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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 14, No. 33): February 21, 1861

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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ing them. name,but I was not her god father-was miser able among the rest; more miserable than any-body in the world, she thought; just as you and I have done a score of times, and shall again. We are as great fools as Susan, as mankind in igeneral, only we do not believe it any more han Susan did, or than do the people whose follies we can discert so plainly from under the beam in our eyes.

Susan was eighteen—an immense age in

this era of the world particularly in the blessed portion of it where the angel of life has set us down. Susan was presty, but that did not satisfy lier; she had bright eyes and red cheeks -she longed for orbs which possessed a s mournful meaning and the delightful pallor scribed in romances! She was ridiculously bealthy in spite of berself—she desired to lie awake at night, to watch the stars out and so on, and she never could. Sleep would come, appetite would follow the next morning; and Sasan tried to go without her breakfast and be sentimental, the consequence was that she had what the doctors called a colic, and was forced to swallow camphor drops instead of

weaving manificent visions.

She had but lately returned from boarding school, where she had spent so many years, that her mother, as is too often the case, really knew very little of her child's character. But in most things, Mrs. Carter was a remarkably sensible woman; slightly satirical perhaps; somewhat impatient of felly; yet kind, warmbearted, and devotedly attached to her daugh-

ter. Bushn was beset with a passion for becoming a heroine she wanted her life to go on like a three volume romance: nothing less would answer. The materials were sadly wanting and Sasan's invention at fault. She had been happy as a child, her mother was wealthy, her home nlessant it really was a hard struggle against reality to twist existence into the shape she

wished it to assume.

Susan had been educated as all girls are in boarding schools; probably the hardest study she did was over the surreptitious novels hidden away in trunks and all manner of safe

Her intimate friend was well adapted to the task of cultivating Susan's romance, and she had omitted no instruction which it was in her power to give.

She was a year older than Susan. She had been sent to school to break up a love affair, of course: there was not a girl but knew it in less than three days after her arrival and worshiped her accordingly.

No plummet could have sounded the denths of the misery which Miss Josephine Mapes had endured. She was old in grief, had a heap of ashes where her heart ought to have been, an immense tomb stone on top; and all manner of restless creatures, blighted memories, thwarted affections, and every other sort of uncomfortable ghost, made a promenade ground of her bo-om and tore at her soul with their

icy fingere. school under terrible vows of eternal secresy. she drove them nearly frantic by shricking in the middle of the night, she tried to tumble out of windows and poison herself with red ink and slate pencils. There was nothing she omitted which could have won applause, and her companions idolized and reverenced her as it was their duty to do. She glided about, among them, but not of them, indifferent to amusements or study, not to be allured by pound cake or pies, a moral desert, a stricken tree, a living, breathing novel, who without hesitation allowed herself to be read and pitied.

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EL.

She made Susan her chief friend ; they were inseparable during the months that Miss Mapes remained in the institution. She told Susan every event of her life-she went back to her solate childhood-she detailed the cruelty of her step-mother. At last she came to Hermion. the lover from whom she had been torn by the ion hands of tyrannical parents.

Here I pause; I cannot do the subject jus-

The effect which such companionship had upon Susan can readily be imagined. She returned home determined at any cost, to become a heroine. She put her natural good sense saide, and converted herself into the most mpossible object that the teachings of Miss

Mapes and her novels could invent.

These things dawned gradually upon her mother's mind, and filled her with more grief and consternation than she chose to express. She tried to reason with Susan, but finding that use less, she could see no better way than to let the fever teach its crisis, taking such measures as suggested themselves to prevent

Susan was bound to have an aim in lifeshe would mould her destiny into something new and strange! She wanted a career—

fler mother mildly advised that she shoul try tome daily occupation, sweep a room, or do plain sewing. Susan scouted the idea, nothing but performing the impossible could satisfy the cravings which the confidences of Miss Mapes

had roused in her soul.

She tried to turn her mother into a lyrant, such as Josephine had pictured her parents, the like the but Mrs. Carter declined unterly to play the part, and insisted upon being affectionate and for bearing.

When that failed, Sugan for a time concluded to find sympathy in her mother's companion-ship; Mrs. Carter thought that safer than to have her sack sympathy elsewhere so she listtiave her seek sympathy elsewhere, so she list-ened to her confidences, and endeavored to make her see things through a less distorted medium; she might as well have tried to make a man in the nightmare believe he was not ng ridden by a demon with seven heade! At last Susan took up authorship. Jose in the had said that her soul was full of un-

eveloped genius, it should be kept silent no Bhe began at once—no little poem—no slight kerch—pot she! Her nature despised maga-ines and abhorred newspapers; in nothing less an a thick dollar volume, with very fine print

nd as little margin as possible, could her spirit She shut herself up in her room, shook we have hereelt up in her room, should be her hair, placed her writing materials on the table, and began to pace the floor of arrange her plot. But the ungrateful of refused to be arranged—the characters ould not present themselves distinctly to her

ne, detailing her plans and asking for y hnawer and oceans of sympathy. The e came before the first line of the novel ras written, and it gave Susan all the engeneent she could have desired.

the Ctastern Mail

VOL. XIV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1861.

NO. 33.

"Burst your shackles," wrote Miss Mapes; be no longer a butterfly -- rush forward to the real life-let your soul expand its wings, and so on for lourteen mortal pages of mixed metaown sufferings, which she took from their com-mencement—back in the desolate childhood-and related to the blighted present. The

wenty fifth page contained vague and terrible bints that death was near the writer, and had sent Truth before as a messenger,' and Susan read on to the thirtieth page, when she was obliged to drop the letter, leaving the half still unread, and give way to a burst of tears and sympathetic anguish.

The novel was commenced. Susan concluded to let the plot take care of itself, and went to work to bring the beroine upon the stage, and get the bero down on his knees without

loss of time.

She had been engaged for several days upon her labors before she concluded to take her mother into her confidence. At last the desire to be appreciated, to hear herself praised, conquered all other feelings. So one day, when Mrs. Carter entered the room, and asked the cause of her constant occupation, Susan revealed the whole and waited to see her parent burst into a flood of happy tears, or do something proper for a sentimental mother upon hearing a secret of such importance.

Susan was ready to respond exuberantly, however the love and admiration might be displayed, and she shrunk into herself like a sensitive plant, or any other poetical thing you prefer, when her mother said,

Oh ! my dear, are you going to add another o the list of young lady scribblers? I thought you were as tired of them as I am.'

Susan looked injured and grieved. If I had thought you could treat me in this mapner, mamma. I should have kept my secret to myself.'

Please call me mother; you are not a baby, and English is your natural language. But about novel writing-the honest truth is, Susan, I doubt your powers. You can enjoy fine poetry or a pretty romance, but I do not believe hat you possess genius; and certainly, my shild, you would not wish to write a book that could only take a retired place among the hopeless mediocrity which has flooded our country

with so much trash.

Susan longed to burst forth in an eloquen tirade, and quote passages from Miss Mupes letter; but somehow, with her mother's sensible gray eyes and somembat quizzical smile full upon her, she found it difficult to get up

hieroics.

She murmured—it would never do to write nuttered, although that is always the plain English of the dove cooing expressive wordsomething about desiring sympathy, soul freedom, and several other trifles, which American women pine for so much at present, and the road to which, judging from their conduct, leads through all sorts of dangerous places and ridi culous adventures.

'Every girl writes poetry,' replied Mrs. Carbut the sensible plan is to burn it w your novel, Susan; if you have any literary readjest to acknowledge it.

Susan blushed and hesitated, but at length took up her manuscript and began to read .-Her mother did not laugh, although she would have given the world to have done so; and Susan burried on, believing that her parent was touched and growing quite tearful herself

over her heroine's mistortunes. When she paused and looked up, Mrs Carter newered the questions in her face, quietly, but

with no unkindness.
Authorship is evidently no more your late Susan, than it was mine. Take that one exoagulated at his words!' My dear child, i you can't compose better sense and better English than that, the money I have spent has been sadly wasted. Put your manuscrip away-a lew months hence you will blush for You have raised your characters all on

stilte, people can't go through the world upon such elevated heels. I don't mean to be harsh but since you ask my opinion, I must tell you that your story is only laughable; but let console you to know that I once wrote things iust as ridiculous.

Susan threw aside the manuscript in despain

Oh! mamma____'
Mother, if you please.'

· How unsympathizing you are! Josephine flews me so differently—she believes in my

That was your intimate friend at school? Yes a noble, darling girl! Such a letter as she wrote me only a few days since, so full of sympathy and tender counsel.

Let me bear portions of it, will you? Susan was determined to soften her mother the novel had failed to accomplish the work; but Josephine's letter could not help but touch

her to the heart.

She took the epistle from her desk. Mrs Carter shoddered as she saw the innumerable sheets. Susan turned to the passages where tears came into her eyes at the first words: She read the story of Josephine's joyless childhood, her after affections; she reached the heart rending paragraphs which began,

The mildew of grief has blighted my 'Hot milk will take it out of linen,' inter opted Mrs. Carter ; 'she had better try the

Susan thrust as many pages of the letter as he could into her bosom, and burst into a flood

of tears. . What now? asked her mother. . Why. Susan, you are a second deluge! You will certainly drown our household ark if you con-

cinue.'

Oh! mother, you will break my heart!'

(I'll buy a strait jacket if you will send it to your friend,' returned Mrs. Carter, coolly. What an injury that girl has done you by her romance and her pernicious advice! Indeed, I do not mean to be cruel, but if you could only see such nonsense in its true light, you would be heartily ashamed of yourself.'

Susan was speechless.

Come, urged her mothers, 'put by your novels, give up the friendship of the will charitably believe crazy, and try to conduct yourself like a sensible woman. You will lind me the best friend you could have; Fam. quite young enough to understand your feel-

ings. Can't you trust me, Susan ;
Call me anything except that vulgar, detesable name, pleaded the young lady.

Fool! said her mother core
Susan's delicate nature revolted! She could nihilated her unnatural parent, only as well as against hard hearted parents giving their off spring any appellation which gratified their

Susan did the next best thing which sug the other. gested itself; she went into a spasm of hysterics and swept toward the door. But alas the fates were always averse to her succeeding | -- he meditated pistols, she poison. properly in any bit of tragedy or comance! She stumbled over the hearth rug and bump-

ed her forehead against the mantle. find arnica and brown paper in my room."

mother's lecture had one good effect; she went back to her manuscript, read it over, really gained a dim consciousness that it was less admirable than she had supposed, and ended

went up stairs and held a long, serious conversation with her. But Susan was not in a mood to listen to reason, or receive much benefit from advice.

The scatlet fever of American girl-absordity was upon her in its full force, and neither allopathic doses or homosopathic drops of counsel had the slightest effect.

She desired to believe herself desolate, alone in the world. She would have been glad had her mother put any restriction upon her, or fact. committed some act which she could have construed into oppression and tyranny. But Mrs, Carter refused to turn herself into a female parents in so many novels.

She talked kindly, tried by affection to win

Susan back to a reasonable feeling of duty and They lived upon the outskirts of a large

of long walks-solitary rambles, she called them in her letters to Josephine-dark hours of self communion, with nature for her only riend. Of course, the correspondence continued

with its former strength and rapidity. A ream of note paper did not last Susan any length of time, and the epistles on both sides were enough to have startled their respective grandmothers

written. However, read me a few pages of high-pressure system of a modern boarding

There came a time when Susan's rambles were fraught with a deeper interest than they

had possessed at first.

Her dreams took an aim, a visible shape -she met with an adventure and she fell in

She had walked a long distance from home and was romantically pacing up and down a pretty grove which she haunted a great deal,

end to her troubles then and there. Of course she screamed, tried to run, but could not, and was frightened half out of her senses, as any other temale would have been ntention, a young man hurried down the hill and drove the brute away with a thousand ex-

ecrations. Susan had seated herself, really faint with alarm; when she was able to think and see, she beheld a handsome young man bending over her, offering her water from the spring in a pocket cup; and everything was so like a scene in a novel, that Susan nearly swooned

from delight. Under such circumstances, could she do an thing but fall in love with her preserver, anything but blush and pale alternately, as sh listened to his exaggerated self reproaches for

that which was no fault of his? Of course Susan dreamed of him that nigh and opened her heart the next day in a lonepistle to Josephine; but before that fair dam sel's answer had time to arrive, other events had occurred which turned the thrilling hour into the work of destiny-Susan had met he fate-at least that was the way she turned it is

her mind. The next day she was mable to visit th grove, but the afternoon after that she wended her way thither, and, by the merest accident in the world-oh, no! what a miserable chronicle I am-by the special interposition of destiny the writer detailed her own experience; the there was the young man again, on that occa-tears came into her eyes at the first words: sion without dog, or gun, or any other dangerous implement or beast. He looked so pale, so sad, so handsome, that any young girl would have taken him for an Italian prince in disguis and an older person would have decided at once that he must be a third rate actor out of em

Ployment.

They met, they conversed. Susan knew that it was improper, but for the life of her she could not run away. He walked by her side part of the way home, left her with faltered words and a glance that thrilled her

Isn't that told in a beautiful style? I copie it from her letter to Josephine.

Twice again they met, but no longer by

chance! The dark eyed youth had found a voice—oh! such a voice! He told Susan that he was alone in the world, wretched, a pining soul searching for its lost mate. He had found that other half—she was the beautiful moiety his queen his worning-star!

She might drive him from her—he knew she would—he wanted her to do it—he was a presumptuous stranger—no, not a stranger—their kindred souls had spoken—worlds could not m separate their spirits now! But as far as the material substance went, they must part 1 It was her duty to drive him away—she would do it—he must go—the river ran black and deep beyond the city walls-no, beyond the old brewery-beneath its turbid waters he should

Susan did not bid him go; she wept-she have quoted Scripture wherewith to have an- faltered -she turned to depart -he made a gesture toward the river-she shrieked-he fell on phore and wonderful counsels. Upon the she could remember the passage applicable, it his knees—she sank into his arms—he called fifteenth page she reached the recital of her threatened brothers who call such names; her Evangeline—she called him Spiridion threatened brothers who call such names; her Evangeline-she called him Spiridionthere seemed to be no Biblical prohibition they vowed to die together-but first they would let their souls speak and tell of a hard fate and fortune lost on the one side, an unnatural mother and an uncongenial home upon

The next day they met again for the pur pose of bidding each other an eternal farewell

[To be continued.]

JUSTICE PROSTITUTED .- On Saturday we recorded the fact of the unconditional pardon 'Amanda with a black eye,' said her iron of John A Holmes, the unprovoked murderer mother; 'that'll never do, my dear—you will of a poor, unoffending sailor, by President find arnica and brown paper in my room.

Buchanan. We have no censure to utter upon
Susan wept, and moaned, and made herself
miserable during the next two days. But her
that a man whose time is necessarily occupied by the arduous labors of a position like his, should be able to bestow upon such a case that attention that would make him thoroughly familiar with all its aspects. Neither do we desire to denounce and impeach the motives of by putting it in the fire.

When Mrs. Carter thought that the girl those who have been mainly instrumental in might as well drink the air. His whole being must have begun to come to her senses, she procuring from the President an unconditional burns for a dram, reversal of the decision of the highest tribunal known to our law. They have unquestionably acted from motives of common humanity— that humanity which was implanted in every human being, and which is Godlike in its nature--when not misapplied.

But we do desire to express the strongest possible utterance of the almost universal, im-

two years ago, two poor, unfriended, forsaken Carter refused to turn herself into a female sailors, were relentlessly strong up between Blue Beard, or play the part which is given to the heavens and the earth, with hardly a pitying eye among the vast throng that assembled. (not much to their credit be it spoken) to witin her idol world, and preferred rather to listen to Josephine's lofty precepts, than to acquire anything approaching child like submission and obedience. their victims in a manner that would cause blush to rise upon the face of every merciful town which considered itself a city, out quite man, at the infirmity of our poor human namong the fields; and Susan began a system ture. "Oppression, saith very high authority, maketh a wise man mad,' and why should not oppression have maddened, made insone, those the ceusus taken last year, have been publish deliberate murder, and, while we pity, we alty for shedding of blood.' If blood for blood ' be the established decree of Justice, this was

from their respectable graves. well.

There was no subject they did not discuss, But now what do we behold? A captain no feeling they did not reveal, breaking the on the high seas, insane with an ungovernable harshness of English with Spanish sighs, temper, or with that chiefest of the agents of harshness of English with Spansa signs, Italian spasms, French groans, German growls, and interjections from every other language that was ever conceived or taught by the torture, such as would have charmed a Spanish Inquisitor; finally ending the work in his death, under the most brutal and devilish forms. He arrives at this port, is arrested, tried for the crime, twelve of his countrymen listen patiently to his defense by the ablest of our criminal lawyers : but the result is that he is pron-unced guilty, and the Judge dooms him to the same fate which Cox and Williams and was romantically pacing up and down a were obliged to undergo. So far, Justice pretty grave which she haunted a great deal, was satisfied. Neither money, influential when a big dog suddenly sprang down a little friends, exalted position, nor the most fervid slope and appeared fully determined to put an eloquence could arrest the judgment of jus-

But now began that phase of the affair which has finally culminated in the unconditiona pardon of the morderer. Nobody was found in the same position. Before the dog had an to interfere to arrest the penalty of the law opportunity to harm her, even if such was his upon the two poor foremast hands. Friends they had none - money they had none. The mitigating circumstances in their case - and there were miligating circumstances -- were not pressed home upon the President for a pardon. They periated, and were forgotten, by the few relations and friends interested in the terrible tragedy. But the case was far different with the master of the quarter deck Eloquent counsel, petitions, ingenious argu ments, and long continued entreaties hav succeeded, and John A. Holmes is once more a free man, cleared of guilt, so far as his con science, if he has any conscience, will allow-and at full liberty to commit again the very crime whose terrible penalty he has just so narrowly escaped. Is he insane? Is that the ground on which an unconditional pardon has been granted him? If so, will be be put inside those walls where such insanity belong Or is he to go abroad again with the almo certainty of his destroying another life?

The effect of this pardon will prove mos detrimental in our opinion, to the due respect and obedience to that law, in this and othe communities, which should be the synonym o justice every where. In effect it proclaims limited freedom to the officer to commit all sorts of brutality, even to death, upon the men under his command; while the example of Cox and Williams shows that no mercy is to be exbe glossed over, this is the conclusion which every straight forward mind will come to, And as the unperverted instincts of our people exist, so sure will this pardon lead the way to the ever to be deplored resort to that substitute for regularly and properly constituted Courts which must always exist in all communities where justice is perverted.

all main at 11 and [Portland, Courier. ROMAN CATHOLIC TRSTIMONY FOR THE BIBLE. - A Roman Catholic periodical of Paris, the Revue des Deux Mondes, says ' Much may be said on Protestant diversities and sects, bu one fact remains certain: it is, that nations were the Bible circulates and is read have preserved a strong, deep, and enduring religi ous faith; while in the countries where it is not known, one is obliged to deplore a moral superficielity and want of principles, for which a splendid uniformity of rites cannot compensate. Let the learned theologians discuss or certain passages, on the authenticity of such and such texts; what are such miseries comwhich the Bible spreads, wherever it is read,

The democrats used to be fond of two old sayings, one of which was, that the world was governed too much, and the other, the best government is that which governs least.' According to the ideas embodied in these sayings

single paragraph -- a valuable lesson to learn! the best government the world has ever seen is that of Mr. Buchapan, which certainly governs least; and so little, that it may be said not to govern at all. A dramatic poet mentions 'a voice so fine, that nothing lives 'twixt it and silence, and what that voice was to silence, that is the Buchanan administration as a gov-

THE DRUNKARD.—Professor Wilson, the higher with each new effort.

elebrated 'Kit North' of Blackwood's Mag
At last, thinking, to toss, it as high so the celebrated 'Kit North ' of Blackwood's Magazine, has drawn the drunkard's portrait. How faithfully the picture is painted ! How clearly gaze upon it. Tippler, cease your tippling. or ere many years have passed the portrait will do justice to your features.

Drunkard, says Wilson, stand forward, that we may have a look at you and draw your

picture.
There he stands! The mouth of a drunkard, you may observe, contracts a singular, sensitive appearance - seemingly red and rawish and he is perpetually licking or smacking his lips, as if his palate was dry and adust. His is a thirst that water will not quench. He

The whole world is constructed into a can

ker. He would sell his soul in such extremi ty, were the bottle denied him, for a gulp. Not to save his soul from eternal fire, would he, if left alone with it, refrain from pulling out the plug, and sucking away at destruction What a snout he turnes up to the morning air'l inflamed, pimpled, snubby and snorty, and partial, unprejudiced mind, when that mind a nob on the end on't like one carved out first reads the announcement of the unwelcome of a stick by the knife of a schoolboy—rough a nob on the end on't like one carved out and hot to the very eve -- a nose which, rather Not many miles from here, little more than than pull, you would submit to be in some degree insulted. A perpetual cold harrasses and exhausts him, and a perpetual expectoration. How his hand trembles! It is an effort even to sign his name; one of his sides is certainly not by any means as sound as the other ; there has been a touch of the paley there, and the next hint will draw down his chin to his collarbone, and convert him, a month before dissolution, into a slavering idiot. There is no occupation, small or great, insignificant or important, to which he can turn for any length of time, his hand, his heart, or his head.

THE CENSUS OF 1860 .- Tables showing the population of all the States, according to poor beings, whose wretched and wicked lives ed. At that time the aggregate population of were ended on the scaffold at Auburn? Yet the United States amounted to 31,641,977, an people said, we have decreed the scaffold for increase of 8,449,921, as compared with increase of 8,449,921, as compared with 1850. This amount was divided into free cannot relieve them from the inexorable pen- men, 27 642 624, and slaves, 3,999,353, the former showing, during the last decade, an increase of thirty eight and the latter of twenty five per cent. As respects the different sections of the Union, the figures stood thus:

Free States to blott 18 802,124 Slave States 12,433,508 Territories, &c., 405.845

total gain of 5,847,651. inhabitants since 1850; the second 2.820,539 including 795,040, slaves the third have ad vanced three hundred and thirty per cent; but from these is to be deducted Kansas, (now a I have paid for the window. Go. State,) with a population of 143.645, less the number of settlers near Pike's Peak. The District of Columbia contains 75,321, which is a gain of more than fifty per cent, over

The State which has made the least growth in population is Vermont, showing a gain of only 1,767. New York shows the largest aggregate gain, having added 754,169 during the decade; but in respect to ratio of increase. California stands highest, having more than quadrupled her population. Iowa has 250 per cent, more than in 1850; Texas, 180; Arkan sas, 115; Wisconsin, 150; Illinois, nearly 100; Michigan, fully 90. The others are all below 50 per cent. of an increase, except Minnesota and Oregon, which are omitted as not having been States in 1850. The former has now 172,196 inhabitants, and the latter 42,566 No wonder Senator Lane is eager to secede

with such a powerful community at his back. In the Northeastern States the growth of population is confined nearly altogether to the coast, the lower courses of the principal rivers, the four East and West railroad lines, with the fron and coal regions of Pennsylvenia and Maryland. Our mines, our manufactures and commerce, including railroad transportation, have absorded all the increase, and will proba bly do so for years to come.

A CAPITAL DOG STORY .- Mr. Edwir Barnes, of Berlin, Ct., furnishes for the Hart ford Times the following very excellent story, illustrating the wonderful sagacity and perseverance of dogs .- The story goes to show that the dog is a rational being. Mr. Barnes says is bloomed milesty

Some years ago my father had a large dog, hat he had learned to send from the field to he house for any thing he might want. It happened one day that he was at work about half a mile from home, and wanted an axe be told Carlo, (the name of the dog.) to go home and get the axe; the dog started off, and after being gone a considerable time, came sneaking back, but without the axe. My father bid him go back and get the axe. The dog went the second time, and after being gone as long as before, returned, bringing a heavy beetle. My father now became satisfied that the dog could not find the axe, and went himself, and found it sticking firmly into a large log, the helve gnawed from one end to the other, by the faithful animal, in trying to extricate it from the log, and being unable, he had taken the beetle as a substitute.

THE 'SLAVE STATES .- The Philadelphia North American deduces some interesting facts from the late census. That enumeration shows that in the entire South the free population has gained largely upon the service element, for while the former has gained 2021.

702, the latter gains but 798.941. In 1850 the slaves were just half as numerous, as the free population. Now they have fallen behind 434,000. The gain of free population is chiefly in the border States. In Missouri the free people have nearly doubled in ten years, and the slaves, who in 1850 were as 1 to 7 of the whites, are now as 1 to 9. Kentucky in ten years gained 178,658 free people, and only 14,509 slaves. Slavery in Delaware and Maryland shows a decided degrease in numerous as the know that I went to the legislature last year. Well, the first day I got to Augusta, I took dinner at the tavero; right beside me, at the table, sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner at a tavern before. Before his plate was a dish of peppars; and he kept looking and looking at them; and finally, as the waiters were mighty slow in ten years gained 178,658 free people, and only 14,509 slaves. Slavery in Delaware and Maryland shows a decided degrease in numerous as the tavero; right beside me, at the table, sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner at a tavern before. Before his plate was a dish of peppars; and he kept looking and looking at them; and finally, as the waiters were mighty slow in ten years gained 178,658 free people, and the slaves, who in 1850 were as 1 to 7 of the tavero; right beside me, at the table, sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner at a tavern before. Before his plate was a dish of peppars; and he kept looking and looking at them; and in the slaves, who in 1850 were as 1 to 7 of the tavero; right beside me, at the table, sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner at a tavern before. Before his plate was a dish of peppars; and he kept looking and looking at them; and the slaves, who in 1850 were as 1 to 7 of the tave taken dinner at the tavero; right beside me, at the table, sat a member from one of the

large as the slave population is, its hold is growing weaker. In 1850 the excess of free people over slaves was 476 605; it is now 601 547, the increase of the free element duting the decade having been 148,240, and of the slaves only 28,298. It is apparent that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri the peculiar institution is ebbing away before the mighty power of free emigration. In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the insti-tution maintains its strength and preponder-ance. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas it is strong and progressive, but the free element is largely in the ascendant. Slavery is clearly moving towards the tropics, and it suffered to do so, will pass away from the States north of 86 30. [Boston Journal.

The Unlucky Throw.

When I was a boy, like most other boys, I often did idle and foolish things. One day, for instance, as I was walking up street, I saw a broken china tea cup in the road. Picking it up, instead of letting it alone, as I ought to have done, I began to toss it into the air.—This I did several times, trying to throw it higher with each new effort.

cornices of the houses, I threw it with great energy. Alas for mel My arm struck my every feature glows upon the canvass I Tippler crashing through the window of a dwellinghouse. Without thinking of my duty, I took cour-

sel of my fears only, and ran home as fast as my leet could carry me. Nor did I either pause or look until I turned a corner. Shortly after this misfortune the son of the man whose window I had broken came home

from play. Seeing the window broken, he stood outside with his hands in his pockets looking at it. A man passing said: 'Your father will think you broke that window, my little fellow, and be'll tickle your back with m

raw hide.' No he won't,' said the boy calmly, 'for I shall tell big. I didn't do it."

'You may tell him so, but will he believe you? 'rejoined the man. 'To be sure be will. He always believes what I say !'

That was nobly said, and it was just so. That boy were a diamond called truth on his heart, and his father knew that he could safely rust him.

Where was I? Well, I sneaked home, feel-

ng that I had done a mean act in not going right to the owner of the house and confessing my misfortune. For several days I carried my secret with me. It was like wearing a belt of burrs round my waist. It pained me badly. I was in tor-ments, too, lest somebody had seen me and

should after all, tell my father. At last my secret was dragged out. A peron who knew me had seen me break the window and had told the owner of the house about ne. That gentleman knew my father, and

the first time be saw him told him what I had done. My father paid for setting a new square of glass, and on his return home called me to His face wore a stern expression. I tremb-

led and blushed like a culprit, for I guessed he had found me out. Looking right in my eye, Peter did you break Mr. Comefford's win-

dow a few days ago?'
'Yes, sir,' I replied holding down my bead.
'What did you do that for?' asked my father, with less sternness in his manner.

The worst of my load was now gone. That secret mill-stone which had been crushing me was now rolled off, and I told my father all

about the affair.

Peter, my boy, said my father, after hearing my story, 'I am glad you did not deny your guilt. I regret you did not pay the man when your misfortune happened, by going to Mr. Comerford at once. But I honor you for frankly and truthfully answering my question. careful bereafter about tossing old china in the street, and, above all, if you ever should be unlucky or foolish enough to meet with a similar accident don't run away like a sneak. Act

the part of a thoroughly honest boy, and own your fault at once." I promised I would, and I tried to keep my promise. The advice my father gave me commend to you, hoping that you will remem-ber that it is honest, noble, and manly to confess a fault, while to conceal it is to act the part of a coward.- [Sunday School Advocate:

Cotton may be King, but it does not follow hat his palace is in the Southern States of our Disunion. Those States have been peculiarly favored by circumstances, and so have been enabled to produce a large supply of cotton for the manufacturing nations of the world.

It has been cheaper for those nations to buy of our planters than of anybody else; and this cheapness resulted from the existance of the American Union. Had not the Union been made, the South would have been secure neither from foreign attack nor from servile wars. Dissolve the Union, and foreign war-that is, war with the rest of the Union-would follow. and perhaps slave insurrections; and then the supply of cotton would cease. There is a dis-position in England to make vigorous efforts to obtain all the cotton there needed from other countries than the Southern American States, as she can neither afford to be dependent upon one part of this nation nor to quarrel with the other part of it, Secession may be the means of destroying the supremacy of American Cotton, and so prove more of a destructive than its supporters were prepared

to find it. LIBERTY. - The Razor Strop Man describes. from his own experience, the way in which the promises of strong drink were fulfilleds.
When I first got acquainted with strong drink, it promised to do great things for me. It promised me liberty-and I got liberty. I had the liberty to see my toes poke out of my boots-the water bad the liberty to go in at my toes and out at my heels-my knees had the liberty to come out of my pants-my el--I had the liberty to lift the crown of my bat, and scratch my head without pulling my hat off. Not only liberty I got, but I got music. When I walked along on a windy day, The crown of my hat would go flipperty flap

'Hor Bur Good. 'A good deacon, away up in Maine, recently, in addressing a Sabbath school, made a point by the following ance-

Children, continued the deacon, Maryland shows a decided decrease in number. In Kentucky and Missouri it is evidently being overwhelmed by the large and steady increase of the free population. In Virginia,

The Eastern Mail.

EPH MAXHAM, | DAN'L R. WING.

WATERVILLE . . . FEB. 21, 1861.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No 10 State street, Boston, and 119 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mall, and are authorized to receive advertisem nasand subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office.

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ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, Relating either to the business or editorial department of thi paper, should be addressed to 'MAXHAM & WING,' or 'EASTERI

A BARN FULL .- A good farmyard and barns, well filled with stock and hay, and having a neat and cheerful man for the overseer, constitute as good a winter scene as an honest man need look upon. When all these good points are made a little extra, then the " prospect " becomes extra too. So we thought a few days ago, while looking over the premises of our friend Ira R. Doolittle, the farmer, on the Kendall's Mills road. We knew by the size of his barns-Tom Moore "knew by the smoke "-that there must be a good stock of cattle there, for Ira never built those barns for mere show. Unluckily the owner was not at home; though the usual rule of counting this a bad sign for the farm, was set aside after we saw what was going on in the barns. Thirtytwo borses, of all qualties and all degrees of atistocracy, opened the first scene. A deal of room, a pile of hay, and some oats, are among the things to be thought of when thirty-two horses board in one family. Only a few of States will be but 24 cents a year for 'Blackwood,' and these belong to Mr. D. The rest are boarders, and are owned in Boston and other places. They are of all ages, from the venerable " mother horse " of 29 years, down to the yearling colt. Here they eat and drink and sleep, and do nothing-while many of their owners are occupied in the same way, till the return of spring again gives the word "go!"

A beautiful white saddle pony, that seemed both young and old, playful and gentle, was pawing and stamping, and neighing and champing, at every opening of the door, as though homesick for the half dozen merry boys and girls for whose benefit he was recruiting. He was a darling; because one could not look at him without seeing the shadows of a household all around him. Here are the young bloods of some of the most distinguished horse families in the country, being fed and "reared up" in the horse boarding school. In one apartment, warm and well bedded, were two venerable, motherly looking animals, one 29 and the other a few years younger, who had been sent to spend their last days in quiet country retirement. Though homely and weather beaten, they had a humble and thankful look, such as we see in a poor relation who has been helped to a place in the cuttom house; and we could not belp querying how far the pronoun ye did it unto one of these ! ' Mahomet allows a heaven for asses : and if the horse is less favored, he has at least the privilege, as in this instance, to aid his owner in reaching a point to which he cannot aspire himself.

Here in a long tie-up, lying as quietly as so many children in a trundle bed, are a dozen choice recruits for the dairy-tapering all the way from the full grown cow down to the calf of last Spring. Fat, clean, and of choice blood, their owner might almost feel the patriarchal pride of a Kentucky friend of ours, who said he owned "niggers all the way from great-grandfather down to the baby."

Mr. De's flock of sheep counts a little over two hundred; and though marked with no strict breed or system of breeding, is one of the very best flocks we have seen in Maine. With a few years of good management, such as he understands, he will be selling largely of such sheep as his neighbors in! Kennebec, will find it an object to buy.

But we did not intend to make so long s note of so short a call. A well ordered barn is as rare as a well ordered family, and deserves as much praise; and though our friend would not thank us for calling his a perfect pattern, yet we venture to say it will do some farmers good to look at it. What his farm will in time become, with these facilities for dressing, is easily seen.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the South ern Confederacy, has been represented as a conservative man, but judged by his opening speech at Alabama, he must be set down as a regular fire eater. After some preliminary remarks, he briefly reviewed the position of the South, and said the time for compromise had passed. "We were now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel. If coercion is persisted in he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain. our right to self-government at all hazards We ask nothing and want nothing. We will have no camplications. If other States join our Confederation they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete-no campromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained. Subsequently, Mr. Davis spoke again, in response to estbusiastic call. He said in case of necessity he would again enter the ranks as a

The outrage on a British captain, at Savan nah, it is said was perpetrated by the * Rattleenake Club,' a lawless crew like the Dead Rabbits and other bands of desperadoes in our porthern cities. As the injured person in this ease is a British subject, and not a northern fractions of the Constitution. The only real man, the citizens of Savannah find it politic to trouble with them is that it has become apparmanifest a great deal of indignation and offer ent from the result of the last Presidential a reward for the detection of the rogues. For election, that that construction of the Constitueigners have always enjoyed better protection tion which makes it a pro-slavery instrument is

OUR TABLE

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR Jan. This number, which is unusually fulls commences with article on Canada and the North-West, in which the present condition and resources and future prospects of that magnificent colony are set forth in most encourage ing terms. In the article, The Welch and their Literature, will be found many interesting extracts from Welch authors, with appreciative and illustrative comments. Mr. Motley's History of the United Netherlands is review ed with marked commendation, fortified by a variety of extracts. The fron Manufacture furnishes a brief and well digested history of the rise and progress of that branch of industry, from the insignificant, beginnings about which there are no certain date to the enormous estimated product of the United Kingdom for the past year of 4,000,000 tons. The paper on Italy is rather more sympathizing with the recent extraordinary events in that country than would naturally be expected from the usually conservative tone of this Review The Dogs of History and Romance is intended to be the light article of the number; but the writer has hardly one justice to the subject, being probably oppress ncome Tax and its Rivals, with none of which is any recoliar satisfaction expressed. The "great gun" of he number is a well known work, " Essays and Reriews,' which, being compiled by several Oxford professors, has given rise to much discussion in England-This same volume has recently been noticed at considerable length and in favorable terms by the Westminster Review, and those who wish to see what can be urged on both sides of the many important religious questions which come into the discussion will find their time well bestowed in the perusal of these manifestoes of the opposing parties. This number commences a volume.

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

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND .-- The following is a list of he pieces of music in No. 90 of this cheap publica-

Polka Redowa. By A. Wollenhaupt. Why do I Love Thee Yet? By George Linley. I am far away from Thee. By Leop. Meyer. Ah ! gently guide my Steps. Prayer from Anna Bolen

"Our Musical Friend" is published monthly each number containing 12 large pages of music-at \$1 25 a year or 15 cents a single number, by C. R. Seymour & Co., 458 Broadway, New York. that they will be enforced, that the rights of

[For the Mail.]

What Shall We Do?

This question is asked to day, alike by men of opposite parties and with widely differing views and feelings. It is, indeed to all, both North and South, the question of the hour. The patriot, whose love of his fatherland is that tried men's souls "the pabulum necessary government in which these are best secured, asks What shall I do? Shall I risk aught by remaining here? Will it not be safer for me ment? The man whose base soul is incapa. to adopt. ble of patriotism and honor, and whose selfish sworn to support, and by whose patronage bis daily bread is supplied, and strike with ophid him into life, looks with apprehension upor fear and half in malice, "What shall I do? What may I dare to do? How far may I presume upon the cowardice or slothfulness

or forbearance of those opposed to me?" With the second class of men, the indiffer ent and apathetic, we have nothing to do .left to carry out their neutral doctrine without danger. With the third class, unfortunately nothing to do. They are traitors and of the blackest dye,-men in whose presence even

they were among at least their equals. But the Northern States, at least, are ful of men of the first class-men whose love for other feeling of their souls-men who are and to liberty, and with them we ask the ques. tion, What shall we do?

In attempting to find a solution of this about ourselves, and becoming thoroughly ac quainted with all the circumstances of our position, answer first the question, What can

we do? The Gulf States have taken a position which places them entirely beyond the reach of any concessions which the most abject and doughy of compromising dough faces could be bullied into making. The position of the re maining slave States seems to be this:-They do not complain of any real grievance sufficient to cause or justify revolution. They make no valid and specific complaints of inat the South than citizens of the free States; not to be admitted by a majority of the people and if the Union were divided, perhaps we of the whole Union. It is not an infraction of

they fear, but that it will be carried out in and we may be sure that we can never suffer both. As it has become certain that their any real evil as a consequence of doing construction of the Constitution is in opposition to the tion to the moral principles of a majority of Let us then frusting in the Great Ruler of the Constitution, or contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, or contrary to the present form, they are determined so to alter aid of Northern demagogues, (not Northern men with Southern principles, " but with no principles") to carry out in a great degree these doctrines. The popular majority against them at the late election shows them the furility of attempting to amend the Constitution in a legal way, and consequently they While they were in force the majority must govern, but the rule is one which they repudi ate as soon as it acts against themselves. In a word their position is this :- " So long " say they, in effect, "as the government could be under our control, so long as we could prevent the expression of the honest convictions of the North, by our votes, by bullying or the blud geon, and thus make the Union a great corporation for the propagation of slavery, and the Constitution the ægis of wrong, injustice and oppression, we were content. But the case is now different. The sceptre is departing from us. The anti-slavery party, never in majority, has now become strong enough to assume-legally and in the exercise of its constitutional rights -- the reins of government, and although they avow attachment to the we cannot submit to be governed by it."--They are indeed very much in the situation of a fellow who being arraigned for some crime was observed by his counsel to be very much dejected. "Don't be afraid, my good fellow," said the lawyer, "you shall have justice done you." "Ab, that is just what I'm afraid of," returned the criminal. The fear of the intelligent South is not that the Constition will not be observed, but that it will be -- not that the laws will be disregarded, but

It is a fact, and one which all the railing and ranting of Southern slavery propogandists, and Northern dough faced demagogues cannot hide, that there is an irrepressible conflict be tween freedom and slavery, a conflict that can never cease so long as the conflicting elements a part of his very soul, whose mind feeding, exist. It is the conflict of right with wrong, from earliest childhood upon a history not of truth with falschood, of justice with oplong but rich in glorious achievements and pression, of civilization with barbarism, of noble lives, has derived from the example good with evil. The champions of the right of the pure unselfish patriots of the times have acheived a victory, and their defeated opponents demand a relinquishment of all the for the development of like sentiments and benefits of that victory, and enforce their dequalities in itself; whose heart has ever swelled mand with threats of revolution and bloodshed. with pride as his eye caught the gleam of the We of the North have been laboring, in carstars upon the blue field of his country's ban. rying out our honest convictions of right, to ner, feeling his heart sink with grief and his prevent the spread of a great political, social and moral avil into territory under our one by one leaving their accustomed places mon jurisdiction where it does not now exist; and shooting in erratic courses into the "outer and now having made some progress toward darkness," asks earnestly, " What shall I do the attainment of our end, they ask us to go to preserve from destruction the country for back to, ave even beyond the point from which which my fathers died, and which has been we started, and not only give up the labor of the pride of my boyhood and the glory of my years, but by a solemn and binding compact manhood?" The man, who without local pledge ourselves never to make any further attachments looks apathetically upon the throes attempt to oppose the progress of slavery, which convulse the nation, and, caring for wherever it may choose to go. They ask us nothing but his own ease and safety lacks, that to make slavery national and freedom only the consequence of local law. This is the true intent of the " Crittenden Compromise Resolutions," which "Union Saving " demagogues to seek shelter under a more stable govern. North and South are so pathetically urging us.

all will be maintained.

And what concessions do the South propose love of power is so strong as to lead him to to make as their part of the "Compromise?" plot against the very government which be has for the term necessarily implies mutual concessions. Do they propose to establish freedom of speech or even of opinion in the South? ian malice at the breast which has warmed Do they propose to tender it safe for a quiet. harmless, Northern man to travel there? Do the power he has outraged, and asks, half in they propose to afford any protection to those who may be merely suspected of doubting the Divine right of men to work and whip and sell or murder even their own sons and daugh ters, simply because they are the illegitimate offspring of women with a tinge of African blood in their veins? Do they propose to They are but cyphers anywhere, and may be repeal the unconstitutional and barbarous laws imprisoning seamen, citizens of Northern States, for no crime but a shade of color is too large in this country at this time, we want their faces or a drop of African blood in their veins? Do they propose to cease their violation of the mails, or to remove any one of the Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold might many grievances of which we have for so long hold up their heads in the consciousness, that a time had just cause to complain? Not one of these. They are fully determined and committed against any concessions whatever. What they ask of the North, then, is not Comfreedom and their country overbalances every promise, but base ignoble submission-not a yielding of minor points but a total abandon willing to sacrifice everything to patriotism ment of principle. It is that we muzzle the press, gag free speech, abolish free schools and allow our thinking and legislation to be done for us South of Mason and Dixon's line. question, we shall find it necessary first to look They ask us to give up bonor and self-respect and submit to a degradation which would place us on a level with the most ignorant and abject of their slaves. It is plain, then, that-to say nothing of the futility of such a course-we cannot adopt any of the so called compromises. What can we do? and what shall we do? come then to be in effect one and the same question. There is but one course that as men, with souls, as patriots and freemen we can take, and that is to stand firmly upon " the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws " as our platform, and in the face of treason to maintain the right. If any of our laws conflict with the Constitution they should be repealed, for it becomes us first to cast the mote out of our own eye, though we could not fail even with a sand bas in our organ of vision to see clearly enough to pluck out the forest of beams that blinds our

neighbor, If we can save the Union only by

the whole nation, and that they cannot make Nations, stand up firmly in the right, not with toward our brethren of the South, but with its form if possible, as to make it what they all charity for them, yet determine that by no wish. Heretofore they have been able by the act of ours shall the cause of human freedom ever be driven to make one retrograde step.

Progress of Events.

On Wednesday of last week, the quiet count of the electoral votes was made at Washington, and Abraham Lincoln officially declared to be constitutionally chosen President of these Unihope to gain their object by threats of force. ted States, for four years from the 4th of March next, with Hannibal Hamlin Vice President for the same term. About the same time the President-elect started for Washington. On his journey he has been everywhere met, with a reception most enthusiastic, and the crowds that have waited upon him have been largely composed of political opponents. To these he has made several speeches, which, as they doubtless foreshadow his policy, have been listened to with peculiar interest. That our readers may judge of his views, we make extracts from these speeches, confident that they will find favor with Union-loving men of every party.

At Indianapolis, after thanking the people of Indiana for their support of a true and just

cause, he said-"Coercion and invasion are terms much Constitution, and there is really no cause to used now with temper and hot blood. Let us fear that they will attempt to infringe upon it, not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the meaning from those who deprecate the things they would represent by their use .-What is the meaning of those words? Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intentions be invasion? I think it would be, and it would be coercion if the South Carolinians were forced to submit; but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold the mails where they are habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers who are averse to coercion understand such things?-If they do, their idea of preserving the Union is exceedingly thin and dry.

In their view the Union is a family relation and it would seem to be with no regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by personal attraction. In what consists the special sacradness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned a State in the Union by the Constitution, for by that bond we all recognize that position, however, a State cannot carry out with it. By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than a fiftieth part of a nation in soil and population, break up a nation and then coerce the larger division of itself?

Mr. Lincoln said in conclusion that he not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

At Cincinnati, after expressing his gratitude for the magnificent demonstration in his honor, by all parties, and his hope that our political roubles would soon be over-he said-I have spoken but once before this in Cin-

einnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuck. ians. I gave my opinion that we as Republi but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Doug'as for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not in any true sense of the word nominate Douglas, and the result has come certaidly as soon as I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they hould have been bearen; and I now wish to call or recall their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said: 'When we do, as we say, beat you, you perhaps will want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can as Washington, Jefferson, and institutions, to abide by all and every comprofar as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the examples of those noble athers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we-that there is no difference between usother than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize, and bear in mind always, that you have as good bearts in your osoms as other people, or as we claim to have. and treat you accordingly.

Fellow citizens of Kentucky: Friends,

brethren, may I call you in my new position, I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. (Applause.) It it shall not be made good, be assured the fault

shall not be mine. (Applause.)
And now, fellow citizens of Ohio, have you who agree with him who now addresses you in political sentiment-have you ever entertained other sentiments toward our brethren of Ken tucky than those I have expressed to you. (Long and continued cries of 'No.') If not, ben why shall we not, as heretofore, be recognized and acknowledged as brethren again living in peace and harmony one with anoth er? (Cries of ' We will.') I take your re ponse as the most reliable evidence that may be so, along with other evidence, trusting that the good sense of the American people, or Providence of God, who has never deserted us, that we shall again be brethren, forgetting all parties—ignoring all parties. My friend now bid you farewell. (Long and continued applause.)

At Pittsburg, in addition to remarks upo the troublous times upon which we have fallen, he gave some hints of his position in regard to the tariff. We quote-

Allusion has been made in nearly every short address that I have delivered to the present distracted state of the country, and you naturally expect me to say something upon this subject. But to touch upon it at all involves an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, requiring more

nary, and fills the mind of every patriot with and if the Union were divided, perhaps we of the whole Union. It is not an infraction of neighbor, If we can save the Union only by anxiety. It is my intention to give this sub might be treated as well as other foreigners, the Constitution in its letter or its spirit that

integrity of the Union, or which will prove it "carry slavery wherever it goes" in its bitter or uncharitable feelings in our hearts inimical to the liberties of the people or the thought probable that this proposition will be peace of the whole country. (Great cheering.) accepted, and many conservative men despise And, furthermore, when the time comes for me to speak upon this great subject, I hope to say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if their expectations are based upon anything which I may have bere ofore said. (Applause.) Notwithstanding the troubles across the river (pointing southward to the Monongabela river and smiling), there really is no crisis except an artificial one. (Laughter and applause.)

What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the riv er? Take eyen their own views of the ques tions involved, there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. (Voice-'tbat's ol') I repeat, there is no crisis excepting such as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice to them is to keep cool. If the temper on both sides of the line the trouble will come to an end, and the question be settled ust as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this gov

ernment have been adjusted.

Let the people on both sides keep elf-possession, and just as other clouds bave cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. have spoken longer on this subject than I intended

As this is the first opportunity I have had o address a Pennsylvania assembly, it seems itting to indulge in a few remarks on the important question of the tariff, a subject of great nagnitude and attended with many difficulties wing to the variety of interests involved. So ong as direct taxation is not resorted to, a ariff is necessary. A tariff to Government is

what meat is to a family. This admitted, it is still necessary to modify and change its operations according to new interests and circumstances. So far there is ittle difference in opinion among politicians, adjusted for protection to home industry, gives rise to numerous objections. I don't under stand the subject in all its multiform bearings, regulating the fisheries on Kennebec Rive, but I promise to give it my closest attention, and fully to comprehend it. And here I may remark that the Chicago platform contains plank on the subject which I think should be regarded as law for the incoming administraion. (Immense applause.) In fact, this question as well as other subjects embodied in

hat platform, should not be varied from. [At he request of Mr. Lincoln, his Secretary here read the Tariff (12th) section of the Chicago platform.]
Mr. Lincoln continued — I must confess

here are shades of difference in construing even this platform; but I am not discussing hese differences, but merely give you a gen eral idea of the subject. I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home with as little or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article. Labor is the true standard of value. If a bar of iron be got out of the mines in England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines of Pennsylvania at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar is shipped from Manchester to Pittsburg, and the American bar from Pittsburg to Manches-

(Laughter.)
If we had no iron here, then we should encourage shipments from foreign countries, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. The treasury is in such a low condition as to demand the immediate attention of the new Administration. The tariff bill now before Congress, may not pass the present session. I contess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. It may or may not become the law of the land; but if it doe that will be an end of the matter until modifi cations can be effected. If it does not passand the latest advices I have are to this effec -it is still pending, and the next Congress will have to give it their earliest attention.

inclined to believe the people should their own views carried out through their Representatives in Congress. No subject should engage the attention of your Representatives more than the tariff. If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every Madison treated you. We mean to leave you man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of back to the original proposition, to treat you so the country, so that when the time for action arrives, adequate protection shall be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago. Per mit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your Representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be over-looked, but that all sections may share in the common benefits of a just and equitable tariff."

> FIRE IN ALBION .- The dwelling house, barn and shed, of Dr. A. P. Fuller, of Albion was burned last Sunday afternoon, together with part of the furniture, hay, &c. A horse and two cows were also burned. Loss \$1000. Insurance \$700.

A committee of the Peace Congress at

Washington has reported the Guthrie proposition, which provides that all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west on the parallel of \$6.80 north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States or be under a Territorial government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union. whilst such territory shall belong to the United States or be under the territorial government; and neither Congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said Territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary servitude, according to the laws and usages o the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of such relation, and be subject to judicial cognizance. It also provides that States formed from the Territory either north or south of the proposed line shall be admitted into the Union the negro question takes processly the old on an equal footing with the original States, ground, and does not go one lots further with or without involuntary servitude or labor. as their constitutions may provide. Also, that Congress shall not have the power to abolish slavery in any State, or in the District of Columbia without the consent of: Maryland and

Virginia. The African slave trade is forever prohibited, and the paragraph of the fourt article of the Constitution is not to be construed to prevent any of the States from the enforce. ment of the Fugitive Slave law. It is no of the Union in consequence.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF SOMERES County .- A novel feature of the Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agricult ture for 1860 is "An Agricultural Survey of Somerset County," prepared with much care and ability by Samuel L. Boardman, of South Norridgewock. It gives "an outline of the geography and geology of the county, together with some notice of its agricultural capabilities and remarks upon its staple productions," and is a very interesting document, not only to the inhabitants of the county but to the people of the whole State. We suppose it is in con templation to have this followed by surveyed the other counties, so that we shall eventually have within our reach a proper showing of the agricultural resources and capabilities our whole territory.

A copy of the "author's edition" of this interesting document-issued separately-ha been received at this office, for which Me Boardman will please accept our hearty thanks, Every farmer in Somerset should have one.

The reply of Mayor Thatcher, of Albany, N. Y. when petitioned to prevent the meeting of the abolitionists in that city, is in marked contrast to the craven, vacillating course of Mayor Wightman, of Boston, He said to had neither authority nor inclination to inter runt freedom of speech; that he had no fear of a riot in Albany, and the best way to trea the abolitionists was to leave them alone, and give them no capital by creating an excitemen about them.

MAINE LEGISLATURE .- An order was in troduced in the House, on Thursday, inquiting into the expediency of repealing the act Let friend Crosby and our member keep as eye on that.

A resolve favoring the extinction of slavery in the Border States by purchase, is on in

The House has passed a resolve giving Arletta A. Brown \$60 a year, to be expended under the direction of the Judge of Sugadahor Count v.

A petition for a tax on dogs has been pre sented.

Resolves in favor of Maine Medical School have finally passed; also bills to unite the towns of Skowhegan and Bloomfield, and providing for Normal School.

A Resolve appropriating \$20,000 in aid of Kansas was presented in the House on Sw-

The Personal Liberty bill was under consideration yesterday, but with what result we have not learned.

ceding States of the lower Mississippi, by their interference with the free pavigation of that river, are driving the western States to seek other channels of intercourse with the outside world. In addition to an increased business on all the railroad lines leading north and east, they have revived an old project for the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, leading from Chicago to Peru, which would give them communication with the Eastern States and Europe, through the great lake and the St. Lawrence, every way preferable to the long and dangerous route by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

FARM CLUB TRIUMPHANT!-The very first chance has been taken, and the Waterville Farm Club yet lives. The meeting on Tuesday evening, at Mr. Shores, brought together a house full of the practical farmers and the evening's discussion was highly interesting. A variety of practical questions and answers occupied the first half hour, after which followed a free and easy talk upon the kind of education adapted to the practical far-

The next meeting, on Tuesday evening next, will be at the house of Mr. Reuben Eston, near the colleges. Subject, " What general system is best calculated to make farming pay?' Homer Percival appointed to pre-

Vice President Hamlin left for Washington, n Monday last. He was escorted to the cars by many of his friends and fellow citizens. Col. Fremont is in New York, and will probably be in Washington on the 4th of March. Isn't he wanted in Lincoln's cabinet?

A little boy in Lewiston having got possession of a nickel cent, put it into his month and accidentally awallowed it. Although mean and insignificant, it was current coin of the realm, and the little fellow soon passed if without difficulty. Strange that people will allow their children such dangerous playthings when harmless ones, in the shape of silver dollars, are so plenty ! But we cease to wonder when we learn that the boy belonged to a poor devil of an editor.

Kansas .-- At the Kansas Relief meeting on Saturday last, a committee were appoin to solicit contributions, who, we are pleased to learn, are meeting with good succes

The Union ticket is overwhelmingly trium chant in Missouri-all but ten countie for anti-secessionists. So far as heard from Arkansas, too, is all right.

Give the devil his due, is a good mo We call the attention of the anti-d objectors to the Republican platform to a singlett, and that is that the Chicago platform, the entire whig party of the free States did is 1848. Was the whig platform of that year sectional? We put this question to whige.

Democrats opposed the platform then also Bath Times. Start bluou one main

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POST OFFICE NOTICE-WATERVILLE.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
Western Mail leaves daily at 10.00 A.M. Closes at 9.45A.M Augusta (* (* 10.09 (* 0) Eastern (* 15.00 P.M. (* 15.00 P.M. (* 15.00 E.M. (* 15.00 E.M. (* 0) Eastern (* 15.00 E.M. (* 15.00 E 8.45 A.M.

FACT, PUN, AND PANCY.

The army supplies seized at Nanoleon, Ark., were destined for the army in Texas, which is there solely to protect the whites from the Indians.

By the breaking of the staging of the new railroad bridge at Brunswick, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Hicks of Bath had an arm broken, Mr. Getchell of Brunswick had one of his knees badly injured, and Mr. Charles E. Bradley of Bath was injured internally. They were precipitated a distance of twelve feet and struck the ice below.

1100mas, there is too much noise—you must stop
'Is noise a bustle, Pa?' 'Yes, child.'—' Golly
clous, then sister Sally does wear the biggest noise you ever saw, Pa.

Kansas.—The New York Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of Kansas.

The Louisville Journal states that the New Orleans authorities have released the goods destined for Kentucky and other States, detained in their port for duties. The Journal says that if the Southern Confederacy exacts duties on goods passing up the Mississippi for States not belonging to the new government, a bloody civil war will be inevitable.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, during 'Old Abe's tay in that city his physique was freely discussed by the crowd, and they were evidently disappointed in not finding him so atrociously ugly as he had been repres-cuted. It seems to be the general impression that he had used but not abused his privilege in that respect. Hon, Josiah H. Drummond, and Jabez Woodman, Esq., of Portland, are mentioned as candidates for U. S. District Attorney for Maine.

It is said that the average crop of wheat in Aroostook County to the acre, is 30 per cent, more than in Illinois. Next to wheat the oat crop is the largest. Backwheat is raised in large quantities. Sheep are raised profitably; they produce 25 per cent, more wool a head than in York County.

in York County.

In the course of discussion in the Senate the other day, General Lane referred to the going out of the ten tribes of Israel as analogous to the secession of the Cotton States from the American Urion. In response, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, said:—'So they did go out, but they left the Ark of the Covenant of the living God with the tribe of Judah. The tribes did go out and God and nobody else knows where they are gone. He hoped that such would not be the fate of the tribes now endeavoring to go out.'

Col. C. formerly of New Boston, was a man of humor Col. C. formerly of New Boston, was a man of humor. Many years ago he was, one very cold winter's day, on the roof of his barn shingling, when a stranger came along, and inquired the distance to Mannt Vernon. 'Seven miles,' replied the Colonel., 'But,' said the man, 'they told me a mile back, it was seven miles.'

'Well,' rejoined the Col., 'if you will want till I can finish this course of shingles, and go down and take a drink of cider, I'll take you off half a mile, and that's

DIPTHERIA — Miss Octavia Whitehouse, of Parkman, an operative in the Porter | wills at Lewiston, died at her boarding house of diptheria, recently.

The Louisville Convention, after having taken possession of the United States Sub-Treasury and Mint at New Orleans, passed an ordinance, authorizing the payment therefrom of certain United States Government drafts, to the amount of \$483,982. This is about one-half of the amount seized, and is probably due Southern con-

Union Men -A New Orleans letter writer, vote as would be effective in Congress, and the had nothing to eat these three days. I am

States which have seceded, says: . With such conflicting interests, the proba bility is that South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas will never come among themselves to terms of agreement. and then the process of Mexicanizing these States will have full sway, if not speedily put

an end to by the authorities at Washington. These are the views of the conservative citizens in Louisiana on the political crisis .-Their hopes of extration are now centered in President Lincoln, who, they think, by causing the Constitution to be respected and the laws of Congress enforced, will consign to oblivion all the mountebanks on the Southern political arens, and re-establish peace and harmony among all the members of our great F deral Republic. Rest assured that the abominable doctrine of coercion is more popular with us than you imagine."

SENATORS FESSENDER AND KING ON THE DUTIES OF THE CRISIS -A very interesting debate sprung up in the United States Senate on Monday, on the question of providing seven additional sloops of war. The measure was warmly objected to by Senator Mason of Virginia on the ground that it was preparing the any for 'coercion.' Mr. Fessenden of Maine replied with muc'. spirtt and effect, and

in the course of his remarks said : We simply declars that there may be cases in which it may be difficult for the United States to collect revenue in particular places by the ordinary course of proceedings, and we give the President the power to say we shall pockets, when in fact they are nobody in the tum. eyes of the law, and in the eyes of the world. We are going on now, also, furnishing them all the postal facilities, we paying the expense, and they receiving the money. Now the Senator says this won't do. Either declare war, or else declare that they are no longer a of the United States. I don't propose to do either. I propose to do simply that which is either. I propose to do simply that which is either. I propose to do simply that which accessary for our own protection and advantage. I am acting yet as a Senator of the United States, and I will legislate for the United States, and not for South Carolina or any ted States, and not for South Carolina or any dollars' worth of digests of the most valuable and states. other seceding State. And as long as the bere I take it that is my duty. Nor am I going to be diverted from this by talk about. The time may come when twill be necessary for us to speak plain. I am willing to speak plain now, and I say, speaking for myself, that if the time ever does come when it will be necessary to use force to execute the large of the limit of the large o d coercion. The time may come when the laws of the United States, under The bondsmen of Treasurer Peck for the

may be war will come. It may be these diffi culties will grow vastly greater than they are shall be ready to meet our responsibilities like men.

Senator King, of New York, closed the debate, saying :

'This government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed, or overthrown, or divided. The sovereigns themselves will come here before that is done, even if their representatives could prove recreant in their defense of it. It is well that the whole country should Press says : know that the people of this country will not consent, they will never consent to the peaceable destruction of the government. They would be recreant to the highest duties of men, to their country, to their race, to themselves, and to the high trust of the ancestry who acquired it, if they could entertain a thought of the destruction of this country. I don't believe it can be destroyed. I would use forbearance and patience; I would extend every degree of kindness, and make every effort at conciliation to these people. But to their right to divide this government, to take a State out of the Union, or least of all, that they should peaceably have a right to break up this government, I would never admit. I don't know what these gentlemen consider peace. They have armed themselves, and have even taken arms belonging to this government. Cabinet officers and members of the Senate have been interested in this treason, and a foul, infamous plot has existed, I have no doubt, to destroy this Goveroment. Providence, rather than the skill and attention of the people, has arrested it. and some of the men have been driven out of

the Cabinet in disgrace; and an indictment found against some of them for embezzlement or petry larceny, or grand larceny, or for any other infamous attempt which men can commit There were members of Congress found in the war of 1812 who voted against the supplies for Government, and it is not surprising that such should be found in Congress at any time The greatest latitude of opinion exists in this country, and so it should. Men cannot talk treason-they must act it-and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a trai tor, and should not seek to escape by pretend ing that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I cannot conceive the case of a man of honor who could steal into a house, partly his own, and clandestinely and privately rob it of its means of strength and defense, and assail it and claim a right to do so peacefully, and say that he should not be punished or disturbed by force. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end-peacefully. I hope, but never, in

my judgment, peacefully, by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would provide, amply provide, for the means of defense of the country, by war, if

VIRGINIA. The New York Hera'd has reports from Virginia to the effect that the State Convention will instruct the Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Conference not to insist upon the point recognizing slavery in the Territories, if by such course any obstacle hall be thrown in the way of adjustment.

FROM WASHINGTON .-- From the Tribune's correspondence:

'The probability is, the Peace Conference will close its session during the present week. The South is disposed to reduce its demands materially. No proposition recognizing slavery in the Territories can command such a after referring to the conflicting interests of the compromisers may finally settle down on a recommendation for a National Convention, as suggested by the Legislature of Kentucky, the pig, 'is not this Friday?' 'Indeed it is,' which requires two thirds of the States.

The vote on the tariff is expected to be eached on Tuesday. The House will, probably non concur in the amendments, and send the bill to a conference committee, where, it as we are both going the same way, suppose is hoped the warehousing feature, carried by we go together?' so on they troited side by

Mr. Seward, will be corrected.

The Pacific Railroad bill will be called up the Senate, and Mr. Craff's amendment super-It will, therefore, fail this season, From the World's correspondence :

Letters received by the Post Office de Letters received by the Post Office de partment, from postmasters in South Carolina and other seconded States, give woful accounts him up!—[English Notes and Cieries. of the condition of things in their respective sections, arising out of the secession movement. They all avow their allegiance to the government, and state that they look ackiously forward to the day when the work of recon-struction shall be accomplished."

New York, Feb. 19. - Special dispatche from Washington state that a majority report in the Peace Congress was adopted by a close vote. The Border State man here denounce President Davis's Inaugural.

In a recent leader, the Charleston Mercury thus elegantly expresses its opinion of the Northern members of the National Democratic Convention at Charleston:

. It was in an evil hour that they came the soil of South Garotina to hold their conno longer attempt to collect the revenue, for it vention to the consummation of this goodly shall cease to be a port where vessels may work. The soil is not congenial to the swin legally enter under the authority of the Uni dler. We saw with disgust the sort of eattle ted States when we declare that it is no longer representing States and parties, fourth rate a port of the United States, a port of entry, county rourt lawyers — what they call in and give notice of the fact; then comes a Georgia jack leg lawyers -- blackleg would be time when, if toreign vessels undertake to con better; and a more impudent gang of plun sider it a port of the United States, they will derers, wire pullers and swindlers, with few become amenable to the laws, and must take exceptions, were never before congregated to the consequences. It was in reference to this gether, and with such monstrous party pretenfact, that these people are now availing them sions. The claim of the Northern delegates the Chicago platform, and is nothing but a selves of this being a port of the United States, was, in so many words, to have a platform so reiteration of sentiments which no same man and collect the revenue and put it into their meaningless as to permit them to lie ad libi-

> It is now ascertained that, in addition to other frauds perpetrated by the seceding Mem. pered and indignant. bers of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably, the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars worth have ty—a man of the highest integrity and of the dollars worth have the same of the highest integrity and of the highest integrity and of the same of the highest integrity and of the highest integrity and of the same of the highest integrity and of the same of the highest integrity and the highest integrity an been abstracted and carried off by these mem-bers. A single South Carolina member is joyed the confidence of the people, who recharacter, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the con-

the Constitution, I am perfectly ready to do it.

But I trust I shall have no such necessity.—

The measure of my friend from Vermont is a measure of peace, and the measure of constitution the measure of constitution is a speedy and final adjustment of their liability. It is understood that they desire to avoid the

of peace. I do not suppose anybody ever delay and vexation of a law suit, and that to dreamed of making this appropriation for the unake up a case for the Supreme Court and purpose of making war upon these Stales. It agree to abide the judgment, or leave the whole matter out to referees, to be mutually selected from outside the State. These same now, and when that time comes, I trust we propositions were substantially made to the Commissioners, but were not considered for the reason that it was not believed their power extended to an adjustment of this kind. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and of course no action will be taken until a full report of all the facts is laid before the Legislature.

DESCRIBING WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia

When Mr. Sickles to-day offered a resolution to observe the 22d of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of Washington, and that Mr. Everett should be invited to deliver an address in the hall of the House, Mr. Garnett offered an amendment, to add after the name of Washington 'the illustrious Virginian and slaveholder.' Mr. John Cochrane of New York, always ready for a joke, especially at the expense of these secessionists, moved to add and emancipationist.' Of course that brought the House down, and the original resolution was adopted."

FROM THE SOUTH .-- The following dispatch rom Washington, on Wednesday, gives a rather discouraging look to the chances of a successful defense of Fort Sumter :

Letters from that fort received to night from Capt. Doubleday, one of the officers in command, report that the South Carolinians have erected an impregnable battery on Cumming's Point, of railroad iron, and that a terrible fight can be made from that point. The made, and standing as it does five-eightsh of a mile from Fort Sumter, will enable the South Carolinians to do great mischief. The work strength of that position as it has now been on Fort Moultrie has also been pushed forward rapidly, and its strength is now such as will withstand the guns on Fort Sumter successfully. Great preparations were going on among the Carolinians, and every day gave them more certainty of success when the at. D. P. TIEWANN, tack on Fort Sumter is made. The troops in R. at BISHOP, Fort Sumter continue in good health and spirits, although very much annoyed by the South Carolina authorities.'

A citizen of German origin propounds the ollowing pertinent questions : 10 20 12 12

I. If the Republicans are to blame for the Scession movement, who was to blame for the secession from the National Democratic Convention?

'II. If the Republicans are to blame for keeping up the present crisis by their unwillingness to compromise (which means concession) for the sake of the Union, why didn't the Douglas Democrats make concessions in the National Convention for the sake of the union of the Democratic party?
III. Why didn't the Democratic party

let the 'nigger question' alone (on which it split,) and sacrifice their principles for the sake of the Union, when they knew perfectly well that the separation would cause their defeat? IV. If the South would not accept Popu-

lar Sovereignty as a compromise in the Na tional Democratic Convention, would they ac cept it now?' To learn how easily scruples are overcome,

when the will is that way inclined, read the following little fable:-Once upon a time as the wolf was taking a

walk he overtook a piz, whom he thus addressed: 'Good morning, Mr. Pig; I have very glad to have fallen in with you, for you will just serve me for a dinner.' Stay,' said answered the wolf . Well, replied the pig, you, I know, are, like myself, a good Cath olic. Of course you would not eat meat on Friday.' 'O, very well,' said the wolf : 'then side. Precently the wolf remarked, 'I think The Pacific Railroad bill will be called up on Thesday, but the third route imposed by names.' Just so, said the pig; I am called not only pig, but hog, swine, grunter, and added in the House, are staggering loads to know not how many names besides. The Lat carry in the present condition of the Treasury. ins call me Porcus. 'Oho,' said the wolf; they call you Porcus, do they? Porcus is porpoise. Porpoise is fish. I may eat fish up

DEATH OF AN AGED PERSON .- Mrs. Abigail Heath, widow of the late Richard Heath, who served in several engagements during the Revolution, died at Chester on the 5th inst., at an age of about 92 years. Until recently, she was able to knit and sew with the assiduity of a girl of 16, and could see to read without the aid of spectacles. She was a native of

[Manchester (N. H) Weekly Mirror.

THE ANDERSON CASE SETTLED. The final decision in the Anterson fugitive slave case has been given. The Court sustained the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality, Anderson was therefore set at liberty. Great joy was manifested, especially among the colored population?

Much impression was produced upon con ervative men of the South recently, by the manimous adoption of a resolution in the U 8. House of Representatives, declaring that neither Congress nor the people of non slave ho'ding States had any constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the slaveholding States. This declaration is distinc ly made in ever questioned. The ultra Southerners, however, instead of feeling satisfied at the unanimous Republican vote, were specially ill tem

posed in him many important public trusts.

NOTICES, WI

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONART, BRONCHIAL and ANTHRATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience baving proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the carly stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Triches," or Lozenges let the Cold, Cough, Irritation of the Throat be even so slight; as by this precaution a more rerious attack may be effectually warded off. PURLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing, and strengthening the voice. See advertisement

A Gold Dollar Found.

A Novel Circumstance.—In 1858, Dr. Herrick ordered his foreman to enclose in a box of his Sugar Coated Pills a new GOLD Dollar—also a short letter, requesting the finder of the dollar, er rather the purchaser of the box of pills containing its to address Dr. Herrick, naming his residence, date, &c. It now appears that the box was purchased by Mr. Amos Stephen, of Houston, Texas,—who, in a letter to Dr. Herrick, dated May 10th 1860, says.—"On opening a box of your Pills, purchased this day, judge of my surprise on flading a gold dollar. On examining the directions, your note of request was also found. My little daughter claims the dollar, through which I have made a hole, and as I write. 'dis suppended from her neck, with a ribbon.' The druggist in Houston-purchased dis aupply of Pills in New York, and the New York druggist, hirect from Dr. Herick. See advertisement

Fever and Ague! Chill Fever!! Dumb Ague!!! Fever and Ague! Chill Fever!! Dumb Ague!!!
It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system, with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only break the fits, but candicates it from the system is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHIRYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless sugar pilt; it cures the diseases breaks up the fits; and eradicates it from the system; and eyen prevents it, where persons have been exposed. Children, infants and the most feeble, may take it with impunity. The most inveterate ca ses are radically cured by it.

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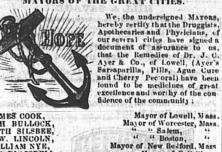
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N B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homopathic Specifics
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These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address.

Dr. F. HUMPHREES. & Co., No. 502 Broadway, New-York Sold by C. G CARLTON, Waterville, McCartney, W. Water wills, and by Druggiats and traders generally.

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SR. DON ANTONIO ECHENERIA Mayor of Havana, Cuha The mayors of the Chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces. Chil Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities on this continent have signed] this document to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space here will not admit any consi lerable portion of them and we only publish those in this most immediaty vicinity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Forsale by WM. DYER, I. H. Low, Waterville; E. H. Evans, Rendall's Milis; E. F.-Potter, Augusta; WM. W. McCartney, West, Waterville; Abbots & Co., No Vassatboro'; Prescon & Nichols, Vassalboro'; and by all Druggists and Merchant every where.

Blood Food.
To all suffering from consumption, incipient or confirmed or from dehilty of aday kind; or from mentalior nervous prostration, brought on by any cause; or from scrofulous complaint, or from diseases of the kidneys or blauder; and to ladies suffering any of the many distressing complaints their sex are liable to and which engender consumption, the BLOOD FOOD is offered as a certain and reliable remedy. Differing in chemical combination of the M.S. (In the BLOOD RUS, of very great worth, and many hundreds bear glad and grateful testimony to the benefits it hus conferred on them.
UIURUIL & DUPONT, 409 Broadway, New York, are the sole proprietors of the article, and have, in consequence of a fraud artempted upon the public, changed the color of the outside wrapper from red to yellow and increased the size of the bottle to 5 ounces. Be very cautious in buying to see that the fac-simile of their signature is on the outside of the wrapper, as all others are counterfeit. Price of the Blood Food Si per bottle. For sale in Waterville by Wm Dren, and I II. Low.

HAIR DYR! HAIR DYR! HAIR DYR!

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known! All othersare mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule. Grey, Red or: Husty, Hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair

or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Mm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patronsof his famous Dye. Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye, produces a color not to be distinguished from mature and is warrant to injury in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyesremedied; the Hair insigorated forlife by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in nine private rooms) atthe Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the Unifed States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Desiles:

The Genuive hasthe name and address upon a steelplate engraving, on four sides of each box of

The Genuine hascne using the state of each box. of engraving, on four sides of each box. of engraving, on four sides of each box. of engraving, on four sides of each box. of engraving the state of each box. of engraving the state of each box. of engraving the engraving the state of each box. of engraving the engraving the

MARKETS.

Wastensille Petail Paiss

		D WEEKLY.	HARRIE E
Flour	6 00 a 8 50	Beef, Iresh	4 0
Corts		Pork, fresh	7 a
Outs		Pork, salt	10 a
Beuns	F 00 a 1 50	Round Hog	7 a
Eggs	14 a 16	Lard, tried	14 a
Butter	18 a 20	Hams	09 a
Cheese	10 a 12	Mackerel, best	8 a
Apples, best	30 a 40	Salt, T. Island	40 a
Apples, cooki	ng 17 a 25		37 a
Apples, dried	4 a &	Molassee	30 a
Potatoes,	25 a 40	Syrup	50 a
Hay, loose	12'00 a15 00	Turkeys	10 a
Rye	1 00 a 1 20		80

Brighton Market. At market 900 beef cuttle, 75 stores, 2000 sheep un

At market 990 beef chille, 75 stores, 2000 sheep and lambs and 200 walne.

Beef Cattle—Prices—Extra 7.50; 1st quality \$6.2.3 a 7; 2.1 quality \$5.00 a 6.50; 3d quality \$5.50.

Working Ozen—None

Mick Lows—\$44 a \$47; common \$17 a \$18,

Veal Catres—\$1 a 4

Stores —\$1 a 4

Stores —\$7 earlings None; Two years old \$12, a \$13

Three sears old \$14 a 17

Mides—5a 5 1.2 pr. lb. (None but slaughter at this market.

Call Skins—10 a 11c pr 1b.

Tallow—Sules 6 a 6 1 2c pr 1b.

Pelts—100 a — c each.

Missey and Lambs—\$1.25 a 1.50 : extra, \$2.00 a 5.00

Swins—Stores, wholesale, 5 a 6c : retail 6 a 7c. Fat

Hogs, undressed, —c

Remaks—Beef—Market remains much the state as last week, but a few extra sold as high as \$7,50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs sell a shade higher.

Alarriages.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25th, John R. Greenough, for nerly of Bangor, to Mary E. Stevenson. In Bangor, Jan. 20th, George W. Nickerson and Anne W. Page. In Norridgewock, 14th inst., Mr. William C. Hough fon to Miss Evaline V. Goodrich, both of Madison.

in Bangor, 6th inst , Moses H. Pike, E-q., of Skow-hogen, to Mrs. Eavinia Garland of Carmel.

In Fairfield, 16th inst , Mr. Simon Nowell, aged about 95 years. In this village, 16th inst., at the house of Mr Matthey Fardy, Mr. Patrick McInerry, aged about 45 years-In this village, 16th inst., at the house of Mr Matthew Fardy, Mr. Patrick McInerry, aged about 45 years—farmerly of Roscommon, Ireland. Though the died in a strange land, he had all the kindness the hands of his own countrymes could bestow, and was followed to his last home by many friends.

In Orone, 10th inst., after a long and pathful illness, Hiram Joy, Esq. aged 46 years.

In Fairfield, 19th inst., Miss Phebe Mendell, aged 7th. years.
In Vassalboro, 6th fact, Lavins, wife of Ebenezer Free, Eeq., aged 60 years.
In Athens, 9th inst., Freddle A. French aged 14 years, 6 months.

KENNEBEUSS.—At a Court of Probase, held at Augusta within and for the County of Refliebec, on the second Monday of Vebruary A. B. 1881

A BN E. McCAUSLAND, Administrate of the Estate of Refliebec, and County deceased, his ring presented her first account of administration of the Refliebec, his ring presented her first account of administration of deceased, hiving presented her first account of administration of the Paints of said deceased facalloyance:

Operator, That the enid Administratity give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Mail printed at Waterville, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusts, in said County, on the second Monday of March pert, at ten of the clock in the formoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same abould not be slowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attast: J. Bukrop, Register.

10 Phares of TICONIC BANK Stock. Address spills? E. P. SANGER, Pangor.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

This well known Hemedy has been used extensively and with great success for DYSPEPSIA.



DETERIORATION OF THE BLOOD;

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING FOR MS OF DISEASE.

Most of which originate in Development of the property of the property

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING
FORMS OF DISEASE.

Most of which originate in
DYSPEPSIA:

LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, NEURAL, GIA and
NERYOUS AFFECTIONS, LOSS OF APPETITE,
HEADACHE, LANGUOR and DEPRESSION of
SPIRITS, CAR HENCE EXAMPLE SPIRITS, CARBUNCLES and BOILS, PILES,

ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL
DEBILITY, and Requiring
A TONIC AND ALTERATIVE MEDICINE. A TONIC AND ALTERATIVE MEDICINE.

Post.—Th failure of IRON as a remedy for Dyspepsia, a 12d state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of Iron as shall enter the stomach in a Paorox. Ins state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplier and it does so in the only form in which it is possible for Iron to enter the circulation. For this reason the PERUVIAN SYRUP often radically cure's diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A/A. HAYES, M. D., of Hoston.
It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide
of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that
to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further
oxidation, has been deemed impossible.
In the PERUVIAN SYRUP this desirable point is attained
by COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

Certificate of James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York.

present, nor lave I found in it any indication of vegetable poisonous principles.

The main active ingredient in its composition is a salt of the Protoxide of Iron, which is so judiciously combined and protected that it does not undergo any change by exposure to the air.

It is equally well known that it has been found very difficult to preserve in a PALATABLE form, for a desirable length of time, compounds of the Protoxide of Iron. The "Peruvian Syrup," I am pleased to say, accomplished this desirable end.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

93 Prince Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1859. The following certificate is from well known CITIZENS

The following crudents
of Boston:

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects
of the FERUVIAN SYRUP, do not hesitate to recommend
it to the attention of the public.

Rev. John Pierpont,
Thomas A. Dexter,
S. H. Kendall, M. D,
Samuel May,
Thomas C. Amory

Rev. Thos. Whittemore.

The following is from well known CITIZENS OF NEW YORK. New York, Nov. 17th, 1859.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN
STRUP and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of
its great-success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us
that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Faq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank. President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Rev. ABEL STEYENS.

Editor Christian Advocate & Journal.

JOHN G. NELSON. Esq.

Firm of Nelson & Richmond, 51 John St.

Rev. P. CHURCH.

Editor New York Chronicis.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq.

Poor Master, New York City,

TESTIMONIALS FROM CLERGYMEN,

On the efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the benefits they have derived from its use:

Rev. JOHN FIEHPONT, Medford, Mass.—Its efficacy in Sall' Rheum and other Cutaneous Disease. Rheum and other Cutaneous Disease.

Rev. WARREN BURTON, Boston, Mass—Its efficacy in Headacide, Loss of Appetite, Oppression, Neuragia, Neuvous Affections, and General Debility; Its Value to Clergymen.

Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches,
Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and
General Debility; Its Value to Clergymen.

Rev. AUGUSTUS R. POPE, Somerville, Mass.—Cure for Holls
and General Debility. Rev. GURDON ROBBINS, Hartford, Conn.—Its Efficacy In General Debility, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsie, Substitute for Alcoholic Stimulants. Alcoholle Stimulanta.

Rev. SYLVARUS COBB, Boston Mass.—Its Use and Efficacy in family; Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, Boston, Mass.—Its Use and Value in Faralysis, Dysprpsis, and Dropsy on the Chest; and addated in Faralysis, Dysprpsis, and Dropsy on the Chest; and addated in Green see we want of the Chest, and the Chest, and the Chest, and addated the Chest, and the C

Rev. THOMAS II. PONS .- Its Efficacy in Gene Rev. RICHARD METCALF, Boston, Mass.—Its Use as a Promoter of Digestion; and says: "It has proved just the Tonic that I Bey, M. P. WEBSTER, Boston Mass.—Its Value in Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoca, Derangement of Liver and Stomach. Rev. JOS. H. CLINCH, Boston, Mass.——Efficacy in Diarrhoca and General Debility. and General Debility.

Rev. ABRAHAM JACKSON, Walpole, N. H.—Its Efficacy in Fries, Dyspepsis, and Unhealthy Appelite. Fites, Dyspepsis, and Unhealthy Appetite.

Rev. J. PEARSON, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.—Its Efficacy in Dyspensis and Debility. pepsis and Debility.

Rev. ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY, Hershads, Burmah, E. I.—Climatic Debility. Swelling of the Extremities.

matic Deblity, Swelling of the Extremities.

Prof. E. VITALIS SCHERB, Boston, Mass.—Its Restorative Power after Fever, Exhaustion of the Nervous System, and Dyspepsia Recommendation to Scholars, Teachers, Clergymen, and Editorial Commendation (Commendation Commendation Commendatio for."
Rev. HERRY UPHAM Boston Mass.—Its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and Affections of the Liver.
Rev. S. H. RUDEL, Boston, Mass.—Its value in cases of Bronchits, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, and Nervous Debility Rev. P. C. HEADLEY, Greenfield Mass.—Its Genuineness as a Macical Agent and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhoes, and Medical Agent and Emercy in Programmer Recommendation, and Confidence in its Genuineness as a Medicine, its Emercy in Dyspepsia and Nervous Debitty.

N. B. Pamphiets containing Letters from the above named Gentlemen and others, and giving full infor-mation of the Syrup, can be had on application to the Agents, or to JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER. STORE 30 SUMMER STREET.



Wing's Patent Camera. Main Street Waterville, Maine. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, AND WORK AS GOOD
AS THE DEST.

AS THE DEST.

Ph tographic pictures produced in less than one second of time. This may be doubted by Ambrotypists, but it will be proved to any one, if they will call and see. Children's ministures taken with much less trouble than by the old process. Little Photographs, for business cards, for ada ivertising, as cheap and better than engravings where only a few hundred are wanted. Miniatures of the size of letter samps, from life, or copied from any kind of picture, for \$2.50 per hundred, or 24 for \$1.00. Any one for sarding a good pic-ture, copi s will be returned by express or mail. Patent Cameras and Rights for sale in towns not sold. Instructions given free to those buylog lights and instrument. Direct to S. WING, Waterville, Me.

Waterville, Jan. 1, 1861. Potatoes! 10,000 BUSHELS of Potatres wanted, for which Cash and the highest prices will be paid by

I. T. ALLEN & PLATF.

Wa'erwile Jan.2, 1861. 26tf Near A & K. Dep One Hundred tons of Plaster.

The subscriber is Purnished with
PLASTER FOR FARMERS' USE. by the Bushel or ton, at Moor's Plaster Mill and at his store which he will sell at the lowest market price. Also a good

W. India Goods, Flour, Corn, and Salt, and al. kfads, of goods kept in a fl overy Store. A lew barrels of Plant's Extra Flour, can't be excelled, sure to suit the most particular judges of nice flour.

And I would say to my old customers, Tsill furnish FRESH and: Af,T MEATS, carried to their lissuess, to such as please to continue their patronage. I trust by my long experience in Business I shall be able to furnish all kinds of goods and Providens as low of the same quality, as any one in my business. business... Cash paid for most kinds of Produce and Illies, Wool, Skins and Cafr Skins... SANUEL ROOLLTTLE Waterville, Feb. 6, 1861.

MRS Pearson will commence the Spring Teem of her Sch on MONDAY, March 4 There will be the usual cours instruction; with the addition of Bolany, during the term. Mons. LEBARD has been engaged to give instruction French, for which \$2,00 will be naded to the usual terms English studies.

will com mence February 25, and continue 11 weeks Taition for day scholars from 3,00 to 5,00. Boarding scholars from 3,00 to 5,00. Boarding scholars from 3,00 to 5,00. Boarding scholars water the scholars of 55,00 per term including tailtien, board, water, light and use of Figure . There will be an addition to the scholar received to less than half a term. For further information apply to Mise N. BUNKER, Prin. Kendall's Mills, Jan. 25, 1861.

OCTOBER 25, 1860.



MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

ALSO A LARGE AND WELL BELECTPD STOCK OF Hats and Caps.
From the most celebrated manufactories of BOSTON AND NEW TORK. RUBBER GOODS

Cents, Leggings, Bats Caps, de.,
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP. THAYER & MARSTON. OCTOBER 25, 1860. Ready-made Clothing. THIS DAY RECEIVED

HO FOR SKATING!! LADIES SKATING BOOTS, MANUPACTURED RY
GEO. A L MERRIFIELD.

Main Street Waterville Me. QUESTION SETTLED! It is a fact beyond confradiction thes ..

Cloths and Ready-made Clothing an boards of J. PEAVY & BROTHERS, at Wh lessle from 16 to 25 per cent cheaper than of City Job-bers and Manufacturers, because we are continually in the Market, look out for best bargains, pay cash for all our goods and satisfy on selves with the discount for profit. This enables is to sell Cloths cheaper than you can buy large quantities in the City. We manufacture our own Clothing, hire nothing

one except the sewing and satisfy ourselves with the wagos or labor, as profit, this enables us to call Ready-made Clothing, of all descriptions, from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than Cit.
Wholesalers. To satisfy yourselves that our statement 1s correct visit our Establishment and you will find: we come us
to the mark

J. PEAVY & BROTHERS.

Splendid Furs! In consequence of the lateness of the Season, we offer our entire stock of LADIES' FURSI at greatly reduced PRICES. Waterville, Dec 1860. THAYER & MARSTON!



public.

Herrick's Rid Strengthcure in fire hours pains and wearines of the breast, side and
back, and Rheumaric compinities to causily short periods of
time. Spread on beautiful while lamb skin, their use subjects,
the wearer to no incorvenience, and each one will wear from
one week to three mouths. Price 18 34 cents.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Rid Plasters are sold by
Druggities and Merchanta in all parts of the United States
Canadas and South America, and may be obtained by calling
for them by their full names.

19th. R. HERRICK'S CO., Albany, New York.

Soll in Waterville by Wm. M. Lincoln, and S. Frys; Winslow, N. D. Ayer; N. Va-salboro, Stackpole and Wang, and N.
G. Abbot, and by Bruggists and Merchanta ever-whire.

1929

E. BLASHFIELD, Traveling Agent.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY Worthy of any confidence for Restoring THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have afteny pred not only to imitate his sestorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone being curried away by the wop, derful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been streed to leave the field of its resi-ties sway. Read the follow-

The Restorative is put up in botiles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and smail the small holds half a pint and retails for one dollar per botile; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. morein, proporartien than the small-retails for two dollars per bottle; the large, holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for 88.

0.1. Willow 20., Bropletoes, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market Stree. St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Waterville, by I. H. LOW, and W. Dren, and by good Druggiss and Faucy Goods Dealers, everywhere. 1328

WATERVILLE ACADEMY. Commences TUESDAY, Vebruary 19th, 1861, and continues 11 weeks.

Instructors. 1 S. HAMBLEN, Principal.
SAMUEL HAMBLEN, Associate.
Mrs. S. E. HAMBLEN, Teacher of French and Botany,
Prior L. LYNCH, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Miss F. L. ALDEN, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

TUITION from four to five dollars, according to studies
For further information apply for a Cata ogue.
WATERVILLE, Jan. 19, 1861

Ipso facto: Ne plus ultra.

MRS. WATSON. OF WINSLOW. 18 prepared to make Pants, Vests and Children's Clother, and I to do most kinds of furfily seeing, with or without a machine, in a good and workmaniske mander, and at reasonable prices. Patronage is undestfully solicited.

Orders for work may be left at the Eastern Mull office.

Winslow, Jad. 12, 1561.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WING MACHINE. NEW IMPROVEMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES



The Wheeler & Witson Manyracrusing to as a say baving gained all their suits artist, with in fringing manufacturers of Sewing

very particular.

Yould respectfully give notice that the Ward Ward buckI would respectfully give notice that the Ward Ward buckI would respectfully give notice that the Ward ward buckI would respectfully give notice that we have a left
Boll, be carried on by R. P. Blaindell, who is authorized to
settle my accounts. All persons indebted to me by heromat
age requested to make immediate pay ment to L. P. Blaindell as
their Hard Ward Store in West waterville
W Wasserite Jan. 1961.

On a nice part of Justom anade, Sewest or pegged French Calf BO JTS, made to it your feet, leave your casure with U.S.). A L. MERRIFIELD, phoneticthe Post Officer

"EXCELSIOR."

The Hebrew Bard's Lament over Jerusalem. BY J. T. ORWIN.

Jerusalem ! Jerusalem ! thou city of our God— Tho' fallen are all the palaces where Judeh's monarchs trod, Still turn we Zionward, to where our temple seared its head, And weep in woe, Jerusalem, for all thy glory fied.

thy walls, When Israel's lovely daughters moved in beauty through The glory of the loving God dwelt on thee like a crown But woe for us, O Salem! woe, that then art now cas

When Indah's sons victorious came from Hoaven-direc- cial affairs up there, he says : ted wars.

And through thy streets in proud array moved the spoilladen cars, Their glistening spears and banners seemed a glory o'er But woe for us-O, Salem-now thy streets the Moslem treads.

Within thy temple's beauteous courts, trumpets and cymbals rang,
While praises to the Lord of Hests our priests exulting-But by that holy minstrelsy our hearts no more are woe, woe for us-from Zion's hill the muzzein's voice is house as some of the heard.

Within thy walls how few of all thy children now abide For sadly wandering o'er the earth thy sons are scatter-ed wide: We have no bome, no country now, no rest but in the Woe, wee for us, Jerusalem ? Is there no arm to save ? But meekly, meekly still we bow beneath the chasten-And still we mourn our nation's sins that roused the

Still keep the law as pure as when from Sinai's mount But woe for us, Jerusalem, departed is thy fame. Yet still, O Salem, still we turn our face in prayer

toward thee.

And still we pray in agony that thou may st yet be free;
That once again within thy walls a Jewish king may Joy for us, Jerusalem ! when thou art ours signin.

The following facts in the personal history of a unique celebrity of one of the border settle ments of our State, were published in the Maine

Capt. Cyrus Cook of Piscaraquis County. Captain is one of those original, and self reliant characters with whom it is refreshing in these days of artificial convention ality and servile snobbishness, occasionally to come in contact. His residence is upon the beautiful slope of Russell Mountain, almost within sight of the blue waters of Mooshead Lake—where, remote from the contaminating and enervating influences of crowded humanity—surrounded by nature in her varied moods of beauty and grandeur—he has for many years pursued the primitive calling of a till—r of the soil, performing in the mean time with fidelity and honor the duties d-volving upon him as a man and a citizen. Occasionally leaving his peaceful retirement, he visits his frinds in different portions of the State, min gling familiarly with his fellow citizens, and with a frankness peculiar to his character;

which restors the red globules, and thus the normal circular thousands of consumptives! Friends of consump discussing, always intelligently and forcibly, the great questions of the day-particularly those relating to politics and religion. While here he availed himself of the opportunity to call upon Gov. Morrill at the State House, by whome he was introduced to other gentlemen connected with the State Government. The interview was made peculiarly interesting from the fact that when both of them were many years younger than they are now, the Captain had occupied the responsible relation to his Excellency of school teacher, and it is with pardonable pride that he recounts the circumstance. The presumption is a reasonable one

public distinction which he has since attained to the early teachings of Capt. Cook. The Captain has done the State some ser vice, himself, being the father of a goodly family of sons and daughters, most of whom are now living, an honor and a comfort to him in his declining life. He is not what the world calls rich-his earthly estate consisting, we believe, mainly of the picturesque, yet not perhabs greatly profitable acres, to the culture of which his daily toil is faithfully devoted ; but he has been able to do that for his children which the wise man assures us is rather to be chosen than great tiches'-he has given them all good names. They are nine in number, every one of whom has been most generously endowed in this respect. At our request he kindly furnished us with the following list, arranged in the cruer, of their birth, which we take the liberty to publish. Many of our readers will no doubt be grateful to us for furnishing them so copious a collection of vocables from which to make selections upon

that the Governor may owe something of the

emergency: Thomas Sebastian Streeter John Holmes Cook.

Charles Joseph Alonzo Russel Streeter John Walker Stevens Cook. George Evans Webster Cook. Cyrus Constantine Sobieski Francisco Gilman

Henry Clay Cook. Martha Sophronia Clarinda Silesia Cook. Louisa Maria Josephine Cook. Caroline Amanda Cook

Marcia Aurilla Minerva Arabella Cook. Florinda Ophelia Madeline Elvira Cook.

YANKEE SHREWDNESS .- As a proof that

our neighbors of the Provinces, are sometimes equal to the Yankee in shrewdness, the newspapers relate a story of a Canadian, who bought of another for fifty cents, some specimens of fruit, which he put into a fair, and which brought him a prize of five dollars. Had the committee of prizes possessed Yankee sbrowdness the trick would not have succeeded quite so well. A fruit vender in Buston, purchased of Mr. , of Cambridge, some tears, which he put into our late unricultural fair, and which, like the Canadian's purchase, received a premium. It was one of the high est awards, and the speculator was elated.

Where were these pears cultivated? asked

the Committee.

'In Cambridge,' replied the specular
'Have you a large pear archard.'

'I—I—have't any pear orchard.'

How did you obtain them ?".... I bought them of Mr. ____, who raised

Ah, indeed ! And accordingly Mr. who had not thought to place any fruit on ex-hibition, was much astonished on reading in the list of prizes that he had been awarded one of the highest premiums for pears.

expostulate this matter to any future time that is more suitable than now. He may talk sir, of the Herculaneum revolutions, where republics are hurled into arctic regions, and the works of centurions refrigerated to ashes ; but, sir, we can tell him, indefetigably, that the consequences therefrom, multiplied subterraneously by the everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution. than can the roar of Niagara rejuvenate around these walls, or the howl of the mid In the old days, when David's harp rung sweet within night tempest conflagrate the marble statue into ice. That's what I told them.

ARTEMUS WARD ON WESTERN BANKERS Recently the great showman took a trip through the West, and speaking of the finan-

They've got a panick up this way and re fooze to take Western money. It never was worth much, and when western men, who know what it is, refooze to take their own noney it is about time other folks stop handlin it. Banks are bustin every day, goin up higher nor any balloon of which we have any record These western bankers are a sweet & luvly set of men. I wished I owned as good a house as some of them would break into

CONSUMPTIVES.

For centuries it has been a matter of much study amor

late!
For centuries it has been a matter of much study among seientific and medical men; and while many experiments have been made and much labor expended upon the enquiry, a than been left to this century, a mong its other wonderful increase in knowledge, to make this granu discovery, also.

Acknowledging that life is the gitt of the Creator, and that in litim we live and move and have our being, we still wenture the remark, that as the planets move in their speres, and all vegetable life is governed by certain absolute laws, so animal life is treaceable to a fixed cause, which remove or destroy, and death, the certain effect, follows

Analysis of the red corpuscles of the blood show them to be compounds of iron, sulphur and phosphorus

The air we breathe, we know to contain a very large proportion of exygen.

Oxygen brought in contact with a metal, evolves or emits
lectricity.

Electricity brought in contact with a muscular fiber, causes

Farmer, a few months since. We read the account with pleasure, when it first appeared, entirely oblivious of the fact (so carefully and jealously concealed by the Farmer) that the distinguished subject of it first saw the light of heaven in our goodly town of Waterville—being the Oldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Cock, one of our early yeoman settlers. We reproduce the notice with pride and pleasure:

A GOOD NAME.—We not long since had the pleasure of a call from our old friend, Capt. Cyrus Cook of Piscaraquis County.



Sold in Waterville by WM DYER, and I. H. LOW.

Medical Notice.

DOCTOR NOYES

EYE AND BAR. Residence and office for the present at Elmwood Hotel Dec 20, 1860.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. CAMPBELL,

HAVING supplied himself, while in Europe, and since his return with a great variety of Surgical Instruments and Apparatus, including

WELCH'S GUTTA PERCHA SPLINTS. row used by the best Surgeons for the treatment of fractures will pay particular attention to the PRACTICE OF SURGERY

n its various branches. Residence and Office on Center st.
Waterville, Oct. 9, 1860. Something New in Waterville.

I would give notice to the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that I have opened a Custom

at the Shoe Store of C. S. NEWELL, where I shall be happy to see my friends and any who may be in want of Goods in my line. I sm prepared to manufacture all kinds and styles of MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF, THICK & KIP BOOTS, AMERICAN CALF, THICK & BIE BOOLS,
ALSO BOYS' AND YOUTHS' COPPER TIPPED
BOOTS AND SHOES.

I hope by working good stock, doing all work faithfully, and
giving strict attention to my busicess, to gain a liberal share of
your patronage
I have employed a good workman, and can get up a good,
tasty, serviceable boot, invariably giving you "fits" I shall

astr, serviceable boot, invariably giving you "fits" 1 hall se obliged, just commencing in business, to trade on the cash rinciple. At C S Newell'a Shoe Store, opposite the Post Office. 15

Harnesses! Harnesses!!



A. CROOKER,

Would respectfully inform
the citizens of waterville and
richity, that he has r-cently
opened a-shop at the old stand
formerly occupied by R. S.
Boulter, and intends to carry
on the A. CROOKER. in all its branches He has on hand a good assortment of

UARNESSES. Those who are in want will do well to call and examine b fore purchasing elsewhere.

Old Barnesses taken brexchange for new ones.

CLEANING and OILING done for the small sum of 75

cents.

(C) All kinds of repairing attended to with neatness and dispatch ALDEN CROOKER.

Waterville, Nov. 6, 1869.

18

Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Company

WATERVILLE, ME.

THIS Company has been in successful operation one yea and a half, has insured over \$500,600, on the salest de scription of property, taking only two thirds the value, an has sustained but one loss of any considerable amount. It operations are sonfined mainly to the Farming layerers. It risks are limited to Dwelling-houses of the safest clars with their contents and out buil-lings. The-ealeries of its officer are fixed by yole of the members at their annual meeting.

The By laws provide that, "In case of any disagreement be tween the Company and any other person, arising out of an insurance, the matter in controversy shall be referred at once at the request of either party, to three disenterested persons

at the request of either party, to three disenterested persons one to be chosen by the Company, one by the other party, and the third by the two thus chosen, and their decision shall be

N EW YORK SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS, KIPS and WAX LEATEHR. SPLITS, LINING, BINDING, and TOPPING SKINS, Selected expressly for custom work. For sale by GEO. A. L. ERRIFIELD, opposite the Post Office, Main Street. 19

hibition, was much asionished on reading in the list of prizes that he had been awarded one of the highest premiums for pears.

ORATORY A LA KEITT—A ROARING ORATOR.—Mr. President, I shall not remain ailent, sir, white I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, eir, cannot

For sale by all New York Agents.
Wholesale Agents in Boston, JOHN 1. DYER & CO.,
FEDERHEN & CO.,

Kendalls Mills Adv'mts.

DR. A. PINKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST

) services. Opplox—First door south of Railread Bridge, Main Street, N. B.—Teeth extracted without pain by a new processo benumbing the gums, which is entirely different from freezing and can be used in all eases with perfects after

R. FOSTER,

Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, WATERVILLE, ME.
Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Williams House, 44
Residence on Union Street. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Counsellor at Law PORTLAND. DRUMMOND & WEBB.

Counsellors at Law, WATERVILLE, ME.

C. K. Mathews' Book Store, lately occupied b rummond & Drummond.
Evenert R. Drummond. 5 EDMUND F. WERB. ORIN T. GRAY. Counsellor at Law,

WATERVILLE MAINE. Office on Main Street, Bearly opposite the Williams House, lately occupied by P. L. Chandler. 1919
HILL & SAVAGE,

PAKE this method to inform their former patrons, and othe that they have returned to Waterville, and inten (focarr in the PAINTING BUSINESS in its various branches, such House, Sign and Carriage Painting,

Feeling confident of their ability to do all work entrusted to them in a workmanlike manner, they would solicit a share o hem in a workmanlike manner, they would solicit a share on the public patronage.

Shop at Lemuel Stilson's old stand.

Particulur attention given to Sign & Carriage Painting Waterville, March 31, 1859.



in experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to

SOOTHING SYRUP. For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the crocess of teething, by screening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

nd upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves.
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for overten years, and can save-convidence and truth of it, what we have n verbeen able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGEL-INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used Never did we know an instance of discatisfaction by any one Never did we know an instance of diseatisfaction by any one who used it. On the vonistry, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we not know," after ten years experierce, and plengs our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here deeper our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here deeper and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the presciption of one of the cost experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never allows our cases.

nd overcome convalsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end a death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE in death. We believelt the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of Dyserferty and Diameds in the Interest, whether it arrises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—Do NOT LET YOUR PERJUDICES, NOR THE PERJUDICES OF OTHERS, Stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—wes, ARSILIFELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Rull directions for using will second any deep better. None second. tions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine is the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is a outside wrapper.

the outside wrapper. old by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE E. DANA, Jr., Portland, General Agent for Maine. . . 1y47

Just received, a great variety of Gilt and Rose Wood MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES, which will be fitted Prices of Moulding from 4 cts. to \$1 per foot.

OVAL and CIRCULAR FRAMES furnished to order

moderate prices.

CANVASS STRETCHERS for Oil Pictures, made at mucl
lower prices than heretofore paid.

W. A. CAFFREY,

No. 3 Boutelle Block.

REMOVAL.



Chair and Settee Manufacturing Bu sine ss.
from West Waterville to Hartland, and taken Mr. J. V. MOOR
ss a partner. The business will be carried on hereafter under
the fire of

a partner. The business will be carried on hereafteefirm of

H. A. BACHELDER & CO.

All orders will be promptly attended to. He respectfully collects the patronage of his former customers, for the New Firm. Hart'and, November, 1860.

LOOK AT THIS.



HARNESS MAKING AND TRIMMING. MR. G. B. BROAD would respectfully inform the citivens of Waterville and vicinity that he has opened a shop on opened a shop on
Main Street, nearly opposit
Marsion's Block.

Where he intends to keep a goo assortment of HARNESSES, which i

DENTISTRY. a. WIN DUNBAR, Takes this method to inform the inhabitant Waterville, and adjoining towns that he has removed to the building of S. WiNG, where he is prepared to perform all operations in the dental line.

Examinations and advice Gratis.

Business Notice.

THE subscribers having purchased the stork and taken the well known store of E. CUFFIN, respectfully invite attention to their full assortment of HARDWARE, IRON, STOVES, AND TIN WARE
NAILS GLASS, JAINTS AND OILS, Cord ge and all the usual variety of a FIRST CLASS HARD-WARE STORE, which they offer on the most favorable terms. With much experience in selecting Building Hardware and Carpenter Tools, we shall give particular attention to that branch of the business.

of the business.

sabove a great variety of PUMPS, including

"KNOWLTONS PATENT" a new and cheap Forcing Pump, very desirable for Deep
Wells
Sheet Iron, Zinc and Tin work made to order in the best
maner.

Waterville. June 5. 1860.

8

BEECHER'S SERMONS. THE Publishers of the BOSTON TRAVELLER have made I an arrangement with Rev. Henry Ward Reacher, to publish every Saturday during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by Mr. Beacher himself, and published in no other paper. They will be published in the Daily Semi-weekly and Weekly Traveller.

Patients attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to Foreign and Domestic News, Ship News, Markets and Stock Sales. The Proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the theapest paper, it shall in no respect be infarior to the best paper in the country. aper in the country.

The REVLEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news fifth week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the THAVELLER in adds greatly to its value.

We will furnish the paper on the following terms:

Daily, single copy
Five copies
Semi-Weekly, single copy
A club of Ten
Weekly, single copy
A club of Ten WORTHINGTON, PLANDERS & Co., Portland Advertisements.

BAILEY & NOYES, (LATE FRANCIS BLAKE) 56 and 58 Exchange Street, Portland, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationer .

One of the best selected and largest Stock of Books to be und in the State which they offer at Wholesale and retail at found in the state white any fair prices
The numerous customers of the old House are, respectfully solicited to continue their paironsage, and they may rely that, no pains will be spared to supply their wants.
In connection with our Store we have the largest bindery in the State and are prepared to bind, Magazines, Music, emmphiets and in fact every kind of book from a primer to a folio bibit.

F. W. BAILEY

JAMES NOYES

LONG THE STORE STORES

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F. W. BAILEY
Orders for Binding may be left with MAXHAM & WING, at the 'Eastern Mail' Office, Waterville. H. WARREN LANCEY, HARD WARE, CUTLERY AND WINDOW GLASS, 147 MIDDLE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME. McGILVERY, RYAN & DAVIS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CORDAGE, AND CHAINS

> Country orders filled promptly. y50 Commercial Street, PORTLAND, ME. Crockery, Glass, and China Ware. The Trade may find at

STEELE & HAVES No. 110 Middle Street, PORTLAND, a full assortment of the best styles of EARTHEN, GLASS and CHINA WARE,

Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Shades, Wicks of Brushes, which will be jobbed very low,
which will be jobbed very low,
seur facilities for purchasing, both in Europe and flo
Manufacturers at Home are unsurpassed We would invite the attention of Housekeepersand others

RETAIL STOCK. CONSISTING IN PART OF

Rich China Dinner & Tea Sets Silver Plated Tea Sets, White & Fancy " & " Cace Baskets, Mugs Common Earthen Ware of all " Ice Pitchers, Butter Common Earthen Ware of all Coolers, Use Pitchers, Butter Sorts, Goblets, Tumblers Lamps, "Coolers, Coolers, Goblets, Tumblers Lamps, "Common Knivers and Forks, Beat Iyory Cutlery, Common Kniver and Forks, Brittania and Tin Ware for the Coolers, Common Kniver and Forks, Brittania and Tin Ware for the Coolers, Common Kniver and Forks, Brittania and Tin Ware for the Coolers, Common Kniver and Forks, Brittania and Tin Ware for the Coolers, Common Kniver and Forks, Coolers, Coole Tea Trays, Lanterns, &c. &c.

IN PANCY GOODS.

Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad.

WINTER ABRANGEMENT ---- 1860. ON and after Monday, Eccember 3d., 1860, Trains will leave Waterville for Portland at 10. A. M for Bangor, et 6,20 A. M. and 5, F M. Freight Train for Portland, at 6, A. M. Returning — Passenger Train from Portland will arrives at 5, P. M., and from Bangor at 5.35 A. M.

Nov 27, 1860. EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Portland and Roston Line. The splendid new sea going Steamers FOREST CITY, LEWISTON, and MONTREAL, will if further notice, run as follows:

The splendid new sea going Steamers FOREST CITY. LEWISTON, and MONTREAL, will until further notice run as follows:
Leave Atlantic Wharf. Porland, every Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and India Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin

on Deck

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

The boats parrive in season for passenger to take the earliest trains but of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to 'an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that persons, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$80 additional value.

L. BILLING , Agent Portland and New York Steamers
SEMI WEER I.Y LINE
PILE Splendid and fast Steamships CHESA PEAK, Capt. SIDNEY
CROWELL, & Palaparo, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will, until further notice, run as follows:
—eave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 12 North River, New
York, every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
The vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for pas
engers, making this the most speedy, rafe and comfortable
routs for travelers between New York and Maine.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec Bangor, Bath, Augusta. Eastport and St. John. They also connect with steamers for Baltimore, Savannah and Washconnect with steamers for Baltimore; savalinal and washington.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Poat before 4 P M. on the day she leaves Portland.

For F-eight or Passage apply to

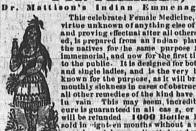
EMERY & FOX. Brown's Wharf. Portland,

H. B. CROMWELL, & Co., Pier 12 N. R., New York.

Dec. 1, 1860.

JAMES WRIGHT, Counselor and Attorney at Law, Canaan, Somerset Co., Maine.

References given if required THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES,



This celebrate? Female Medicine, possessing virtue unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have fall ed, is prepared from an Indian plant used by the natives for he same purpose from time immemorial, and now for bele first time offered and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the public. It is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cares of obstraction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. This may beem, incredible, but we cure is guaranteed in all cas s, or the price will be refunded 1000 Boilies have been sold in eighte months without a single failure when taken as directed, and without injury to health in any case.

It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with fall directions ior using, and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country. Philoses, —Foil Strength, *10; Haff Strength, \$1; Quarter Strength, \$2; per hottle. Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for Obstinate United The Strength of the kind have been tried in vain. Beware of imitations! None warranted unless purchased Directive of Dr. M. or at his office. Prepared and sold only at Dr. MATTISON's REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, FOR *PECIAL DISEASES No. 28 UNION STREET, PROVIDENCE, R !

This specially embraces all diseases of a Private nature both of MEN and WOMEN, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice giving his whole Attentions to them.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise are strictly confidential, and Medicines will be sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United State. Also, accommodations for patients from abroad, wi hing for a secure and quiet itemsar, with good care, until restored to health.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

In these days of medical imposition, when men assume to be

PARTICULAR CAUTION. PARTICULAR CAUTION.

In these days of medical imposition, when men assume to be physicians without any knowledge of medicine whatever, persons cannot be too careful to whom they apply before at least making some inquiny, and especially in relation to those who make the observer 'parteriories.' Advertising physician, in nine cases out of ten, are imposerous; and as the newspapers are full of their deceptive advertisements, without making insequent, ten to one you will be imposed upon. Dr. M. will send tree, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEAS ES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASE generally; also Circulars giving full information, with the most undoubted reference and testimonials, without which, no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONTIDENCE WHATEVER.

Dr. Mattison is the only information physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a specialty of Private Diseases; and he furnishes the very best references and testimonials, both of his sonestry and his skill. If there ARE any others, LET THEM DO THE SAME.

Orders by mail promptly attended to Write your addrest plantly, and direct to BE. MATTISON, as above.

18

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CHIRTS, Bosoms, collars, Undershirts and Drawert Plain and Drigured Silk and Satin Starfs, cravats and Stocke, white and colored Hose, Shoulder-braces and Suspender; together with a great assortment of Trunks, Vallees and Leather Bags. The above we will sell at prices satisfactory to all who we favor us with a cal;

Sheriff's Sale. Sheriff's Sale.

Kennesse ss.—January 28, 1861.—Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor at the office of UROSBY HINDS, in Benton. on Saturday, the second day of March, 1861, as three o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest that Jefferson F. Gerald now has or had en the twentieth day of November, 1869, at 7, o'clock in the forenoon, being the time of the attachment on the original writ, by virtue of any bond or contract for a conveyance of the following described real estate, to writ: a lot of land situate insaid B-uton, bounded as follows.—North by land of B. C. and J. J. Joy and Lorenso F. Gerald; East by land of Glark D. Runnels; South by land of Mitton F. Gibson; and West by the Kennebec River Road and the P. and K. Rall Road.

31 ASHES H. BARTON. Deputy Sheriff.

Fire Insurance Company, CAPITAL AND ASSETS

\$336,709.00.

POLICES ISSUED AND REWARDED; LOSSES equally ac

justed and paid immediately upon salisfactory proces

in New York Terms, by the understoped; the duly arthor
led Agent. B2 JOS, PERCIVAL, Agent, Waterville.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOM. W. A. CAFFREY.

At the New Ware-Room, No. 3 Boutele Block.



READY-MADE COFFINS. Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired to order.

Waterville, Ju ne 28, 1858. HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE AINTING.

Also, Graining, Glazing and Papering. G. H. ESTY continues to meet all orders in the above line, in a manner that has given satisfaction to the bestemployers for a period that indicates some experience in the business. — Orders in the business — Order promptly attended to on a plication a this shop,

Main Street,
opposite Marston's Block
WATERVILLE
Mixed Paint and Putty for sale, and Brushes to lend.

DR. LITTLEFIELD'S ORIENTAL BALM DOWN BAST REMEDY FOR ALL PAIN. Try one Bottle and if relief b This Balm is an improvemen on his Magnetic Electrifier.

Great Excitement!

THIS BALM is carefully compounded from Herbs brought from the Oriental Lands. and is adapted to internal and external Pains, such as Headache, Tooth ache Eurache, Neuraigia, Rheumatism. Burns, Scalds. Freezes, Chilbianis. Bruines, Freehcuts, Old Sores, águe in the Face, Pains in the Back, Stomach, or Side, Sore Eyes, Spider Bites, Bee Stings, cholera, Dysentery and all Summer complaints. Fever and Ague, croup, Worms in children. Gout, contraction of codes. &c. &c.

Sold by J. H. PLAISTED & CO., Waterville; C. Hunter, Hunter's Mills; John Tayton, China; and by all druggists and medicine dealers in the country. M. S. Burn & Co., No. 1 Cornhill. Boston, General Agents for Mass.

Price 25 cents per bottle THIS BALM is carefully com

Builders' Notice. Builders Notice.

THE subscribers, would give notice that they have entered nto copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTER AND JOINER BUSINESS,

CARPENTER AND JOINER BUSINESS, and offer their services to the public, in that line. We have had many years of experience in this vicinity, and specimens of our workmanship are in all of the best built houses in town Being so well known here, we trust that our follow citizens have confidence enough in us—our skill and responsibility—to give us their patronage. All orders promptly and faithfully executed, and no pains spared on our part to give satisfaction. o give satisfaction.

Their Shop is at the well known Stillson Carriage s and, or STEPHEN THOMAS.

MORKIS SOULE. Waterville, May 9, 1860.



C. S. NEWELL. would respect inform the opposite the Posts where he is prepared to offer as good an assortment of ladies, Gents Misses, Boys,

can be found on the Kennebec, all of which he will sel

all there in want of the above named articles will do well to give him a call before purchasing Particular affection paid to Making all kinds of Ladies' custom work. All kinds of re-1861. J. PEAVY & BROTHERS

HAVE the Fall Style HATS of the most approved patterns, and of all qualities. Gent's Soft Felt Hats of the latest style and colors. Touths and Children's Caps and Fancy Felt DOORS, SASH. BLINDS AND WINDOW FRAMES. FURBISH & DRUMMOND.

AVE commenced again in their new Shop in Moot's building, waterville, with a new set of the latest and most improved Machinery, for the manufacture of the above named articles. All kinds of DOORS, SASH, AND BLINDS, Of seasoned lumber and Kiin-dried, constantly on hand and, Solist very low prices,
This work is also for sale at JAMES WOOD'S, Lewiston; ELIJAH WYMAN'S, Newport; ALBA ABBOTS, Skowhegan.
JEREMIAN FURBIER.

Waterville, Oct. 25, 1859.

Lincoln's Grocery. WM. M. LINCOLN, No. 3, Ticonic Row, is happy to inform the Public that, by constant addition to his large stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES, he is enabled to offer a all times and at the Lowest Pelser a choice seelection of

Sugars
Tens
Molasses
Spices
Baisins
Soula
Soaps
Whale Oil Starc Coffee Pork Salt Mackerel Burning Fluid &c., &c., Il in want of Groceries or Provisions, befor purchasing, will

Grocery Head Quarters, No. 3, Ticonic Now, where they will always and the right article at the right Price.

Goods delivered at the Houses in the villege.

Waterville. Jan. 1, 1860. 24 Wm. M. Lincoln.

Notice to the Afflicted.

MRS. E. C. MORSE, PHYSICIAN, MRS. E. C. MORSE, PHYSICIAN,

Respectfully informs the public and especially the Ladies, of Waterville and vicinity, that she has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by the late Mrs. HARRIS, on Muli Street, opposite the head of Appleton Street, where she has permanently located for the practice of her profession. Though she may fall to secure the high place of her profession of the patrons, she pledges her best endeavors to deserve their confidence and favors. Special attention given to Camera, Tumors and Diseases of the Blood. Parlents attended at their residences, in or out of Town, when desired.

Several years successful practice gives her confidence that she can be of service to the afflicted generally.

Waterville, Feb. 15, 1860.

The Reason Why! SO MUCH CHEAPER Than they are usuall sold at other places

We Buy for Cash, PAY CASH FOR MAKING SELL FOR CASH. Which together with the great extent of our business enables us to far outstrip most of our competitors, and sell at retail for less than the same quality of Clothing can be procured by the PACKAGE ELSEWHERE

All in want of good Ready Made Clothing will do well to call at J. PEAVY & BROTHERS Light! Light! SUPERIOR article of COAL Oll, warranted to give sat faction, can be found at CAFFREY'S. Also, LAMPS in great variety.

NOTIOE. VISIT C. S. NEWELL'S, Boot and Shos Store, opposite the Post Office, if you wish to select from a large stock as very low vices

LATE STYLES OF BOTH IN STRAW AND FELT, SILK, BEAVER AND KERSEY HATS, VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES:

The Champion, The Opera,

WILLIAM N. FISHER, FILES, CLINTON, ME. and Rasps re cut and warranted Good.

THAYER & MARSTON

Ordersfrom abroad promptly attended to. For Sale.
The House and Let on College Street country
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Possession given immediately.

Valuable Stock for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, Full Blood and Grade SHORT HOBN DURHAM COWS, HEIFERS and CALVES; Full Blood and Grade Sheep and Bucks, of Spanish and French Merinose and Liceater; Grade South and Oxford DOWN BUGK and BWR LAMBS. Two pair of 2 years old STEERS, well matched, handy and kind, girt six feet and four incides. I keep apon my farm the thorough bred Short Horn Burham BULL. 'Duke of Manlius, (Bred in New York, and was awarded the Test Fries at the late State Show in Persinned and the same at the North Kennebec Fair) Terms reasonable.

South Vassalboro, New 9, 1860.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. HI WRAUHURY Med MEREN AN DESCRIPTION BLOCK OF the transaction of R GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Polices on Life and Fire Insurance,

OR THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

In several of the most reliable Companies, bothon the Stock and the Mutual principle.

To protect the insured from the imposition and loss soften incorred by taking Polices from irresponsible passioners. ncurred by taking Polices from irresponsible parties, greates will be taken that no Company which has not an established reputation for ability and integrity will be represented the services of the services care will be taken that no company which has not an established reputation for ability and integrity will be represented at this agency.

Persons desiring insurance are respectfully furited to callien the subscriber who will gladly afford any information or facility in his power.

J. B. BRADBURY.

Waterville. February 1, 1859.

Cure Cough, Cold, Hagranese, Influence any Irritation or Sorences of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bron-chitis, Asthma, and Ta-

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS

Few are aware of the importance of checking a County
"Common Cold" in its first stages; that which in the beganing would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, com attack
the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchis! Traches," contains
demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchis! Irin.
tion. demulcent ingredients, allay rulmonary and Bronemal Irination.

"Throat frouble in my Throat, (for which the "TROCHES" are a specific) having made as g. the specific of the s

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
ER. J. E. W. LANE. TROCHES

TROCHES

" Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffi ing from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON. "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and irritation of the Throat; so common with TROCHES

TROCHES

Intrination of the Throat; so common with BROWN'S

TROCHES

BROWN'S

"Great benefit when taken before and any preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. Treather of March Street advantage to me.

BROWN'S

"Great benefit when taken before and any preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. Treather of March Street advantage to me.

BROWN'S

BROWN'S

"Sold by all Broggists at TWENTI-HID CENTS A BOX. "DI



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J. CAFFREI

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31 ASBARK M. BARTON, Day M.

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