where three pecks had been put to an acre by an ignorant workman, and the crop was remarkably good. One third of this quantity was thought enough—though the experiment of three pecks had never been tried a second time.

The next meeting is at the house of Mr. Elhanan Cook, and the grass crop is continued for discussion.

Winslow Farmer's Club. The meeting last week at the American House gave no tokens of decline, and the details would be highly interesting. An important conclusion arrived at was, that money expended for foreign fertilizers would be worth a hundred per cent. more if devoted to collecting and making compost and other dressing from facilities on the farm. This was the suggestion made and generally responded to by men who had tried both. The meeting for this week was appointed at the house of Chas. C. Stratton—same subject continued.

Mr. Drummond, of Waterville, has made a very able speech on the bill regulating railroads. He opposes the bill, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, illegal, and unreasonable. His remarks are characterized by the close, sound and logical reasoning for which he is known. Their great length only prevents their publication in our paper.

MR. BURRITT'S LECTURE last night drew a full audience of most attentive listeners. Mr. B. aimed to show that none of the plans now in contemplation could possibly result in the extinction of slavery; and that the most prominent of these was unjust and merciless, and calculated to arouse indignation rather than awaken candid investigation. He proposed compensation from the national treasury, to be met by the sale of public lands, as the only way to remove slavery and avert the danger so immediately threatened. In favor of this, as a measure both of justice and expediency, Mr. Burritt reasoned most closely and eloquently; and it seems to us that in the absence of any other tangible or possible plan for the extinction of slavery, the public mind will continue to concentrate upon this.

Noah Woods, Esq., was elected Mayor of Gardiner, on the second trial, by 119 majority.

In the U. S. Senate, during the evening session of the 15th, Cameron of Pennsylvania and Green of Missouri passed some hard words, but the matter was settled by apologies from both parties next day. An agreement between Senators fixes Monday next as the day on which the Kansas debate shall close and the vote be taken.

TO REVEAL BUSINESS.—Advertise. Our Boston friends understand this, as can be seen by the card list we publish this week. The man who advertises wishes for customers, and of course will give good bargains. "A word to the wise," &c.

Murder in Whitefield.

We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Carleton, of Cooper's Mills, Whitefield, for the following particulars in regard to the most brutal murder of Mrs. Sarah Preble, wife of Jedediah Preble of that town. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner's jury that the deceased had been frequently obliged within the past few years to leave home in order to save her life. Ten days ago she left her home on account of cruel treatment and went to her daughter's and persuaded her to return home under promise of better treatment, where they arrived on Tuesday night of last week after which he was not seen out of the house till Thursday eve.

On the afternoon of that day Mrs. Gould went to the house and found the doors fastened. Just before arriving at the house she heard loud talk and swearing, which ceased when she knocked. No one came to the door however and she returned home. Friday morning the door was found fastened by Albert Place who went there on business. He finally succeeded in obtaining an entrance and found Preble with nothing on but his shirt and pants. He was sitting at a table in one corner of the room, his shirt was covered with blood. He said old Sal, meaning his wife, had fell out of bed and hurt her and he had to get his own breakfast. While there Place heard some faint groans and saw a person on a bed in the room.

He reported what he had seen, when the neighbors repaired to the house and found Mrs. Preble dead, and her body horribly mutilated. It appeared that he had struck her with a hammer over the right eye and also on the top of the head, six of her ribs and the right side were literally smashed to a chowder. Her throat had unmistakable marks of the old brute's thumb and fingers, where he had choked her, probably to prevent her screaming.

His shirt, two pillow-cases and a portion of her dress, all saturated with blood, were found in an out place in the bottom of an old trunk covered with a large quantity of old rags. Much blood was also found on the floor under the carpet.

The Coroner's jury in accordance with the foregoing facts, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by wilful and malicious violence inflicted on her person by her husband, by means of a nail hammer and other deadly weapons.—[Bath Sentinel.]

A NEWLY DISCOVERED PROPERTY OF CHLOROFORM.—The Abelle Medice reports the case of a young man who badly scalded both legs by slipping into a cauldron of boiling water. He was immediately laid upon a bed, an exciting poison administered, cod liver oil applied to his legs and he was twice bled, but the pain in the legs did not subside. A liniment of laudanum and cod liver oil was then applied, also without effect in abating the pain. But chloroform having been substituted for laudanum, imm ediate relief ensued, and was maintained by continuing the same process until recovery.

Is Consumption curable?—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. No healing effects are certainly wonderful.

WHY THEY PROSEPER.—As much of late has been said about the flourishing condition of the Portland Steam Packet Company, it may not be uninteresting or inappropriate to trace out the cause of their prosperity. And perhaps other common carriers may find it to their advantage to take a hint or two from the system adopted by this company.

1. In the first place, a primary cause of their uniform success is found in their fair dealing. If they lose or injure property committed to their charge, they settle promptly, fully, and without litigation. Though they have been running fourteen years, they have never in a single instance been engaged in a lawsuit for the adjustment of differences between them and their customers.

2. They pay cash for whatever they need for the Company's use. Their employees are not only paid promptly, but well paid. Thus the corporation is never in subjection to its servants.

3. They are charitable, almost without limit. The poor can testify to this by thousands. Those who cannot pay for their passage, and are deserving, are never turned away. They not only take them on board, but feed them, if they are hungry. Their poverty is a sufficient passport, although their appearance often indicates that their incorrect habits have reduced them to that condition.

A few evenings since, and one of the coldest of the season, as I happened to be sitting in the steamboat office, two young men entered, and begged a passage to Boston. They were miserably clad, almost frozen, and stated that they had walked from Biddeford, and had eaten nothing through the day. The agent ascertained on suitable inquiry that they had recently been at work in one of the mills at Biddeford, but the suspension of business had thrown them out of employment. They had exhausted all their means, to the last cent, in waiting for a resumption of work, and were now going elsewhere to find something to do. They had applied at the railroad stations at Biddeford and Saco for a free passage to Boston, but as the officers there had no authority to pass them along, they were advised by some one to come to Portland, and told that the boat would take them. They were rightly informed. They not only had a free passage, but a good supper.—Portland Advertiser.

It gives us pleasure to copy the above hints, because we believe they are deserved. If the Company is represented in the kind and honest face of their Agent, Mr. Billings, their integrity and benevolence need no endorsers.

THEN AND NOW.—Several years since, while travelling from Springfield to Boston, I made the acquaintance of a gentleman (all but his name) who had for many years been engaged in the cotton manufactures at Palmer. I asked him if he had not during his connection with the business, witnessed a great improvement in the manufacture of cotton.—'Yes,' he replied, 'but no greater than I have seen in human nature in general.' To prove his assertion he gave me two short chapters of his observations, which I take the liberty to quote.

'When I came here, now more than forty years ago, we spun our yarns at the factory and people came from the towns around and took them home and wove them. After I had been here a little while, I sent into some of these towns to look up cloth that had not been returned. I went through a part of Enfield, Pelham, Amherst and Belchertown. Their farming and living was of the meanest sort. The mowing fields were full of bushes. The fences were poor. The houses were small, unpainted and open. Back of the house stood a haystack, with a few poor cattle eating into it at the risk of being buried up. Right by the door was half a load of green wood, the axe standing in a log that the owner was too lazy to split. Sitting in the chimney corner within, you would find a man with his face burnt up with elder brandy, and about the house a poor, discouraged looking woman; with a few half-naked children. The school-houses are like the dwelling-houses, hardly fit for the cattle. As to the people I wanted to see, no one could tell anything about them. They had died, run away, disappeared nobody knew where. I went on a fool's errand.

This was forty years ago. I did not go over the ground again till last year, when I went to buy timber for our new mill. It was another country. The bushes were out of the fields, the hay-stacks were covered by good barns. Nice painted houses stood where the old hovels stood before. The brandy drinkers, too, had died off, and the women and children, with their bright looks and neat, comfortable dresses, had no resemblance to the poor creatures I saw there before. I can show you a bill in which I am charged fifty cents for cotton cloth not so good as we make now for six, but I tell you, Sir, human nature has gone ahead in the last fifty years more than cotton machinery. We have improved our machines now, but we shall improve them more.—For every man's noddle now a-days is on the think.'

To those who mourn the lateness of their advent, and sigh for the past, I commend the above. It will aid them in forming another brilliant period about the dear old times. To others it may furnish the occasion of thankfulness for their happier lot, and an encouragement to still further improvement.

[New England Farmer.]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE KANSAS COMMISSION.—The testimony taken before the Commission, in Kansas, appointed by the territorial legislature to investigate the election frauds, says the New York Evening Post, has arrived in Washington. It is certified to by the members of the Commission. It makes 319 closely-written foolscap pages, which include the journal of the Commission and poll books. It is the authorized production of the legally elected and recognised legislature of the territory of Kansas. It has the force and authority of legislative sanction, and contains in itself the elements of total destruction to the Lecompton Constitution. Its facts in regard to the elections in that territory on the 21st of December and 4th of January, are too startling and overwhelming proofs against the 'Cal-hou swindle' for South Americans or Northern democrats to face submissively. It has already strengthened the determination of the one, and sent confusion into the ranks of the other. The only copy in Washington is in the hands of Mr. Harris, the chairman of the House Special Kansas Investigating Committee, who is at work upon his minority report, which he will present to the House in a day or two. It will be an able and exceedingly valuable document. Mr. Morrill's report, in behalf of the Republicans of that committee, is ready, which will undoubtedly be an able exposition of the election frauds of Kansas.

UNHAPPY HOMES.—Small matters are often needlessly made subjects of daily comment and blame; and in the end it comes that home is sometimes anything but the happy place we choose to make it out in songs and notions of various kinds. 'This, when it occurs, is a great pity. I am

for making home very happy to children, if it can be managed, which, of course, is not to be fixed by weak compliances, and having no fixed rules. For no creature is happy, or even free, as Goethe has pointed out, except in the circuit of law. But, once having laid down laws and regulations, all within those bounds should be very kind at home.

Now listen to the captious, querulous scoldings that you may hear, even as you go along the streets, addressed by parents to children; is it not manifest that in after-life there will be too much fear in the children's minds, and a belief that their father and mother never will sympathize with them as others even might—never will forgive them? People of all classes, high and low, err in the same way; and in looking about the world, I have sometimes thought that a thoroughly judicious, father is one of the rarest creatures to be met with.'

Tragedy in the Alton, Illinois, Penitentiary

At the penitentiary in Alton, Illinois, on Monday morning, a desperate convict named William Lindsey, alias Hall, from Chicago, who was serving out a second term in the prison, attempted to secure his release. Shortly after breakfast, he feigned sickness, and was to be locked up until the doctor could be summoned. Only one of the guard, a Mr. Crabb, was in the hall surrounding the cells. He was knocked down with a slung shot by the convict, who bound his arms behind him, dragged him into his cell, and locked it. Crabb was placed against the grating of the door, by the convict, who was armed with a long knife, and threatened with instant death if he moved, or if any attempt was made on the door. Col. Buckmaster, the warden, and his guards, were soon on the spot, and for a long time watched an opportunity to shoot the villain, but he kept Crabb constantly between him and the opening in the door, consequently he could only be reached through Crabb's body.

About noon, Crabb made some effort to open the door, but was cut severely in the hand by the convict. During the day, the convict stated his terms of submission to be, a revolver loaded by himself, a full suit of citizens' dress, \$100 in money, and to be driven out of town in a close carriage, accompanied by Crabb, to such place as he should designate: all of which were of course inadmissible. All day the guards were on the watch to shoot the scoundrel, but as he had positively declared he would kill Crabb if he was not instantly killed himself, great care had to be taken for fear he might put his threat into execution. Crabb had no arms whatever.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Col. Buckmaster, warden, undertook to get into the cell by stratagem. Breakfast was set at the cell door, but the convict refused to open it until the hall was cleared, which after a brief consultation, was done. The warden, superintendent, and guards were on each side, but out of sight. The convict slowly opened the door nearly enough to admit the food, when a crowbar was instantly inserted. The warden cried out to Crabb to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang to the opening of the door, and at length dragged himself through, but not before he was stabbed by the convict seven times in the back and twice on the arms. When the poor victim was dragged out, the convict barred the door again. He was given a few minutes for reflection, but refused to yield, and was, after much dodging, and efforts to get out of the reach of his person, by the warden. The ball struck his skull just below the left ear. He fell instantly, but soon came to, and was living on Wednesday. He admitted that he had confederates. His knife, about eight inches long, with a double edge, was found in the cell, and on his person was found another larger knife, with a blade four inches long. Crabb, the wounded guard, was immediately taken to the hospital, and his wounds examined. The left lung was found to be twice perforated. The other wounds were not dangerous. It was thought he would recover.

The Alton Courier says:—Had Hall's demand been complied with, every convict in the prison would have been devising some scheme to obtain his liberty, probably ending in a general revolt. The lesson is important and will doubtless be duly impressed.

SHEEP POISONED BY LOW LAUREL.—In the winter and spring months when sheep can get at the low evergreen bush called 'lanckill or low laurel (Kalmia Augustifolia) they will eat it, and it poisons them. The symptoms are a dull, stupid appearance—will not eat, and are constantly throwing up a greenish colored liquor, and if they obtain no relief they swell up and die. This green liquor they are constantly swallowing down again. If they can be made to throw it off clear, they often recover without any other remedy. To effect this, put a gag in their mouths to keep it open, so that the fluid will run out when it is thrown up. A large cob or stick put into their mouths, with a string tied to one end, passed over the head and tied to the other end, will effect this purpose.

The following remedy we clip from the Home-tender:—Procure a quantity of white ash buds; steep until the strength is out; turn a teacupful of the liquor down each sheep, and I will guarantee that your sheep will be on its legs within six hours.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Business Men's Prayer Meetings in Boston Thursday, was so crowded that many could not get accommodated. A number of young men arose and bore their testimony to the value and preciousness of religion. A. H. Twombly, of the firm of Twombly & Lamson, made a stirring and deeply affecting appeal to the merchants and others present, to embrace the favored opportunity to seek religion. The interest is deepening, and all classes of men seem to be moved. The Traveller remarks:—'A thousand business men gathered for prayer at midday is a sight which has never been seen in Boston before.'

ESCAPE OF EMERY THE FORGER.—Daniel C. Emery, who has been confined in the jail in Bangor, for the past year, awaiting the decision of the Court in July, upon the exceptions filed in his case, made his escape on Friday morning last, between five and six o'clock. It is evident (says the Whig) that the escape was effected by the aid of some one outside.

DEDICATION.—The new building erected by Mr. H. A. Abbott in Farmington village, to be occupied as a school house, was formally dedicated on Friday, Feb. 26th, with appropriate exercises. 'Little Blue,' as the school is familiarly called, has been established fourteen years. It was founded by Rev. Sam'l Abbott, and has attained a high rank among our private schools in Maine. The scientific apparatus belonging to this school is said not to be excelled by any institution in the State.

The New Hampshire election has resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. A Republican Governor by more than Five Thousand majority; an unanimous Republican Council; a Senate three fourths Republican, and a House Republican by more than two to one.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Canada, we have news of the resignation of Palmerston ministry, and that Lord Derby was engaged in constructing a new cabinet.

The other important items of intelligence should be found below.

Mazzini writes to the Times, denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in Italy. He concludes with the following paragraph:—'Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frantically appeal to Heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness, without a single word of indignation, lasting murders of whole people in Rome, no one has the right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, theft and collusion, agree that Louis Napoleon ought to be contented with the death of his enemies, without calculating them.'

An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship Leander, against steamer North America, to recover damages for the loss of the Leander by the recent collision. A verdict was given against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher court.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris represent that a better feeling existed with regard to relations with England, founded upon the appointment of Lord Malmesbury to the Foreign office, and the personal friendship existing between the Emperor and Disraeli.

An immense number of arrests is said to have been recently made in Paris and the Provinces. Among them three members of the Paris bar belonging to the Republican party.

The Times Paris correspondent writes: 'It is said that the late instructions given to M. De Persigny, previous to his departure, were of a very conciliatory character, and if rumor speaks true, evince the greatest desire to maintain cordial relations, based on an alliance between the two countries.'

ITALY.—The English Hodge, arrested at Geneva as an accomplice in the recent conspiracy against Napoleon, has been given up to the French police by the Sardinian authorities. Two more Englishmen have also been arrested at Geneva.

AUSTRIA.—It is said France has called on the Austrian Government to curb the license of the press of Vienna, and that in return France will not oppose Austria when the question of the reorganization of the Principalities and navigation of the Danube come before the Paris Conference. Buol is stated to have declined the offer of the French Ambassador.

CHINA.—China mail had reached England with details of news. The Cantonese submitted and evacuated the city on the 30th Dec. The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh and the Tartar general. The governor was subsequently installed as vice-governor of the city, with powers similar to those previously wielded by Yeh, the allies to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government of Peking.

A commission composed of two Englishmen, and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the government, and had issued proclamations inviting the people to return and assuring them of protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault there were numerous hand to hand encounters. The British lost 100 and the French 30 in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

INDIA.—The details of Calcutta news to Jan. 25d, add nothing of importance to previous telegraphic advices.

June Bahadur captured Goruckpore, killing 200 rebels and taking 7 guns. The relief of Sumbulpore had been accomplished.

Sir Colin Campbell was gathering strength for his entry into Oude, where the final struggle and determined resistance was anticipated.

STILL LATER.—London, Wednesday Morning. The Paris correspondent of the Times says, it is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered Walek's dispatch in tone and spirit becoming the British Minister. It expresses a desire to cultivate the best relation with France, and to remain in alliance with her, but declare the right of asylum shall be maintained intact.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was in session. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby made his inaugural speech, giving an insight to his intended policy. After alluding to the Indian war and expressing his satisfaction, notwithstanding he had condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended the British army—he added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of Government to make without delay, a safe and honorable peace. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe, of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt at assassination.

AFFAIRS IN BELGIUM.—Belgium is just now full of prosecution for libel which has been instituted against Mr. Louis Labarre, the editor of the Drapeau, who, in the course of an article on the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor, observed that the crime was infinitely less heinous than the coup d'etat of December. For this the government of Belgium had directed prosecutions to be instituted against the paper and the editor; and not only has the reporters been warned by the judge not to venture upon any comments or imprudent notes, but the lawyers engaged have likewise been notified that they will not be suffered to speak at all if they venture upon an allusion to the events of 1851 and 1852. What sort of defence the prisoner's counsel can make when they are not permitted to allude to the event which forms the basis and substance of the article of which complaint is made, it were not easy to conjecture.

The Oxford Democrat says that a young man named Decoster was frozen to death, in Buckfield, last week. When last seen he had been drinking to excess. A young lady in Lovell came near sharing the same fate. A young man at the house severed an artery with an axe. With neither shovel or overalls she ran to the woods, where some men were at work, for them to go for a physician. They at once started. In the excitement it was not noticed that she had not returned, and when discovered she was so chilled as to be unable to walk, and was making feeble attempts to crawl. Prompt attention soon placed her out of danger.

The Aroostook Pioneer says:—'We are beginning to feel the flow of the first tidal waves of eastern immigration. Nearly every day bears to our village its proportion of pioneers—the real bone and sinew of the country, farmers and mechanics seeking a place to locate. A party of young men from Livermore, the advanced guard of a little colony, have arrived in the Aroostook region. They were agreeably disappointed in the appearance of things, and inducements held out in that country.'

THE EASTERN MAIL. AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Published every Thursday by MAXHAM AND WING, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. At No. 33, Boullé Block, Main Street. RPH. MAXHAM. DAN'L R. WING.

TERMS. If paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50. If paid within six months, 1.75. If paid within the year, 2.00. Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—WATERVILLE. DEPARTMENT OF MAILS. Western Mail leaves daily at 10:20 A.M. Closes at 10:20 A.M. August 9:45 " 9:30 " 9:15 " 8:45 " 8:30 " 8:15 " 7:45 " 7:30 " 7:15 " 6:45 " 6:30 " 6:15 " 5:45 " 5:30 " 5:15 " 4:45 " 4:30 " 4:15 " 3:45 " 3:30 " 3:15 " 2:45 " 2:30 " 2:15 " 1:45 " 1:30 " 1:15 " 10:45 A.M. Office Hours—from 7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

'Six feet in his boots' exclaimed old Mrs. Boeswax; 'wonder why the importance of this world came to me? Why, they might just as reasonably tell me that the man has six heads in his hat.'

The last bite we ever had, when we went a fishing, was the bite we took along CHAMBERLAIN'S fortune of twenty thousand pounds. Chamberlains—Pretty shoppings.

The barbers of Union N.Y., have unanimously agreed to do no more shaving on Sunday.

In Sangerville, on Saturday night, 6th inst., Mr. Aaron Jackson had 15 sheep killed and wounded, from a flock numbering 22, by two dogs belonging to some of his neighbors.

A SECRET FOR LEGISLATORS.—An old member of the Pennsylvania legislature, who maintained his seat and popularity for a number of years, always voted 'no' when a vote was recorded—'for,' said he, when asked his reason, 'when a good law passes no one looks for the yeas and nays on it—when a bad one does, they always do.'

A NEW RECOMMENDATION.—The New York Observer says: 'We saw a letter the other day that a gentleman coming to town presented to a mercantile house. It was a sealed letter of introduction, and read thus: "Dear Sir—The bearer of this letter, Mr. James B. Smith, goes to New York to purchase goods. I can recommend him as good for all he says cash for."

News Over the Wires. TO BE HELD FOR CONFIRMATION.

LETTER FROM UTAH.—St. Louis, March, 12.—The Council Bluffs Eagle of the 3d, says that Mr. Wingate has just arrived from Salt Lake, Jan. 26, and reports that there is no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little in the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, through the mountains, by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for 13 miles, in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. Wingate says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two pound ball with much more certainty than a common rifle 120 yards. They are also making 500 revolvers, and manufacturing a coarse kind of powder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picked guard of the army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported four of the latter were slain.

Mr. Wingate says that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties; but if the Utah army attempts to enter the valley, it will be resisted. On the 24th of Jan., Brigham Young preached to 9000 people, all of whom arose when he said, 'All in favor of giving the troops half rize.'

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Bangor, March, 14.—The steam boiler connected with Mr. A. Woodard's planing mill collapsed its flues yesterday, and drove the iron covering into the house of Mrs. John A. Rollins, 150 feet distant, demolishing all the furniture in her parlor, breaking in every window in the front part of the house, and otherwise damaging the building. At the other end of the boiler the brick work was blown five or six hundred feet. The engineer Jeremiah Lyons was so severely injured that he died last night. Cause of explosion, want of water.

SLAVES ESCAPING BY WHOLESALE.—New York, March 15.—Our letters from Nassau, N. P., mention the arrival at that place on the 22d ult. of a boat containing eleven fugitive slaves from Key West, and intelligence has been received of a large sloop being on the west side of the Great Bahamas, having on board thirty fugitives from St. Augustine, Florida.

The Bahama Friendly Society had dispatched a vessel in search of the sloop, and the Key West negroes had been provided with employment by the inhabitants of Nassau.

FROM UTAH.—St. Louis, March 15.—Jno. Hartnell, Secretary of Utah, left Camp Scott Saturday night, Jan. 26th, and reports that the troops were in a comfortable condition, and excellent health; only four deaths having occurred since the arrival of the command.

In view of a serious, if not insurmountable obstacle in the fortifications on the Canons by the Mormons, it was thought that the entrance into the Salt Lake Valley could be made by another route a hundred miles longer, but offering no obstruction of any magnitude.

Two hundred of the principal men of the Utah Indians, had been into the Camp and gave assurance of the peaceable intention of the tribe toward the Americans.

The Cheyennes also desired peace, with the exception of those along the skirts of the south side of the south pass.

Hartnell met with no snow on the route. Grass was expected unusually early. No mail had reached the camp since that of October. The November mail was met on Green River. That of January at the foot of the Rocky Ridge; and that of February six miles beyond Ash Hollow.

THE WIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.—We have been accustomed to sympathize with the wife of Arnold, in the distress which Hamilton's account represents her as having suffered on being apprised of her husband's treason and flight; but if the following is true, our sympathies have been wasted. According to Parton's Life of Burr:

He was sitting one evening with Mrs. Prevost, when the approach of horse was heard, and soon after a lady veiled and attired in a riding habit, burst into the room, and hurrying toward Mrs. Prevost, was on the point of addressing her. Seeing a gentleman present whom she did not recognize, she paused, and asked in an anxious tone—

'Am I safe? Is this gentleman a friend?' 'Oh, yes,' was Mrs. Prevost's reply, 'he is my most particular friend, Colonel Burr.'

'Thank God!' exclaimed Mrs. Arnold, for she it was, 'I've been playing the hypocrite, and I'm tired of it.'

She then gave an account of the way she had deceived Washington, Hamilton and the

other American officers, who, she said, believed her innocent of treason, and had given her an escort of horse from West Point. She made no scruple of confessing the part she had borne in the negotiation with the British General, and declared it was she who had induced her husband to do what he had done. She passed the night at Paramus, taking care to resume her acting of the outraged and frantic woman whenever strangers were present.—Colonel Burr's relations with the Shippen family, of which Mrs. Arnold was a member, had been of the most intimate character from childhood. They had been his father's friends, and the orphan boy had been taken from his mother's grave to their home in Philadelphia. He stood toward this fascinating, falsehearted woman almost in the light of a younger brother, and he kept her secret until she was past being harmed by the telling of it.

ENGLISH DRESS IN AMERICAN EYES.—The Home Journal has a correspondent who writes the Royal Wedding. She gives the following among her experience:

In the mean time my eyes were industrious enough, and my tongue, too, as for that matter; but I made so many ludicrous mistakes with the latter felicitous articles, that I gave up in despair, gazed, and said nothing. Like Dame Parrington, I couldn't open my mouth but I put my foot into it. 'Twice only my rebel tongue was too much for me.

'Fred,' said I, after a prolonged silence, 'who is that distinguished nobleman just opposite—the one all gold lace and silk stockings—?'

'That,' replied Fred, trying to lurch down a malicious laugh; 'that is Lord B—'s footman!'

'O lord!' thought I. Well, then, Fred, I ventured again, 'whose footman is that?' and I pointed with my bouquet to a modestly dressed man who was leaning against a pillar beneath us, and looking at everything with a pair of cold grey eyes. 'Whose footman is that?'

'That,' said Fred, 'is Lord B. himself.'

'After that I kept still, but I thought to myself, 'What a hand this is where the footmen wear all the good clothes!'

What a land is ours (may we not add?) where people all, city and country, at home or travelling, in house and street,—apparently care far more for what is showy or fashionable, than really serviceable and appropriate. We bespeak an introduction to the man or woman who, paying a reasonable regard, is not of necessity, on the one hand, either a stereotyped repetition of every other being of the genus homo in the same community, or, on the other, an originator or follower of some ism in dress, or an originator or follower of some ism in dress, or an originator or follower of some ism in dress, or an originator or follower of some ism in dress.

LATER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival at Portland of steamship North America, from Liverpool, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The new Derby Ministry have, in Parliament, defined their position. The Premier expresses good feeling towards France and Louis Napoleon, and after suitable explanations will favor the pass of the Conspiracy-to-murder bill. He gives but faint promise of Parliamentary reform. The Paris conspirators have gained a few days of life by appealing to the Court of Cassation.

In Italy, especially at Genoa, there is still considerable fear of a republican outbreak. The news from India is contradictory but interesting. The English commander, at the head of a powerful army, was about to invade Oude, where one hundred thousand rebel soldiers are said to be concentrated. An additional force of European troops is wanted to entirely overcome the revolt. In England the cotton market exhibited another small advance.

FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, March 15.—Late arrivals from Kansas, state that the anti-Topekaites had trumped up a Free State Convention at Leavenworth, and succeeded in nominating a candidate to the Constitutional Convention. They also had nominated a Douglas Democratic ticket. The election on the 9th inst., passed off quietly as far as known. The estimated number of votes polled is from eight to ten thousand.

The enrollment of the militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Gov. Denver against it.

Mr. Babcock, the anti-Topeka candidate for Mayor of Lawrence, has been elected by a large majority.

All is quiet at Fort Scott.

An infant child of Mrs. Stephen Monagan, of Ellsworth, was left in the cradle while she went after a pail of water. When the mother returned, she found her horror, that a stray pig had forced his way into the room and eaten off two fingers from one hand of the child, and badly mangled another.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—The condition of the New York banks shows the extreme difficulty at the present time of employing money profitably. These banks hold about thirty-four and a half millions of dollars, in specie, and they were enabled to increase their loans last week only \$271,000. This fact proves that there is yet but a very moderate revival of business, and that there is not such employment for the large accumulation of capital in the country.

NOTICES. Consumption Curable.—Read the following Certificate. Boston, Jan. 20, 1858. Mr. F. J. Laforet—Dear Sir—I have been troubled with a cough for the last six or seven years; during the winter months it was extremely distressing to me, and I have used various remedies without permanent relief. A short time since I was induced to try 'FERRIS'S PAIN EXTRACTOR,' and I must confess to you that it has proved to be the best remedy I ever used for my complaint. After using only a few doses I experienced almost immediate relief from the distressing cough, and am now entirely cured. I can recommend it with perfect confidence to any person troubled with cough and soreness of the chest, as the best preparation I have ever used or heard of.

Yours, very truly, JOHN M. FERRIS. Everett House, corner of Canal and Caseway sts. Read advertisement in another column.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS. Batchelor's Wigs and Toupes surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. It is a pity to be obliged to run up behind—no shrinking of the head. Made at 283 Broadway, New York. 1724

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., my person troubled with cough and soreness of the chest, as the best preparation I have ever used or heard of.

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We think it is hardly known even to the most intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the most interesting and valuable discoveries in the history of our race have been made. We know that the most wonderful and surprising of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world, and that the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world, and that the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world.

THE LABORATORY OF DR. AYER. (Inventor of the celebrated Family Pills, and of the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world, and that the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world.)

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Devine's Compound Pitch Lenses: WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma and CONSUMPTION!

Just published by FREDERICK & CO., Bookellers and Stationers, No. 12 Court Street, Boston, a brief Treatise of 48 pages, containing a full and complete description of the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world, and that the most valuable of these discoveries were made in the most remote and obscure parts of the world.

HOUSES FOR RENT: We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have used MILLER'S CONDITION POWDER: FOR HORSES AND COLTS.

Prepared by T. C. BUTLER, Derby Line, Vt., for two Colts that were troubled with worms and bots, which may be known by the head becoming dry and stuck up, and the colt will have his head and neck all red and swollen, and the worms will be seen in the stool, which were seen in 6 and 8 months old—gave them one tea spoonful of the Powder in one pint of ground oats set up with water, night and morning, until we found no package to each colt. We then found our colts well and in good condition, and we would recommend them to be the same to all who are troubled with worms and bots.

W. W. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 9 and 11 Hanover Street, Boston.

PRINTING TYPES, &c. DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 62 WASHINGTON ST. Boston. We have on hand and for sale the most approved styles of Printing Types, plain and ornamental, and most approved Letter-casting lead. We also have on hand an assortment of the most approved and durable types, which will be sold at the lowest possible price. Orders large or small will be promptly executed at the lowest possible price.

DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. In all diseases inflammation more or less predominant—now ever allay inflammation, and relieve the patient in a few minutes—hence an immediate cure.

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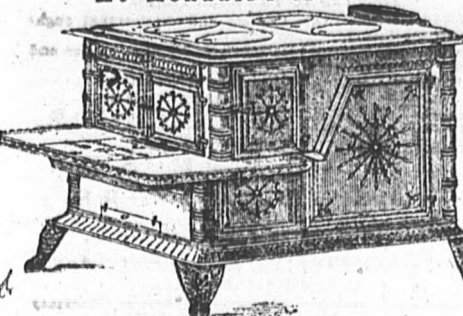
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KID STAMP. We are receiving every week, direct from the MANUFACTURERS, fresh supplies of superior KID and GOAT SKIN, suitable for the most delicate work. BERR & TURKEY. Collector's Sale.

Collector's Sale. Virtue of warrants of distress to me directed by the order of the town of Waterville, in the county of the said State of Maine, I have this day taken and distrained two shares in the real estate of the People's Bank in said Waterville, belonging to William Wood, said Waterville, and will sell the same to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the place of the said Bank in said Waterville, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1858, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the payment of a supplemental State, county and town tax for the year 1857, assessed by the Assessors of said town upon the said real estate, and of said William Wood, amounting in the whole to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and no cents, for the payment of a supplemental State, county and town tax for the year 1857, assessed by the Assessors of said town upon the said real estate, and of said William Wood, amounting in the whole to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and no cents, for the payment of a supplemental State, county and town tax for the year 1857, assessed by the Assessors of said town upon the said real estate, and of said William Wood, amounting in the whole to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and no cents, for the payment of a supplemental State, county and town tax for the year 1857, assessed by the Assessors of said town upon the said real estate, and of said William Wood, 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Kendall's Mills Adm'ts.

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



King Phillip Air-Tight.

GILBRETH & RICHARDSON, Dealers in Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, and Fire Frames.

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

Among our variety of Heating Stoves, we have the "KING PHILLIP AIR-TIGHT," which requires no pipes, for we warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and which with all the other goods will be sold as cheap as at any other place on the river, for cash.

Dr. A. BACKUS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, KENDALL'S MILLS, Fairfield, Me.

New Drug Store at Kendall's Mills. At the stand formerly occupied by F. F. Atkinson, Kendall's Mills, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Family Goods, Perfumery & Cigars.

Dr. A. PINKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, Waterville, Me.

CHARLES EATON, KENDALL'S MILLS, MAINE. Flour, Teas, Molasses, and Groceries.

WESTERN & OHIO FLOUR, Direct from the Mills.

CARPETINGS! ENGLISH VELVETS, WITH THE METALLIC CENTRES AND BORDERS.

TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, From the best manufactures in Europe and America.

RICHARDSON, ALDEN & CO., Waterville, Me.

Physician and Surgeon, WATERVILLE, ME. Reside and Office in the Dr. Chase House, Silver street.

SELLING AT COST! THAYER & MARSTON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SLEIGH ROBES!

At cost, to close the stock. Waterville, January 6, 1858.

LADIES! Now it's your time to secure Great Bargains!

THAYER & MARSTON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FUR GOODS.

Loan to the County of Kennebec. County Treasurer's Office, Augusta, Feb. 16, 1858.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of March next, for a portion of the loan authorized by an order of the Board of Commissioners of said County.

ANNOUNCING in the whole to the sum of \$51,600.

For which loan County Bonds will be issued for sums of \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Persons who wish to take the loan, or any part of it, not less than one hundred dollars, are requested to send their proposals to the County Treasurer at Augusta, specifying the amount, the premium they will allow in relation to the interest that may be advanced from the 1st day of April, and the year they wish to pay for.

Per order of the County Commissioners, DANIEL PIKE, County Treasurer.

M. KYLER, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, One Door South Williams House.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, AT A GREAT REDUCTION from former prices.

LADIES' RUBBERS, usually sold for 75 cents, only 50 cents.

Men's Custom Made Tight Boots, usually sold for \$1.50, now only \$1.25.

Remember the Place—One Door South of the Williams House and two doors North of J. Peavy & Brothers.

For Sale, or To Let. THE DWELLING HOUSE on Church Street, being the third from Pleasant Street.

A FARM of 100 acres, with good buildings and orchard, on the West Waterville side. Terms low, and a liberal credit given.

Shootings! Shootings!—From Auction. 1000 Yds. Fine Atlantic Shooting, for 4 cents per yard.

2000 Yds. Fine extra wide Shooting, 6 cents per yard.

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Portland Advertisements.

P. W. BAILEY'S BOOK BINDERY, 6-68 Exchange Street, Portland.

WHERE you can have Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, in fact any and every kind of Book, from a folio bible to a child's primer.

Bound in Styles to suit your own tastes. BAILEY'S, 68 Exchange Street.

Orders for Binding may be left with ORZAN & WICK, 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 Earthen Ware.

Also, fine and common Tea, Coffee, Sugar, (rich pickled and common.) Tea Trays, Glass Kettles, Pots, and Spoons.

House Furnishing Line. R. L. DAY, PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Constantly on hand, all sizes and qualities of Wrapping Paper, Hardware, Cloth, Shoe, Envelope and Sheeting Paper.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS. UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AMERICAN COTTAGE PIANO. Wanted, a lady to take in part of a new and elegant cottage piano.

WENTWORTH & CO. 21 Water Street, Boston. Sole Agents for the State of Maine.

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Edwin Coffin, Hardware, Stoves, Sheet Iron & Tin Ware.

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Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after November 30, current, Trains will leave Waterville for Portland and Boston at 10:25 A. M., and for Bangor at 4:20 P. M., on Sundays excepted.

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Waterville Air Tight Cooking Stove.