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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 13, No. 47): May 31, 1860

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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I was born, and lived till twenty years of age upon my father's farm in the mountains of Pennsylvania...

Thereupon I stirred the girls of the neighborhood, called them slipshod jades, too free by half...

This railroad let the air of the wide world into our stagnant atmosphere of stolid contentment. It brought engineers, laborers, taverns, and at last travelers...

I heard her call the gentleman 'uncle,' in the sweetest-toned voice my ear and blood had ever vibrated to...

When I beheld its little form, its little perfectness, and its, not foolishly, but appropriately delicate encaisement...

Then the tones of their voices! The clear, low, distinct articulation—the musical and intellectual modulation...

I also felt keenly, on my way home, another thing less agreeable, &c. I was a mere machine in their estimation...

Now, owing to my father's broad acres, and open-pure, I, his sole heir, had been treated with the consideration I thought my character entitled me to...

At their door all entered the house, but the eldest lady, her servant, and myself. When he and I had carried up all the trunks...

What should I do?—throw it contemptuously down with a full burst of my ire?

I bowed to her, smiled, bitterly enough, I think, and turning to the servant, handed the alms to him...

The next day, as I passed their door, which was close to the roadside, (the farm road—not the public road) the same lady called me...

This summary dismissal did abash me somewhat, and I walked down the lane feeling quite bewildered as to my position in the world...

The previous night had been spent in feverish tossings, and equally feverish speculations as to whether I should be soon on the same terms at the cottage...

This proposition that I should drive them daily over our beautiful hills, show their points of interest, give their traditions, and wild Indian legends...

The Eastern Mail.

the wish to know them better, and especially, perhaps, to let them know me better, induced me to retrace my steps and knock at the door...

'I am willing, ma'am,' said I, 'to let you have the use of my horses, and to do you the best service I can as driver.'

'You will not refuse a proper remuneration for your trouble?'

'I am willing to make a fair bargain, perhaps not of the kind you propose.'

'Thank you. A fair compensation for your services is, of course, necessary, but it shall be arranged in any way you please; added to the rent, if you like.'

'We mountain men do not find our only compensation in dollars and cents. I do not want them to be the basis of this agreement.'

'I decline making any such arrangement—entirely,' she said, with chilling dignity, and immediately afterward maintained a silence of displeasure...

When I thus found myself excluded from my paradise, I thought at first that I must go away from home, but I found that I could not leave this birth-place of my hope...

The Willow Bottom lay between our house and the village, and I passed the cottage every night on my way to the mill, where we boys met to play quoits and ball, and to swim...

Week after week went by, and I caught daily glimpses of Miss Aline, generally as I descended the hill, and their garden lay beneath me...

I soon discovered that she took long rambles on the mountains alone, for her uncle was seldom at home more than two days in the week...

I begged my father to warn her, as soon as I heard of her walking far alone, but he said he would do no such thing...

So I took her under my own protection. I followed her in all her walks, to guard and watch her; though I kept as great a distance from her as possible...

I led an intense life in those days—all frost, or fire, all scorched drouth, or hurricane and flood...

How innately womanly was she, when the deepest solitude never betrayed her into one ungraceful stride, one rude struggle with impeding boughs...

I had an intense life in those days—all frost, or fire, all scorched drouth, or hurricane and flood...

'Will you let an old woodsman tell you the secret of walking safely in these forests where there are so many snakes?'

'I shall thank you very much,' she answered, with trusting submission to my instruction, and an eager curiosity in her sweet face...

'There never step, as you did just now, over a broken bough, or fallen tree, or stone—there may be a rattlesnake lying on the other side...

'Yes, and copperheads. Not ten paces back you stepped upon one.'

'I? she exclaimed, with a shudder.'

'Yes. Come back. He is there still, very likely. They are very sluggish.'

'I cut a crooked stick, held the reptile for her to examine, and gave her meanwhile as much wood-craft as I could crowd into five minutes.'

'If I give up these walks I shall be a prisoner,' she said, musing; 'for my aunts find it impossible to make comfortable and safe arrangements for riding.'

'You blame me for that, I suppose?' I asked, regretfully.

'No,' she answered, with her own peculiar, gentle frankness. 'On the contrary, I liked

your self-respect in that matter, and I thank you now for the hints for my safety you have given me, because I wish very much to continue walking, and I must do so alone—or not at all.'

This was somewhat marked. Did she suspect my espionage? She looked full at me as she said so, and though my gaze, caught unawares, called up a bright blush to her cheeks...

I had the good fortune to be of another service to her, for, though I abstained from following her footsteps for a day or two after this meeting, I suffered so much from apprehensions of danger to her, that I persuaded myself she actually needed me imperatively...

'Thank you, sir!'

The intoxication of my heart so dizzied me, that I only kept within sound of her step by instinct, and knew not whether she was leading me, until I suddenly beheld her standing, looking exceedingly alarmed, and evidently lost...

I should instantly have offered to conduct her home, but my emergence from the woods just there, would certainly make her aware of my pursuit; so I hesitated...

She gave one terrified, sweeping look around, as if in despair of help, when seeing me hastening toward her, she uttered a cry of joy and sprang to me, slipped her hand within my arm, and clung closely to me...

'We had not taken five steps, when a stone whizzed past us; as I turned, another struck my forehead. My straw hat was sufficient protection, and the blow was scarcely worth regarding, except in its consequences...

The next day her uncle called to thank me, and he invited me there to tea. I declined; they must be willing to accept favors from me, I said to myself, before I could be willing to break their bread...

Winter came, and as the duties of his business still exacted Mr. C's presence in our part of the country, he made arrangements for remaining; his sisters and niece also staid...

I heard the latter much commiserated by her relatives, and more still by the servants, for being buried in the wild wood, and thus lost to all the gay pleasures of the city...

I once caught a furtive glance—not at me, but directly in an opposite direction—a studied effort, my vanity whispered. Oh! how my vanity pattered me with sweet food!

That Aline might see a country ball, and rejoice her heart by the sight of dancing, I procured her an invitation to one. Her aunts consented to her going as spectator. I was to drive them there in our sleigh.

'Guess my chagrin when I found, upon going to harness my grays, that my father had lent our best sleigh to a neighbor, and that I had only an old affair to depend upon, it being too late to scour the country in hopes of finding one to borrow...

We were all in high spirits, such buoyant spirits as only mountain air can create. Our horses, too, were eager for a run through the bright moonlighted snow, and I gave them free rein while the track was hard, knowing the danger of straining the old sleigh would make it necessary to check our speed when we came to the unbroken lanes we must traverse...

'I am not, fortunately,' said Miss C—'Nor I,' said I, wiping the snow from her face.

'I lifted her. She was suffering greatly, and soon became insensible. A hurried consultation took place. Miss C—was sure that if I rode for help, leaving them alone, Aline's arm would freeze, or her animation never return after the chill. Neither would either she or Mr. C—venture to mount one of my grays, while I carried Aline on the other, so it was determined that I should go on with Aline, and send help for the others.'

'I mounted, and the insensible girl was lifted to my arms, a robe thrown over her, and I set out at my horse's gentlest pace.'

'Oh! how often had I imagined the seemingly impossible moment when I should hold Aline to my heart! I suppose this train of thought made me unconsciously tighten my clasps. The pain aroused her. She sighed and said, 'Oh! my arm! My position is so uncomfortable. Cannot it be made easier, aunt?'

'I am afraid not,' I said, with a pang. She opened her eyes, looked up at me, and smiled, though with lips quivering with pain.

'I know no better can be done, since it is you,' she said.

How hard not to let my arms, nor my eyes, nor my lips acknowledge this—but they dare not risk all to lose all—and what else could happen?'

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pond, for example, while the other is a very delicate, miniature one, too small to be of any service in the economy of the individual for many months. This may be as proper a place as any for referring to the manner of shedding the shell, which all lobsters are obliged to undergo annually. It is only at that particularly exposed stage, when they are without any protection from the shell, that they grow. As the period for casting off the hard coat of mail advances, the lobster actually shrinks to smaller dimensions within. All at once the shell splits open on the line of the back, liberating the soft parts within, as it were. The lobster voluntarily draws out one leg and then another, as a gentleman would pull off his boots. Within an hour or so the opening occurs, the lobster is divested of the case, and is completely exposed, naked, to its enemies. Immense numbers are preyed upon as favorite food by denizens of the ocean, searching about crevices and hiding places in the rocks where the lobsters have endeavored to conceal themselves. In this naked condition the lobster swells, as it were, much beyond its former size. A slimy exudation is thrown out upon the surface, which very soon assumes a whitish consistency, and next it takes on the appearance of a thin crust of lime. Day after day it becomes thicker and harder till the animal once more comes abroad securely protected in a new suit that is capable of resisting the teeth of its enemies.'

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when enforcing the immense importance of training and example in youth, 'I trust every thing under God to habit, on which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts the difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Thus make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will become revolting to every principle of conduct which regulates the life of the individual. Hence the necessity for the greatest care and watchfulness against the inroad of any evil habit; for the character is always weakest at that point at which it has once given way; and it is long before a principle restored can become set firm as one that has never been moved.'

It is a fine remark of a Russian writer, that 'habits are a necklace of pearls; untie the knot, and the whole unthreads.' Whenever formed, habit acts involuntarily, and without effort; and it is only when you oppose it that you find how powerful it has become. What is done once and again, soon gives facility and proneness. The habit at first may seem to have no more strength than a spider's web; but once formed, it binds as with a chain of iron. The small events of life, taken singly, may seem exceedingly unimportant, like snow that falls silently, flake by flake, yet accumulated, the snow flakes form the avalanche.—Self-respect, self-help, application, industry, integrity, all are the nature of habits, not beliefs. Principles, in fact, are but the names which we assign to habits; for the principles are words, but the habits are the things themselves; benefactors or tyrants, according as they are good or evil. It thus happens that as we grow older, a portion of our free activity and individuality becomes suspended in habit; our actions become of the nature of fate, and we are bound by the chains which we have woven around ourselves.—[Samuel Smiles.]

LEARNING A CHILD TO GOVERN.—The other day a father drove up to a neighbor's house, and while he was talking he allowed his little boy, two and a half years old, to alight from the carriage and run about with two or three other children in the street. The child had such a good time, that when his father called him he did not wish to go, so he shook his head and did not move an inch. His father bade him come again, for which he replied 'digh' with a shake of the head, all of which indicated that he was fully decided to have his own way. Had the father scolded him outright and slighted from the carriage to compel him to obey, the little fellow would probably have scampered away as fast as possible. Instead of doing this, however, the father resorted to this expedient. Leaning forward and pointing to the step of the carriage, 'Come,' said he 'and put your foot on the step as father does, and get right in.' It was a new and pleasing idea to the child, and at once he left his plays, ran to the carriage, when his father added: 'Take hold of my hand, and put your little foot on the step, and you will get in.' With great delight he obeyed, and was soon on the seat prattling over the wonderful feat he had performed.

Two things, probably, influenced the child to obey. The first was Novelty. It was a new thing to get into a vehicle this way, and children, as well as their parents, are fond of new things. He had always been taken up and put on the seat, as other packages not human are disposed of, only with additional care; and it was a great rarity to ascend some other way.

The second thing that influenced him was doubtless, to do what other people do. This is characteristic of children. They desire to do as their fathers and mothers, or elder brothers and sisters do. If it be the lifting of a basket of wood, or moving a wheelbarrow load of dirt, or stones, the boy of two, three, or four years old will want to try. It is of little use to tell him that he cannot do it. The experiment only will convince him. The child has seen others get into the carriage readily, and it was a treat for him to do the same.

The father might have easily had trouble with his boy. If he had spoken sternly to him and proceeded to take him to the carriage by force, a race of a rod or so, before he overtook him would have been the consequence, and screaming and kicking would have followed, enough to satisfy all beholders. Perhaps the climax of the affair would have been a whipping. How much better it was, both for the father and child that another way of securing obedience was adopted in those circumstances. We say in those circumstances, because this expedient might have failed in others.

It is important for parents to remember the considerations that evidently influenced the boy in this instance. It may be of service to them frequently, in dispersing frowns from the brow of childhood, without the use of the rod. They have all noticed how the mention of anything new and interesting has often turned the fretfulness and stubbornness of a child to smiles and docility. Perhaps a child two or three years old is crying lustily because something is denied him, and his mother says: 'O Charlie, come here and see the chickens,' at the same time giving him a place at the window to see the chickens in the yard. Or a horse is passing by when the disorder and crying begin, and she says: 'See that horse, Charlie, how fast he goes,' placing him at the window to see. In this way his mind is diverted from his trials, and what otherwise might terminate in a scolding and punishment, is turned to smiles and peace.

Often the proposal of some new play, calling his attention in a new way to an old toy, will accomplish the object desired. Where this can be done, it is preferable to severity of manners or treatment. The diversion of a child's attention from the thing that is a trial, or occasion of stubbornness, at the time, has often accomplished more than the fiercest look or the most imposing rod.—[Happy Home.]

THE DIVINE BLESSINGS OF SLAVERY.—Senator Brown of Mississippi, who is one of the great Democratic leaders in these times, makes the following beautiful declaration in regard to one of the 'twain relics.' This Senator Brown deserves credit, however, for one thing—he has never yet denied for what purpose the Democracy want Cuba—namely, 'the spreading of slavery,' and the spreading of slavery along.

'I want Cuba; I want Tamulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States, and I want them all for the same purpose, for the planting and spreading of slavery.'

'I would spread the blessings of slavery, like the religion of our divine master, to the uttermost ends of the earth.'

CUBA AND THE SLAVERY TRADE.—It was surmised that the President in his message to Congress, relative to the captives of the slave Wildfire, would make a very significant thrust at the acquisition of Cuba, which gives the impetus to the slave trade. The message has a mild hint at something in reference to that island in its concluding paragraph:—

It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave trade; and this when the only portions of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD HABITS.—Man, it has been said, is a bundle of habits; and habit is a second nature. Metastasio entertained so strong an opinion as to the power of repetition in act and thought, that he said, 'All is habit in mankind, even virtue itself.' Butler in his 'Analogy,' impresses that careful, self-discipline and resistance to temptation, tend to make virtue habitual, so that at length it may become more easy to be good than to give way to sin. 'As habits belonging to the body,' he says, 'are produced by external acts, so habits of the mind are produced by the execution of inward practical purposes, &c. carrying into act, or acting upon them—the principles of obedience, veracity, justice, and charity.' And again Lord Brougham says,

'By return made to the Registrar General in France, it appears that persons who are 'well to do' live, on an average, eleven years longer than those who are dependent on daily labor. One reason for this is, the healthful influence of composure of mind; another, that forehandness removes the necessity for hard exposures.'

The same important truth is shown by the fact that the average of life of those who belong to the Society of Friends, in England, is some fifteen years greater than of others in the same sphere of life; the Friends being the world over, models of thrift and quiet composure.

As judicious economy promotes thrift, we propose it as a good medicine—a medicine safe and efficient, applicable to all climates, countries, and classes. It is 'hard to take' to some, but steady persistence in its practice soon makes it a habit, when it is rather easier to be economical than to be extravagant.

Extravagance, waste and carelessness not only ruin those who practice them, but have a demoralizing effect on those who may be benefited thereby in a material point of view. Persons seldom thrive whose occupations or modes of obtaining a living depend on chance, or are in a great measure fortuitous or uncertain, such as gamblers, stock brokers, robbers, wreckers, hunters, miners, office-holders and speculators in general.

Hence those parents are wisest who bring up their children to the expectation of making a living or of becoming rich by some occupation which brings with it gains which are moderate, uniform and steady. As a general rule to young men, the first political or salaried office, the first bet won, the first successful speculation, is at the same time the first step towards moral degradation, and towards a premature grave.—[Journal of Health.]

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EPH. MAXHAM, J. DANIEL WING, EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, MAY 31, 1860.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 110 Nassau Street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be directed to MAXHAM & WING, at their Eastern Mail Office.

FISHERIES ON THE KENNEBEC.

When the idea of building a dam across the Kennebec at Augusta was first broached, the project met with much opposition from the people living above, who were confident they saw in it the ruin of their valuable fisheries.

Now I am not insensible that the position I have been obliged to take to maintain a contest of so long a duration, may have awakened prejudices in the feelings of some towards me, on the one hand; and on the other, fears may have arisen lest I would sell out the public interest with mine for a bribe.

Mr. E. Freeman Whitehouse, the well known ballad singer, is soon to be in Waterville. Mr. W. is known throughout New England, so the bare mention of his name in connection with a concert is a sufficient guarantee of a good entertainment.

E. FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, the well-known ballad singer, will give one of his beautiful Ballad Entertainments at Smyth's Hall, tomorrow evening.

There is a Kanchan man on Waterville plain by the name of Jo Care the Bottle, that as take in the liberty to go and Baig for a boy belonging to John Darveau that got is knee gait vary bad the 25 day of March last, with out being ask by the child parents.

There is a Frenchman on Waterville plain by the name of Jo Care the Bottle, that as take in the liberty to go and Baig for a boy belonging to John Darveau that got is knee gait vary bad the 25 day of March last, with out being ask by the child parents.

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has been no party measure, carried by advantage of position, but on the contrary, it has been carefully investigated by committees, made up of different classes of men, who formed what they believed to be a just and equal law, and the State sanctioned the same by an act of the legislation.

Now we sincerely hope these men will discharge the duties entrusted to them with impartiality. And we also hope that there will be no persons disposed to trifle with these officers by resisting the law, as has been the case with some heretofore.

We hope our Wardens will propose a fishway at the dam that will be effectual in its design, for even if a few thousands of dollars were laid out at Augusta, it would be but a trifling sum when we consider what has been spent there to much less profit than would be realized from a good fishway.

Now I am not insensible that the position I have been obliged to take to maintain a contest of so long a duration, may have awakened prejudices in the feelings of some towards me, on the one hand; and on the other, fears may have arisen lest I would sell out the public interest with mine for a bribe.

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OUR TABLE.

ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTARIES, PRELUDES, AND INSTRUMENTS, for the Organ, Harmonium, or Melodion. By C. H. Kirk.

ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL MELODIES for the Violin, selected from the favorite Operas.

THE ABOVE are the titles in full of two recent publications of Oliver Ditson & Co., the well known Boston publishers.

BOYS AND GIRLS OWN MAGAZINE.—The June number of this little juvenile contains continuations of 'The Three Midshipmen,' and 'Dick Onslow and the Red Skins,' two very interesting stories for the little folks.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—Twenty Miles up the Licking, in the June number, is another of those views of 'water, wood, and sloping hill,' which delight the patrons of this excellent magazine.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—The June number, just issued, will delight the little folks, for it is full of charming stories and pretty pictures.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—Cheap music no longer means music of a low order; but the best composition in existence in a cheap form.

CAMPAIGN SONG.—The following spirited song, words and music by E. W. Locke, of Portland, was sung with great effect, at the Boston ratification meeting, last week, by Locke's Company of Singers.

Strike for the right man, strike for the right! Close up your ranks, men, show them your might!

THE GROUND TIER STARTED.—For many years the youth and enterprise of Waterville has been flowing off into fields more inviting, until a quiet state of apathy has been reached bordering upon stagnation; and this threatens to deepen, and become so intolerable that even the conservative element, 'despairing of the republic,' is seeking to escape.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—On Thursday next the Republicans of Maine will meet at Bangor, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Abner Coburn as their candidate for Governor.

WHAT NEXT?—Several persons have recently been convicted of stealing umbrellas, in various parts of the country, and now we notice that a man in Mobile has brought a suit for damages against a shoemaker, for failing to comply with a promise to have a pair of boots made at a specified time.

HORRORS OF A CALIFORNIA STEAMER.—Rev. T. Starr King writes to The Boston Transcript an account of his voyage to Aspinwall on the steamer Northern Light, where he arrived on the 13th of April.

THE LAST NAPOLEON PAMPHLET.—The last of the series of remarkable pamphlets appearing at Paris, which public opinion has attributed to the pen or dictation of Napoleon, is entitled 'La Coalition.'

LIQUID GLUE.—The following recipe, the discovery of a French chemist, is selling about the country as a secret, for various purposes, from one to five dollars.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—On Sunday, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., the jewelry store of Mr. Josiah Gooding, No. 83 Washington Street, was entered by some parties unknown, and jewelry to the amount of \$800 stolen.

Fears having been expressed that the pleuro-pneumonia had been carried into Connecticut from Massachusetts, to remove all doubt, Dr. Dadd, of Boston, visited the suspected district (Stamford Springs), a day or two since, and examined one or two animals, and pronounced them infected with pleuro-pneumonia of the worst type.

many of them women with infants—who have no place to sleep—not even a mattress on the floor. The heat there is African. It comes near being a Black Hole. Every servant on the boat, it is said, has sold his room or bed for a round sum, to persons who have paid \$150 each for their ticket, and still there are scamps who are not provided for. Some even pay for their food.

I have said nothing of the steerage passengers, and the cheating practiced on many of them, nor of the different rates of charge, for many of the passengers at the regular office in New York. Their blackmaling and pick-pocket arithmetic could be borne with comparative equanimity, if any provision was made for the safety of their victims.

SIX boats, weak and sun-cracked, into which at most no more than two hundred people could be crammed, are all the means available for saving a thousand lives in case of accident. Not twenty-five life preservers can be seen on the vessel. There are no means of saving the children on board in case of disaster.

U. S. CENSUS.—The following is a list of the deputies, appointed by U. S. Marshall Kimball, for Kennebec and Somerset counties:—

Augusta—Geo. D. Stanley. Hallowell and Manchester—Franklin Glazier, Jr. Gardiner—Jacob L. Shuman.

Pittston and Chelsea—James W. Crowell. Farmingdale and W. Gardiner—John P. Hunter. Litchfield—Wm. Babb.

Monmouth—James G. Blossom. Wayne and Winthrop—Samuel Wood. Windsor—Joel W. Taylor.

China—Alfred Marshall. Vassalboro—Wm. Redington. Vienna, Mt. Vernon and Fayette—John Philbrick.

Belgrade and Rome—Thos. Eldred. Sidney—Henry A. Baker. Waterville—Robert W. Fray.

Winslow—George Pillsbury, Jr. Albion—David B. Fuller. Benton, Clinton, &c.—Andrew H. Richardson.

Readfield—Uplam B. Crum. Fairfield—Norridgewock and Smithfield—Charles A. Bates.

Starks and Mercer—Cyrus M. Greenleaf. Anson and Embden—Benj. Manter. New Portland, &c.—David B. Jones.

Bingham, &c.—David R. McIntire. Madison and Solon—Wm. D. Hayden. Skowhegan and Bloomfield—George Sparks.

Pittsfield and Cannon—Van Ransaler Tuttle. Athens and Harmony—Caleb Leavitt. Cornville and Hartland—Josiah Tilton.

St. Albans, Ripley and Cambridge—Levi L. Lucas. Palmyra and Detroit—Peleg H. Tracy.

A Diagram of the Eclipse of the Sun, July 18th, 1860, has been sent to us by the publishers, which, in addition to a pictured representation of this great phenomenon, contains much interesting and curious information, in relation to eclipses in general and this one in particular.

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY.—The Summer term of Miss Bunker's school, it will be seen, will commence on Monday next. Her first term was very successful, the attendance being quite large.

FIREWORKS!!—Attention is called to the advertisement of J. G. Hovey & Co., who, as General Agents for Lanegan & Co., are enabled to offer novel exhibitions and new varieties of Fire Works at reduced rates.

boasted ambition, the ruined memory of proud domination? The pamphlet then proceeds to show the growth of France in military and naval power since the battle of Waterloo, and concludes by attributing the moral power of France to her espousal of the cause of the European peoples.

Let nations form their holy alliance! It will be done, and nothing on earth can prevent it from accomplishing its object. There are irresistible tendencies which are precipitating Europe towards a new organization; the wars which now break out, proceed from an attempt to resist these tendencies.

THE CURCULIO. ITS NATURAL HISTORY AND HABITS.—1st. In the late spring or early summer the curculio first makes his appearance. This usually occurs in Central New York from May 25th to June 5th, according to the season.

2d. It is probable that in the absence of ordinary fruits the curculio finds other soft vegetable substances appropriate to the deposition of his eggs; otherwise we cannot readily account for the fact that fruits seem at once liable to his attacks when newly introduced into a neighborhood where they had not before been cultivated, and that he survives these years in which fruits are generally cut off by frost.

3d. In strong clayey soils, such as are usually the best adapted to the culture of the plum, the ravages of the curculio are little to be feared. In all free flowering years there will usually fruit enough escape his attacks to constitute a full crop.

4th. In a sandy soil, even in the years most favorable to the production of fruit, the curculio, if not resisted, will usually take the whole crop. This I know from the cultivation of hundreds of plum trees in such a soil.

5th. In regard to the habits of the curculio, all who have attempted to take him know that he has wings, and can use them. Whether he ordinarily gains the tree by crawling or flying is not very important to determine.

6th. In his mode of reproduction it may be observed that he makes an use of a small circle with his proboscis, and in so doing he slightly elevates the skin. In the edge of the arc so turned up he deposits his egg, and not in the cavity beneath it.

7th. It should be observed that the curculio prefers white to colored plums. Hence the different sort of gages, Washington, Bolmar, &c., are often found badly injured, while as yet the Elfrey, Bleecker and Damsons, are but little injured.

8th. The rapidity with which this insect works varies with years. In 1851 I found it difficult to fight him about seventeen days. In 1854 he was conquered in about half that time.

9th. The writer then proceeds to discourse of the various recommendations for repelling the attacks of this mischievous insect, but condemns the most of them as worthless, and seems to have no great faith in any. He would recommend the confinement of poultry and swine in the plum orchards at particular seasons of the year; also the jarring of the trees to dislodge the insects, sheets being placed beneath upon which they would be caught and then destroyed.

10th. The curculio is one of the worst enemies with which the fruit grower has to contend, and he would be a public benefactor who should devise some effectual and ready method of protecting our orchards from his ravages.

SENATION IN PORTLAND.—There was a full-sized sensation in Portland on Saturday. The primary cause was the new law enacted by the recent Legislature of Maine against selling goods by sample.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.—HEALTH OF WEALTH.—Nessemuk, a spy writer in Porter's Spirit, says:—Occasionally, when looking at a man whose blood has been dried and digestion ruined by stove heat, close air, and harassing anxiety, in a word by 'business,' I catch myself trying to compute, to get at the value, by dollars and cents, of a good appetite and perfect digestion.

WOMAN WITHOUT RELIGION.—A man without religion is at best a poor reprobate, the football of destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wondrous eternity that is begun within him; but a woman without it is even worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume.

MARVELOUS PHENOMENON.—The Russian correspondent of the London Telegraph writes thus: At Moscow, a physical phenomenon has been recently observed, such as would have given rise to the creation of a whole cycle of fantastic myths in the times of the world's infancy.

LIQUID GLUE.—The following recipe, the discovery of a French chemist, is selling about the country as a secret, for various purposes, from one to five dollars. It is a handy and invaluable composition, as it does not gelatinize or undergo putrefaction and fermentation, and become offensive, and can be used cold for all the ordinary purposes of glue, in making or mending furniture or broken vessels, that are not exposed to water, &c.

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MISCELLANY.

HE LOVES ME.

Old time, sweet time, pause awhile, I pray; Let us waning sun go down upon this happy day...

PARISIAN GENEROSITY.—Would you like a short chapter on Parisian friendship and Parisian generosity? M. Liouville, one of the most distinguished and learned members of the French Bar, died last week, and was buried at Pere Lachaise.

'Are you going to the cemetery?' asked the listener. 'Going to the cemetery?' exclaimed the Professor, shocked at the question.

'Very well, dear sir,' replied the other; 'I wish to go, also; and I wish to suggest that we take a carriage between us.'

'I believe not—but a carriage for two will cost only a trifle, you know.'

'You are quite in the wrong, sir—quite in the wrong!' retorted the Professor. 'The distance to Pere Lachaise is considerable; and the funeral will proceed very slowly, and the remarks to be made at the grave will consume much additional time.'

'A WOODEN BILL.—A man in New York hired a Dutchman to make him two boxes.—One would not answer, and was rejected.—When the bill came in, it read:

2 boxes, \$700
1 wooden do, 350
1 wood do, 350
\$350

THE GREAT STANDARD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary.

INCORPORATED 1810!! HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company, OHARTFORD, Conn. CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$926,709.00

ARE YOU INSURED? If not, call on L. T. BOOTHBY, WATERVILLE, who is Agent for the following responsible Stock and Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Wm. W. BROWN Having made some improvement in his establishment, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Waterville and Kennebec Mills.

200 TONS Plaster for sale. ALLEN AND CO. Groceries and Provisions.

Adjoined Sale. THE sale of the real Estate set off on the 15th of October, 1859, on Execution in favor of Tenon Bank against Jos. G. French, to wit, a certain Lot of Land on the Plains in Waterville, and an undivided tenth of the Tannery Lot and privilege, is called, is adjourned to Monday, June 4, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

200 TONS Plaster for sale. ALLEN AND CO. Groceries and Provisions.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO All Dealers in every Town and City that purchase Fancy Goods, Toys, and Yankee Notions.

HOLDEN, CUTLER & CO. IMPORTERS FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 107, 111, 113 Congress, and 32 & 34 Federal st.

AGENTS FOR SANDERSON, formerly of SANDERSON & LAWRENCE'S SAFETY SUPERIOR FIRE WORKS.

DR. A. C. BATES. SURGEON DENTIST. WEST WATERVILLE. (Permanently located)

Singer's Sewing Machine. E. N. FLETCHER, Agent.

RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WOUNDS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WOUNDS, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES, RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.

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Kendalls Mills Adv'ts.

King Philip Air-Tight, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. THE KING PHILIP, for convenience in cooking, economy of wood, and durability will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. H. GILBERTH, DEALER IN HARD-WARE, BAR IRON, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES, STOVES, FURNACES.

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Portland Advertisements.

BALLET & NOYES, (Late Francis Blake) 55 and 59 Exchange Street, Portland. Publishers, Booksellers and Stationer.

STEELE & HAYES, No. 110 Middle Street, PORTLAND. A full assortment of the best styles of EARTHEN, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

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OYSTERS, FRUITS, ETC.

ICE CREAMS, FRUITS, ETC. Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of OYSTERS, FRUITS, ETC.

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American and Foreign Patents.

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