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MAXHAM & DRUMMOND, PRINTERS.

NO. 15

In the moralization of this fable, the steps by which the clerk descends into the earth are supposed to be the Passions—the Palace, so richly stored, the World, with all its vanities and temptations—the Figure with the bow bent, is Death—and the Caruncle is Human Life. He suffers for his avarice in coveting and seizing what was not his own; and no sooner has he taken the golden knife and cup, than he, enriched himself with the goods of this world, than he is delivered up to the gloom and horrors of the grave.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

We yesterday examined a simple, and yet remarkably useful invention, recently introduced into the west, and now about to be manufactured in our city. It is a candlestick, which, by simply turning the bottom, moulds and wicks a candle out of any common grease. The whole machine is so simple, and yet of such vast utility, that we are surprised it has not been discovered a century ago. The base of

On the eastern coast of Great Britain, is a celebrated foreland of St. Abbi's Head, a place of singular wildness, and beauty, overlooking the North sea. This promontory derived its name from the saint who founded a church on it, at an early period, the ruins of which and also of an ancient monastery, are to be seen within a few yards of a precipice at least two hundred feet high, with boiling ocean perpetually beating on the rocks below. The monastery is said to have been the first ever

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, who seems to be fortunate in the possession of sundry curious old papers and other memorials of the past, as well as of corresponding knowledge and memory, has furnished for the columns of that paper a document which we do not remember to have seen before—the defence read by Major Andre before the Court-martial which condemned him to death as a spy. We have no doubt that it will be read with lively interest by many:—

*** To your left,

Having been an interloper in the hunt, we did not know who our companions were until the excitement of the day was ended, and we were called into the 'camping ground' by the repeated firing of guns and the blasts of the hunters' horn. For our own part, we were delighted that the day had drawn to a close, and 'the sport' had been nothing; and the 'stand' where we were posted, seemed to be in the mere possession of that race of immense gallinippers that make their appearance only in the fall, and in the sunshine of the day bite through our thick coat and shoes. Our trouble in this matter was that of others, and one young man, recently from New England, seemed to have been particularly afflicted, for, judging from his face, a doctor would have said he had a bad attack of the small pox, so full was it of blotches and marks. The cold atmosphere of the approaching fall chilled these stinging pests, and at night, the starlight and a generous fire made us enjoy in peace. We never cared much about the 'excitement of the chase,' and although we never refused a chance to 'get a buck,' still we never jumped impassable ravines, broke our neck, and killed our horse, to head a deer, or get a scare from an old 'lie bar.' The camp fire is our delight—there, with an immense quantity of venison, cold ham, biscuits, some claret stowed away under our jacket, and a woollen blanket carefully tucked around us on the outside of it, we lounge in upon the lap of the moment, and with our eyes dreamily viewing the movement, and with our ears wide open, listen to the hunters' tales, who generally keep truth to a full gallop to be any where in sight of their *facts*, or having distanced her entirely at the outset, chase her to abandon them for the evening.

Among the group before us, on the occasion of a speak of, was a wiry-looking personage, with a complexion of a young man inconsistently disfigured with crow feet marks, peculiar to age, while his hair seemed prematurely gray. He showed that disregard of mixing black and white, that would have done honor to an amalgamation meeting, assembled under the most inamiable auspices. To learn the cause of this phenomenon, became a matter of interest to us, and after a considerable beating round the bush, one of our companions told the following story, the hero sitting by, to put in the corrections;

'You see, said our informant, pointing at the prematurely gray hunter, 'that Hopgood was remarkable all his life, up to a certain day. For his coal black hair; his head rivalled a bar's luster in the fat season, for glossiness and stiffness.'

'Not stiffness,' said Hopgood, running his fingers through his long, and rather silky hair, covering

Yes, stiffness, Hopgood, genuine stiffness. real bristle stiffness, but don't interrupt me, Hopgood. Well, you see his black, stiff hair was his pride, and when he went a courting, he used to bow at the girls so as to bring his shoes brushed direct in their faces, to impress them with its beauty!

'Pooh!' said Hopgood, throwing a big log into the camp fire, to interrupt the story-teller.

'You may pooh, as much as you please,' said the story-teller, 'you know your har was your pride, and that it was a sort of mysterious providence, as parson Angle said, that took away its beauty from you, so that you could see

Hopgood, by this time, was asleep, and the story-teller continued.

Hopgood is a young man, about four and twenty, and he had the worst scare that a man ever had on a first bear hunt. He never lived in woods where the varmints were to be met with, until he opened his place upon this present season, although he was a good deer hunter.

and considerable at treeing a cat. Well, you know, Hopgood one day went out, back of his hotel, with his double-barrel on his shoulder, looking for trees to split rails from. He took for his gun, naturally, for a deer is often to be caught napping. While trailing about, he came near the decayed stump of a hatternum

the innocence of nine days' childhood, two benches
cubs. There they were, as black as charcoal,
sniffing and hugging each other, and rolling
about among the dead leaves, as perfectly un-
suspecting of harm as Hopgood himself, who
rushed forward and seized one of the cubs in
his hand. Such a squalling and squealing was
never before heard. Hopgood was delighted
to hold on to the varmint, and rather encour-
aged its cries, when he was suddenly encoun-
tered with the idea that an earthquake was com-
ing up in his rear. He turned and looked, and
there was a sea-bear rushing upon him a
black as its cub, and to Hopgood "looking like

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

[The following brief but comprehensive and graphic account of the events succeeding the armistice, to the time of the capture of the city of Mexico,—which we find in the N. Y. Courier and enquirer,—will give the reader a better idea of the battles of the 8th—13th of Sept. than can be found in any other description of these events which we have seen.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23d, 1847.—* *
The negotiations continued to be carried on

with great appearance of success until the 5th when Mr. Trist returned with the news that the Mexican government had rejected with scorn the propositions of the American Commissioners, and at the same time General Scott discovered that the city was being fortified, in violation of the armistice. He gave Santa Anna till 12 M., the 7th, to recommence the negotiations and to atone for his breach of faith. But no apology came, and the time for action was at hand.

The key point of the enemy's line was a strong and apparently impregnable work on the top of a steep and rocky hill, about two miles from the city, and was called Chapultepec. Its cannon commanded entirely the little village of Tepehuac, where Gen. Scott's and

along the rocky water front. The stone walls of the city were well adapted to the purpose, and the road leading to the city and the aqueduct which supplies it with water. The hill was strongly fortified on all sides, and the top was covered by massive stone buildings of the Mexican Military College. The sides of the hill were mined, and a thick and high stone wall ran round a great part of it. On the side of the hill farthest from the main road from Taguabamba to the city, was a foundry which was represented as being unprotected, but full of ammunition. It was therefore determined to carry it, with the intention of storming Chapultepec on that side. The attack commenced early on the morning of the 8th, by a storming party of 1000 men, who were met and repulsed so furiously, and received such a tremendous and unexpected fire of artillery, that they were obliged to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded lying on the field. The Mexicans after the retreat, came out and killed

nearly all the wounded, among them three officers. The whole of Worth's division was then ordered up, as well as Cadwalder's brigade, and after a furious and bloody battle of an hour, they finally drove the enemy out of their works, with a loss of a thousand men killed and wounded, besides (as we afterwards learned

ed,) an hundred and two officers. The enemy's works were found to be much stronger than was expected, consisting of a regular field work, surrounding a strong stone mill, which was filled with men, and which mounted ten pieces of artillery, principally four and eight

founders. The enemy who seemed to consider this the main attack on Chapultepec fought with the most dogged obstinacy and courage, and returned no less than three times after they had been driven out. Our own loss from the nature of the ground, was very great.

Twenty officers were killed and wounded out of forty three present, and nearly eight hundred men. There were in the action only about 3500 of our troops, while the Mexican force is stated by themselves to have been 10,000. The 8th Infantry suffered greatly.

and come out with only three officers." Lt. Morris behaved very gallantly but was so unfortunate as to be shot through the leg just above the ankle. Twigg's division was not engaged in the battle of Malino del Rey, or King's Mill, as it is called. The mill was full of powder, and after the fight was over blew up by accident and killed Lieut. Armstrong, the artillery. In all, this action cost us the lives of nine officers.

BISHOP ONDERDONK

The following is the memorial recently sent in by Bishop Onderdonk to the house of Bishops:

To the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their suffering brother, the Bishop of New York, respectfully and earnestly tenders this his request, that they will, by such act as may seem to them right and proper, open the way for his relief from the operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, passed upon him by a portion of their body, forming an ecclesiastical court, in the city of New York in January, 1845.

I make this request, brethren, with an ardent desire again to serve our Master in the functions of our holy office. Severely as I have been afflicted, I humbly hope that by the overruling providence and grace of God, the period, now nearly three years, of my present ~~travelling~~ ^{travelling} has not been, and will not be with-

of blessing. In a state of almost entire seclusion from the world, I have earnestly endeavored, in reliance on the Holy Ghost, and with constant prayer for his influences, to keep a perpetual guard over my heart, to detect its evil tendencies; to discover, for greater future watchfulness, wherein these have led me astray, and to cultivate the spirit of humble penitence, meek submission, and evangelical faith, devotion and charity.

I trust I am not presumptuous in hoping that hence, as well as from the sacred studies and meditations to which I have applied myself, God will graciously allow fruit to grow. I will, both in my personal devotion to a godly life and in earnest and faithful pastoral labor, should I, in his merciful providence, again be permitted to minister among his people.

Praying that the Lord will so incline your hearts and direct your counsels, in a matter fraught to me with such deep and painful solicitude, and such momentous interest, as will most accord with his glory and your duty, I am, brethren, yours, in bonds of christian respect and love.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1847.

CURIOUS CASES OF MADNESS.

Several instances of alienation of mind, produced by reading the details of the French Revolution, are mentioned in the French paper. One young lady, recently married, holds her husband of her choice in such a dread that she barricades herself in her chamber by night, and repels all his advances by day as so many attempts at assassination: and their honey-moon is not yet ended.

A workman of St. Etienne was suddenly stricken with madness after reading the horrible accounts of Praslin tragedy. Placing himself before a mirror, with a pistol, he said at the reflection of his person, exclaiming: 'I am going to kill myself.' Then at the report of the pistol, covered with fragments of glass, he fell to the floor crying 'I'm dead.' He has ever since been under the delusion that he lives in the world of spirits, and when food is offered him he repels it, with the remark, 'The dead do not eat.'

THE SUBTERRANEAN PALACE

A BEAUTIFUL APOLOGUE.

There was an image in the city of B which stretched forth its hand, on the finger of which was written STRIKE ME. For a long time none could understand the meaning of this mysterious inscription. At length, a subtle clerk, who came to see this famous image, observed, as the sun shone against it, the shadow of the inscribed finger on ground at some distance. He immediately took a spade, and began to dig exactly on that spot. He came at length to a flight of steps which descended far under ground, and led to a stately palace. Here he entered a room where he saw a king and queen sitting at table with their nobles, and a multitude of people all clothed in rich garments. But no one spoke a word. He looked towards one con-

From the London Enquirer.
POMPEII: ITS DESTRUCTION AND RE-DISCOVERY.

The appearance of Mr. Knight's Monthly Volumes is generally a source of pleasure, as we rise from their perusal always instructed and certainly amused. The volume for the present month is the second, and last of the 'Destruction and Re-Discovery of Pompeii,' which was originally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; we think we cannot better introduce it to the notice of our readers, or more strikingly convey the impression which such singular and interesting memorials of the past have upon the minds and imaginations of men, than by pressing the pen of that elegant French authoress, Madame de Staël, into our service:—"Pompeii is the most curious ruin of antiquity. At Rome are to be found only the remains of public monuments, and they only record the political history of past ages; but at Pompeii, it is the private life of the ancients which is laid open to our view as it really existed. The volcano, which has overwhelmed that city with ashes, has preserved it from the ravages of time. Buildings exposed to the air could never have remained so complete; but this relic hidden in the earth, has been recovered entire. The paintings, the statues of bronze, retain their original beauty; and all that served for domestic purposes, remains in a state of awful preservation. The cups are still prepared for the feast of the next day; the flour is ready to be kneaded; the remains of a woman are still adorned by the ornaments she wore on the festival which the volcano has interrupted; and her withered arms no longer fill the bracelet of jewels by which they are still encircled. Nowhere can there be seen such a striking image of the sudden interruption of life. The traces of the wheels are distinctly visible on the pavements of the streets; and the stones which surround the wells, bear the marks of the ropes which have worn them by degrees. There are still to be seen on the walls of a guard-house, the misshapen characters, and the figures, coarsely sketched, which the soldiers drew to pass away the time—that time which was advancing to swallow them up. It was with pieces of petrified lava that are built those houses which have been buried with other lavas. Thus you see ruins upon ruins, tombs upon tombs. This history of the world, in which the epochs are reckoned from destruction to destruction—this life, of which traces are followed by the gleams of the volcanoes which have destroyed it, fills the heart with sadness. For what a length of time has man existed! How long is it since he began to live, to suffer, to perish! Where are to be found his sentiments and his thoughts?"

"In the superstitions of the middle ages, Vesuvius assumed the character which had before been given to Avernus, and was regarded as the mouth of hell. Cardinal Damiano relates the following stories, in a letter addressed to Pope Nicholas II. 'A servant of God dwelt alone near Naples, on a lofty rock hard by the highway. As this man was singing hymns by night, he opened the window of his cell to observe the hour, when lo, he saw passing many men, black Ethiopians, driving a large troop of packhorses laden with hay; and he was anxious to ask who they were, and why they carried with them this fodder for cattle? And they answered, 'We are evil spirits, and this food which we prepare is not for flocks or herds, but to foment those fires which are kindled against men's souls: for we wait first for Pandolphus, Prince of Capua, who now lies sick; and then for John, the captain of the garrison of Naples, who as yet is alive and well.' Then went that man of God to John, and related faithfully that which he had seen and heard. At that time the Emperor Otto II, being about to wage war with the Saracens, was journeying towards Calabria. John, therefore answered, 'I must first go reverently and meet the Emperor, and take counsel with him concerning the state of this land. But after he is gone I promise to forsake the world, and to assume the monastic habit.' Moreover, he went whether the priest's story were true, he sent one to Capua, who found Pandolphus dead; and John himself lived scarce fifteen days, dying before the Emperor reached those parts."

The general supposition is, that the present cone, or highest part of Vesuvius, is based upon the ruins of a larger mountain, which in all probability, though of volcanic origin, was not subject to those convulsions, which, in after years, buried Herculaneum and Pompeii in what may not inappropriately be termed a living tomb, since no writer makes important mention of it. The first recorded eruption, and that in which it is by some assumed the present cone was thrown up, took place in the year 79; and it was then that the event which these volumes record, is supposed to have taken place."

"By an unusually good fortune we are in possession of a faithful narrative, furnished by an eye-witness, of the catastrophe which overwhelmed Pompeii, and provided a subject for this volume. It is contained in two letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus, which record the death of his uncle, who fell a victim to his inquiring spirit and humanity."

"On the 24th of August, about one, in the afternoon, my mother desired my uncle to observe a cloud which appeared of a very unusual size and shape. He had just returned from taking the benefit of the sun, and after bathing himself in cold water, and taking a slight repast, was retiring to his study. He immediately arose and went out upon an eminence, from which he might more distinctly view this very uncommon appearance. It was not at that distance discernible from what mountain this cloud issued, but it was found afterwards to ascend from Mount Vesuvius. I cannot give a more exact description of its figure, than by resembling it to that of a pine tree, for it shot up a great height in the form of a trunk, which extended itself at the top into a sort of branches; occasioned, I imagine, either by a sudden gust of air that impelled it, the force of which decreased as it advanced upwards, or the cloud itself being pressed back again by its own weight, expanded in this manner: it appeared sometimes bright, and sometimes dark and spotted, as it was more or less impregnated with earth and cinders."

"The buildings all around us tottered, and though we stood upon open ground, yet, as the place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining there without certain and great danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town. The people followed us in the utmost consternation, and, as to a mind distracted with terror every suggestion seems more prudent than its own, pressed in great crowds about us in our way out. Being got at a convenient distance from the houses, we stood still, in the midst of a most dangerous and dreadful scene. The chariots which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated backwards and forwards, though upon the most level ground, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large stones. The sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by the convulsive motion of the

earth; it is certain at least the shore was considerably enlarged, and sea-animal were left upon it."

"Pompeii was not destroyed by an inundation of lava; its elevated position sheltered it from that fate: it was buried under that shower of stones and cinders of which Pliny speaks. Much of this matter appears to have been deposited in a liquid state; which is easily explained, for the vast volumes of steam sent up by the volcano descended in torrents of rain, which united with the ashes suspended in the air, or washed them, after they had fallen, into places where they could not well have penetrated in a dry state. Among other proofs of this, the skeleton of a woman was found in a cellar, enclosed within a mould of volcanic paste, which received and has retained a perfect impression of her form."

"For 1676 years, Pompeii remained buried under ashes. The first indications of ruins were observed in 1689, but the excavations did not commence till 1755. It is, however, singular that it was not sooner discovered, for Domenico Fontana, having been employed in the year 1592 to bring the waters of the Sarno to the town of Torre dell' Annunziata, cut a subterranean canal across the site of Pompeii, and often met in his course with basements of buildings. The excavations, to which the attention of Europe is constantly directed, have produced, and continue to produce, the most interesting results. Unfortunately some of the most important monuments are rapidly perishing; and being already half destroyed by the burning cinders, shaken by earthquakes, and built originally of the worst materials, oppose but a feeble resistance to the destructive agency of damp and frost."

COST OF WAR.

In an estimate published in the Intelligencer a short time since, the cost of the Mexican war so far, has been stated at eighty millions of dollars, to which add appropriations for unpaid amounts yet to be made, of fifty millions more, will make one hundred and thirty millions.

To those who are not familiar with the estimation of such enormous sums, we would submit the following calculation, so as to present it properly to the understanding of all.

Sixteen dollars in silver weigh one pound, 2000 lbs, or 1 ton would be \$32,000. So that 2 tons to a wagon load, or 64,000 dollars to a load, would require 1875 six horse teams to haul it, as many drivers, and 11,250 horses.

This is what it has already cost; of what is yet to be paid, no estimate can be made. Long after we have thrown off the mortal coil, the Treasury will have to submit to enormous demands upon it by way of Pensions. It is well known that demands are made daily on the Treasury of the U. S. at this time, for Revolutionary pensions, although a lapse of Seventy-two years has intervened. Then who can estimate the amount of the cost?

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Kerin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest three and a half months.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.—IMMENSE EMIGRATION OF FRENCHMEN. We copy from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce the following extracts from a letter dated at Constantinople, Sept. 1:

"Dr. Smith, of S. C., who is in the service of the Sultan, assisted by Mr. Hamlin, a missionary, from New England, has had the honor of exhibiting to the Sultan, in one of the halls of his palace, the working of Prof. Morse's Electric Telegraph. The Sultan, after devoting two hours attention to the apparatus, for the purpose of exhibiting it to all his Viziers and Ministers. Dr. Smith having declined any favor for himself, the Sultan decreed a diploma and decoration for Prof. Morse."

"Yesterday, a Frenchman meeting me in the street, said with great enthusiasm, 'Mon-sieur, we are three or four millions of Frenchmen, who are going to embark for America, with a constitution to form a separate State in the United States; but our whole scheme is based upon Christianity. Our system is Fourierism, immensely improved, and our agent is already presenting the plan to the government in America.' You will know whether this accords with any movements you hear in other directions."

DISGRACEFUL.

We find the following painful and humiliating paragraph in the Brandon (Vt.) Voice of Freedom: "Plenty of religion," surely, if such are its fruits.

"Some few days since, a teamster of Royal Blake's, who drives to the Lake, found a young Irish woman sick there. He brought her in on his wagon but when he got home no one would take her in. Application was made to Mr. Nichols to take her into the poor house, which he refused; and the person who brought her in was threatened with a fine for bringing her into town! Under these circumstances, he carried her back to the lake, on a load of iron, but the landlord would not receive her into his house, and she lay in the wagon two hours, during a rain, and in the night. Finally he carried her into a barn, where she died before morning. Her disease was the typhus fever, which has proved to be contagious and fatal to many who have received those afflicted with it."

Upon this statement of facts, the editor of the Voice remarks:

"It would seem that in this land, where there is a plenty of religion, medicine, and eatables; also an abundance of every thing necessary to administer to the wants of the stranger in a very strange land, there might be provided an asylum for those afflicted with contagious diseases, and that suitable medical aid might be administered. The suffering foreigner, while in his or her native land, hears that there is, across the wide Atlantic, 'a land flowing with milk and honey'—an asylum for the oppressed and afflicted of all nations; they gather their whole substance and embark with buoyancy of spirit, hoping in after life to enjoy the blessings then in anticipation. But what must be their feelings, when meeting with such a reception as thousands do meet with when landing on our shores! We are aware of the difficulties and dangers attending the reception of diseased emigrants, but there is wealth enough in each town in this section to provide some shelter and suitable medical aid to this unfortunate class who find their way here. Will the town authorities or the people see that it is done?"

TRouble AMONG THE INDIANS.—A gentleman, arrived at St. Louis from the Upper Missouri, brings accounts of serious difficulties between the Sioux and Pawnees. A war party of Sioux is said to have fallen upon a Pawnee village, at the North fork of the Platte, and murdered a number of Indians and a missionary who was stationed there. A party of Otoes, also, prompted by revenge for the murder of a number of their tribe by the Sioux, had gone out from Council Bluffs and murdered a dozen of the Sioux tribe.

There is no missionary of the American Board, we believe, now among the Pawnees; and if a missionary has been murdered as reported, it must have been one who was attached to the Presbyterian Board. Messrs. Dunbar and Ranney, missionaries of the American Board to the Pawnees, both left the territory some time ago, in consequence of the numerous assaults, made upon the Indians by hostile tribes, and the danger to which their own lives were exposed. A missionary and his family, and an assistant missionary, of the Presbyterian Board, were still among the Pawnees at the last accounts.



WATERVILLE, NOV. 4.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The hurried manner in which we noticed this festival, last week, makes it necessary to allude to it again. Some things connected with it deserve more particular notice. The exhibition seems to have opened the eyes of the people of this section to a more just appreciation of their resources. There is greater thrift among the farmers, more skill and enterprise among the mechanics and manufacturers, and a greater degree of advancement, with all classes, in the various improvements which mark the progress of prosperity in a community, than was generally known. There was some doubt, with many, whether the towns associated in the new society, possessed the resources for sustaining it with honor. Much less did they hope to rival, at their first exhibition, the displays of the oldest and best agricultural societies in the country. In some respects they have without doubt done this. In next stock, at least, a better collection, of equal size, has seldom been seen.

In the mechanic arts, too, though there was no time for preparation, there was evidence of all the skill necessary to improve the peculiar advantages, in locality and water power, so common through this section of Kennebec county. In some branches, already, this skill and these advantages are made available to greater extent than the public are aware. We were induced, by noticing the award of the society's premium on sole-leather, to make inquiries relative to the extensive tannery of Joseph O. Pearson, Esq., of Waterville. He tans annually from 8,000 to 10,000 hides, using from 1,500 to 1,800 cords of bark, and doing a business of \$50,000. From 12 to 16 hands are constantly employed, directly in this establishment.

Mr. Joseph Marston, who received the society's premium for a sleigh, is one of several enterprising men, extensively engaged in that branch of business in Waterville. He has now, in process of completion, from one to two hundred sleighs, which for good and substantial workmanship, as well as for beauty and taste, are probably inferior to none manufactured in the country. The wood-work, ironing, painting and trimming, are all the work of resident mechanics—and there is no occasion to go abroad for better ones. The ornamental painting, a specimen of which was so much admired at the fair, is the work of Mr. Nelson M. Payne, a young man whose skill in this department, we hazard not to say, is unequalled, except by older hands, this side of Boston. These sleighs find a market in almost every section of New England. We noticed one, of very nice finish, made to order of a gentleman in New Bedford, Mass.

The carriage and sleigh making business is extensively carried on in Waterville. Mr. Ellis and sons, Lemuel Stilson, (Purmot Hill, who received the second premium on sleighs) and Geo. W. Dreyer, are extensively engaged in it, and several others do more or less in its various departments. Between four and five hundred sleighs are annually manufactured here; and probably an equal value of other carriages. There is neither monopoly or display in this business; no enormous edifices, covering its acres, like that of Eaton & Gilbert in Troy; but each man for himself, in a quiet and economical, but enterprising and active way, doing a snug, and safe and profitable business. The amount of that best of all capital, skill and industry, employed in this way is very large, affording a real and permanent advantage to the place which would not be exchanged for cotton manufactures employing three-fold the number of hands.

The following is the list of premiums, except those awarded by the Incidental Committee, which we are not yet permitted to publish.

HORSES.

Best stallion, to Benj. Burrill, (Old Messenger) Fairfield; 2d best do, Sherman Pishon, Clinton.

Best gelding horse, to R. W. Ray, (Blue Dick) Waterville; 2d best do, to J. L. Seavy, Unity.

Best breeding mare, to Charles A. Dow, Waterville; 2d best do, to J. Randolph Dow, Waterville.

Best 3-yr-old colt, to Ivory Low, Fairfield; 2d best do, to Cyrus Williams, Waterville; 3d best do, to Eben Lawrence, Fairfield.

Best 2-yr-old colt, to Samuel Taylor, Jr., Fairfield; 2d best do, to David Webb, Waterville.

Report on Bulls and Bull Calves.

The committee, appointed to sit in judgment on these kings and princes of the show ground, are well aware of the importance of these animals to the stock grower. Without good bulls it is useless to think of improving other neat stock; and without the best of bulls it is in vain to think of rearing first rate oxen, and the best and most profitable cows;—it is therefore important that we take much pains to procure the best animals of this sort, and use much care in selecting calves to be reared for stock-getters. An animal that is predisposed to disease of any kind, or faulty in shape, it is well known, is very likely to entail his defects upon his offspring. Such animals should, therefore, as much as possible, be avoided.

Your committee were highly gratified, to find upon the ground, on the occasion of our first show, so many good bulls and bull calves; and we congratulate the society, and ourselves, upon having within our own limits some of the best bulls in the State, if not in the United States, and that we have within our reach this important requisite to the improvement of our neat stock.

There were seven entries of bulls, and thirteen of bull calves. Among those exhibited was Young Leopard—brought into this State from New York, some four years since, by J. W. Haines, Esq. of Hallowell—an animal of great beauty and excellent points, of fine feet, well made up, thrifty in appearance; some of his calves which we have seen are very fine. To his owners we award the first premium offered on bulls. The bull Albany, (formerly called Major) entered by Mr. John L. Gray, of China, is a bull of no ordinary merits, large and of good build; his stock, considerable of which was on the ground, speaks well for him. To Mr. Gray we award the society's second premium on bulls. Fairfax, belonging to Col. Greer of Winslow, though somewhat older and in low condition, is a bull of great value and worthy of a generous patronage. To Col. Green we award the third premium. Several of the others, shown in, are animals deserving much praise, and their owners of a more substantial encouragement in the way of patronage.

Of bull calves there was a fine show. We have seldom, if ever, seen so many together where all were so good. This tells well for the enterprise of our farmers; it shows that they are awake to their interest, as far at least as stock is concerned; and we anticipate, for a few years to come, as there has been for a few years past, a great change in the quality of our farm stock generally. In regard to the calves entered, we confess it was with some difficulty that we came to a decision in making our awards, but the result is as follows:—to Watson Burgess, of Waterville, the first premium, for his calf, nine months old; to Sumner Percival, of Waterville, the second, for his fine calf, only two months old, a son of Fairfax; to Ivory Low, of Fairfield, the third, for his gray calf, seven months old, sired by a fine two-years-old bull exhibited by Mr. Geo. Shores, of Waterville. We regret that several of the fine calves, entered, left the ground before we had time to examine them.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DYER, Adjudging Com.
ALLEN JONES,
AMOS ROLLINS,

NEAT CATTLE.

Report of Committee on Cows and Heifers.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, upon whom devolved the interesting duty of deciding which presented the best cows, heifers and heifer calves, for the Society's premiums, report that there were offered twenty-nine cows, twenty-one two-year-old do., and ten heifer calves. Your committee award the society's premium for the

Best cow, to R. H. Green's cow Dora.

2d " " Amos Rollins's cow Fanny.

3d " " John Otis's 'Vermont cow.'

4th " " S. Percival's 'Haines cow.'

Best 2-yr-old heifer to R. H. Green's Clara.

2d " " Allen Jones's.

3d " " Albert Crosby's.

Best 1-yr-old " John Otis's 'Chamberlain heifer.'

2d " " Nathl Ellis's Gray heifer.

3d " " R. H. Green's Beauty.

Best heifer calf, to J. F. Hunnwell's Kate.

2d " " J. F. Hunnwell's.

Your committee would here take the liberty to recommend to the Trustees, the offering of premiums upon two distinct classes of cows, viz.—one upon stock or breeding, and another upon dairy cows. If they had done so at this time, the position of many cows offered would have been materially changed in regard to premiums. We examined three cows shown by Capt. R. Lawrence, three others by John Otis of Fairfield, one by S. Taylor, Jr., one by Watson Burgess, two by R. H. Green, and one by J. F. Hunnwell—evidently superior animals for the raising of fine steers and oxen, but of which they said nothing definite in regard to their milking properties. We also examined a native cow shown by Frederic Paine, of Winslow, which produced in June, 30 days, 58-1-2 lbs. butter, from three-fourths of her milk; one by Charles A. Dow, which produced 13-1-2 lbs. butter in one week in Sept. last; one by James Hasty, which produced, after supplying his family with what they required, 11-1-4 lbs. butter; one by Joseph Percival, which produced in June, 28 days, 57-1-2 lbs. butter, and 16-1-2 lbs. in one week; one by Manuel S. Drummond, which gave, from the first of June to the middle of August, from 24 to 26 quarts per day, and produced in one week from the 8th of this present October, 12 lbs. 3 oz. butter. The last named cows, all will perceive, are superior, and some of them extraordinary, for the dairy; but the owners of them gave us no satisfactory evidence as to their superiority for producing fine calves. The importance of raising and giving encourage-

ment to the improvement of both classes of these cows, all acquainted with the different interests of our community will readily admit.

We would here also suggest to farmers, generally, the importance of ascertaining by actual experiment the difference in the value of their cows, for the purposes of the dairy, so that, if occasion requires, they may be able to state accurately their qualifications in this respect.

Of heifers, one or two were shown by Capt. R. Lawrence, accidentally not entered for premium; two by S. Taylor, Jr.; two by Clark Drummond; two by Charles Burgess; a number by J. Otis, and by Obed Clark; one by Galen Hoxie; one by Wm. Dyer, which produced in one week, 3-1-2 months after dropping her calf, 7-1-2 lbs. butter; one by Watson Burgess, whose calf by her side gave her great credit; and Col. R. H. Green's heifer, Matilda. All of these are remarkably promising for stock or the dairy. Our attention was particularly attracted to a cow, with a calf by her side, shown by Amasa Dingley, but not entered in season for a premium; she is a superior animal. There was a pair of twin heifers, shown by Robert Atwood of Fairfield, of good size and form, and which attracted much attention on account of their peculiar color and close resemblance to each other. Your committee would earnestly recommend to persons having good animals, to have them entered for premiums, that they may come into successful competition with others. There was a heifer calf, shown by Ellis Gifford, which was decidedly the best animal of this class upon the ground, but she was not entered for premium.

Upon the whole, your committee feel justified in saying, that in this department our show has never been surpassed in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH PERCIVAL, Adjudging Com.
HARRISON JAQUITH,
DANIEL BOWMAN,
J. M. HAINES,

Best team of oxen, 10 yokes, to town of Fairfield; the only entry, by some neglect of owners of other teams.

Best yoke of oxen, to Col. E. H. Scribner, Waterville; 2d best do. to do; 3d best do. to Jerome Burrell, Fairfield.

Best 4-yr-old steers, to John Otis, Fairfield; 2d do. to Amos Rollins, Belgrade; 3d best do. to Wm. H. Emery, Fairfield.

Best 3-yr-old steers, to Benj. Mitchell, Waterville; 2d best do. to Jediah Morrill, Waterville; 3d best do. to Charles B. Crowell, Belgrade.

Best 2-yr-old steers, to Henry Lawrence, Fairfield; 2d best do. to John Otis, Fairfield.

Best 1-yr-old steers, to Albert Crosby, Albion.

Best steer calves, J. F. Hunnwell, China.

SHEEP.

Best ewe sheep, to Hiram Crowell, Waterville.

Best buck, to Sanford Pullen, Waterville.

SWINE.

Report of the Committee on Swine.

The committee on swine beg leave to report that, although the subjects for their examination were placed at the tail of the list of four-footed animals, in the order for premiums, yet in the view of your committee are not least in consideration and importance. Your committee feel a pride and pleasure in being allowed so distinguished a part in this society, as to judge the merits of a class of animals so universally existing and so notorious as the Hog. The appellation may be applied to more classes than the one under consideration; yet we would not detract by analogy or comparison, but content ourselves by appreciating the former, and leaving the latter to appreciate themselves. But to the legitimate object of our appointment. Your committee regret the want of interest in this department of husbandry, and recommend the specimens exhibited to-day as worthy of high praise to the individuals who presented them. It is but a meagre reward merely to applaud a generous deed, but your committee can do no more for certain persons, for their trouble and efforts on this occasion. Your committee deem it due to the competitors for premiums to say, that they had doubts in designating the preferred animals; but have awarded to Jonathan Garland, of Winslow, the premium for the best boar; and the premium for the best sow, to David Webb, of Waterville. No litter of pigs was offered. Mr. Joseph Percival, of Waterville, exhibited a boar of good proportions, and also a sow pig five months old, both of which showed that gentleman's judgment and interest in the breed of swine. Mr. Craig, of Waterville, and Mark Winn, both exhibited pigs 5 months old, deservingly notice, and for which your committee recommend a gratuity. Mr. Garland also offered a breeding sow, a descendant of the Vaughan breed, a beautiful animal. The efforts of Mr. G. in improving the breed of swine, merit particular notice and commendation. Mr. Webb also presented a barrow hog, 15 months old, in longitudinal proportions, exceeding any swine ever seen by your committee, the pedigree of which is represented to be a cross of the Grass and Berkshire breeds.

ROBERT AYER, per order.

POULTRY.

Best lot poultry, to William Dyer; 2d best do. to Moses Dyer.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Best butter, to Cyrus Howard, Winslow; 2d best to Samuel Taylor, Jr., Fairfield; 3d best to George Richardson, Belgrade.

Best cheese, to Samuel Goodwin, Fairfield; 2d best to J. B. Clifford, Sebastook; 3d best to David Webb, Waterville.

MANUFACTURES.

Best plow, to Webster & Haviland, Waterville.

Best horse-rake, to Silas Hoxie, Fairfield.

Best narrow axes, to Noah Booth, Waterville.

FRUIT.
Best specimen apples, to Crowell Taylor, Belgrade.

PROMISCUOUS.

Best specimen honey, to Geo. Wentworth and John Webber, Waterville. Best bee hive, William Ellis, Waterville. Best specimen of sole-leather, to Joseph O. Pearson, Waterville. Best calf-skins, Jos. Smith, Waterville. Best Harness, to David Shorey, Waterville. Best cabinet work, to J. P. Caffrey. Best sleigh, to Joseph Marston; 2d best to Purmot Hill, Waterville.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have been looking to your paper, since the late Senior Exhibition, for some notice of the performance of the Waterville Band, on that occasion. It was the first time they have appeared before a competent audience; and though only a part of their number were engaged at this time, I have heard their performance spoken of in terms of high commendation. If we have a good band in Waterville, the public would be glad to know the fact.

The public may know the fact—and be assured of it—that the Waterville Band gave as good satisfaction, on the occasion alluded to, as has been given by any of the imported performers, heretofore employed. The Senior Class should be commended for introducing the merits of this Band to an audience competent to judge of its skill. It is gratifying to the citizens of Waterville, especially, to know that they have talent enough, in this department of music, to obviate the necessity of sending abroad on any occasion. The Band is constituted of young men of character and standing, who reside among us, and whose success is a part of our prosperity. When they receive our money, it is not to be set down—as is often the case when we send abroad—as so much contributed to the support of grog shops. We hope the Waterville Band will give a public concert, that our citizens may have an opportunity to judge of its merits under favorable circumstances.

We have received a very shrewd and peculiarly caustic article from the prolific pen of the well known Dr. Mann, of Skowhegan, touching upon, in a most masterly manner, certain impositions in the run traffic, as carried on in Waterville. We cordially tender our thanks for the able article, and would most cheerfully ply our readers with a dose of 'strippings and molasses,' through the Doctor's agency, if we thought they would swallow it quietly. But having doubts on the point, we must decline—though we append the closing paragraph, containing the Doctor's plan for 'showing up humbug'—in which effort we doubt not he will meet good success.

"Now in order to show up and expose all such humbugs, it is my design to establish a weekly paper, somewhere on the river, in the course of a few weeks. My paper will be a strong advocate of temperance—but not that kind of temperance that would poison the world with corrupt and deadly drugs and nostrums, mixed up with N. E. rum, in order that it may be palmed off on the community as pure brandy. I shall endeavor to point out the ways by which all these evils may be remedied. The people seem to be desirous that a paper devoted exclusively to their rights should be started, and I am determined to give them an opportunity to subscribe for just such a paper as they need. Mankind, in order to preserve good sound health and morals, must be admonished, from time to time, of the evils and miseries of their opposites—sickness, and vice or immorality."

"My intention now is, to have the paper started by the last of this month, without fail, and all those who are desirous of having a weekly visitor that will improve their minds and gladden their hearts—I say, all those who want to see a real screamer, something that will make the crooked straight—had better begin to save their coppers and get ready to pay in advance."

We refer to an advertisement of a new stage line from Waterville to Belfast. This arrangement will be a great convenience to the public; and we trust we shall ultimately have a regular mail between the two places, on this route. Such an accommodation is very much needed.

DONATION VISIT: The friends of Rev. Mr. Thurston propose to make him a donation visit this evening, (Thursday) on the occasion of his commencing housekeeping at his residence in Boutelle's Block, Main-st., lately occupied by P. Noyes, Esq. The opportunity, we doubt not, will be generously improved. As the house is not yet set in order, we presume it is not expected that refreshments will be brought in.

We have received from Mr. Simon S. Brown, of Fairfield, a quantity of large and very nice walnuts, the produce of trees growing on his farm from the seed. The walnut is a beautiful shade tree, grows rapidly, and may be easily cultivated in this section.

STRAWBERRY UNDERTAKING: The New York Tribune translates from the Deutsche Schnellpost the following apparently authentic account of arrangements already entered into for executing the long-contemplated project of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

The cutting through the Isthmus of Suez is, at last, determined upon. The condition of this enterprise, in which Europe is combined, are—1. Egypt is made a neutral State; her neutrality and independence are guaranteed by the Porte, France, England, and Austria;—2. Prussia, Russia, North America, and powers of second rank, are invited to recognize this neutrality;—3. France, England, and Austria, make the cutting on their own cost, and levy a tonnage until the outlay is made up;—4. The execution of the work cannot be interrupted by the breaking out of a war between the contracting parties. Austria undertakes to make the Nile navigable as far as Damietta, where there is to be an immense harbor (the oversight of this part of the work is to be given to Capt. Moring of the Austrian engineers, known to many of our readers by his residence in the United States); England is to buy the necessary land at Suez, and the canal itself is to be cut by France and England together.

THE LEE-SHORE.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Steel and Hall and Thunder!
And ye Winds that rave,
Till the sands themselves
Tinge the sultry wave—
Winds, that like a Demon,
Howl with horrid note
Round the tiling Seaman,
In his tossing boat—
From his humble dwelling,
On the shingly shore,
Where the billows swelling,
Keep such hollow roar—
From that weeping Woman,
Seeking with her cries,
Succor superhuman
From the frowning skies—
From the Urchin pining
For his father's knee—
From the lattice shining,
Drive him out to sea!

This and That.

MAKING AN ASSESSMENT.

Some three or four years ago, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law imposing a tax upon mortgages, household furniture, carriages, watches, &c., with the laudable object in view of lessening the State debt, which had then become heavy and somewhat alarming to the lovers of national faith.

This tax it was no easy matter to assess and collect, on account of the minute inquiries it was found necessary to make, and the assessors without doubt, in many cases met with much difficulty in the exercise of their official functions. In other instances, however, the officers were treated with good nature, and even respect, and their business was accomplished in a satisfactory manner, and without giving offence. Of this class, the following amusing scene between Col. —, the assessor, and one of his constituents, a native of the 'Emerald Isle,' is an example:

'Good morning, Mr. Doolin: You're looking very well to-day.'

'Do you think so, Kurnel? Well, blessin's on the light heart and clane conscience for the same. And the likes o' you complimentin' a poor body to the fore.'

'Well, Mr. Doolin, I have come to make an assessment, if you have no objections.'

'Not the last in the world; but what's it all about? Here, Katy Doolin, ye omadhaun! is it lookin' at the representative of the law standin' ye are, and niver a chair to offer him? Bad cess to me, Kurnel, but ye will forgive my little colleen, here; she is a schirap dumfounded or so.'

'Certainly, Mr. Doolin, she's a very fine little bleedin'.'

'Ah, I knew yer honor would. It's just like the sogers; they're all so gay and tinker hearted. But will you 'av the goodness to tell us what's it all about. Katy, my darlint, it's a cowl mornin'; fetch us the cruisin; maybe a chird of the cratur wouldn't come out o' the way. Now, Kurnel, it's business I'd be afther larin'.'

'True, Darby; but ye've made me so comfortable, that business has given way entirely to pleasure. Well, ye see the State has been herself so much in debt for various improvements, that she finds it necessary to call upon her sons and daughters to help her pay it.'

'Well, God bless the pwld jade, Kurnel! And how much is she expectin a poor body like Darby Doolin, to pay to rids it?'

'That depends, Darby, entirely upon the amount of property you happen to be master of.'

'Is Katy included, Kurnel?'

'Not at all, Darby; it's only the personal property you are master of—that is the question.'

'An isn't Katy personal and very good property, too; and isn't I master of her, to be sure?'

'How much money have you loaned on mortgages, Darby?'

'Divil a ha'porth, Kurnel, barrin' the two and nine pence I owe Katy for a new skillet she added to her household chattels.'

'Have you any debts due you, Darby?'

'Debts is it, Kurnel? To be sure I have, oceans o' em. I owe Miky Ragan for patchin my brogues, an'—'

'Never mind the brogues; but have you any shares in bank stock?'

'Darby Doolin never was in the stocks in the hool course uv his existence, an' it's bluish in I am at the bare mention uv it now, Kurnel.'

'Any loans or investments?'

'Wan loan, Kurnel. Tooley Hagan lint me the loan of his lantern to—'

'Ha! ha! Darby, to find your investments, no doubt.'

'Not a bit uv it, Kurnel; the owly vestments I've got are on the back of me, not to speak uv Katy's, that hasn't the price of a name to their back.'

'Have you any gold or silver plate, Darby?'

'Plate is it, avourcene? The only silver uv gold or silver plate I've got to the name of Darby Doolin is the doge plate which is shinin brass to the fore.'

'Ha! ha! Well, have you a pleasure carriage, Darby?'

'A wan wheeled one, at your service Kurnel.'

'Thank you, Darby, but I have no occasion. Do you carry a gold or silver watch, then?'

'Divil a wan, but the old wooden dial forrest the back door, wid the brazen nose on the face of it.'

'As this terminated the legal catalogue of questions, the worthy and fun-loving assessor, laughing heartily at Darby's strange answers to the inquiries of the law, bade him good morning and left him.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

THE WESLEYAN AND THE ACTRESS.

During Mrs. Jordan's short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washerwoman, a widow with three small children, was by a merciless creditor thrown into prison. A small debt of about forty shillings had been increased in a short time, by law expenses, to eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan had heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid him the demand, and observed, with as much severity as her good natured countenance could assume:

'You lawyers are certainly infernal spirits, allowed on earth to make poor mortals miserable.'

The attorney, however, pocketed the affront, and with a low bow made his exit.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan was asking her usual walk with her servant, the

widow with her children followed her, and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain, in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees, and with much grateful emotion, exclaimed:

'God forever bless you, Madam! you have saved me and my poor children from ruin.'

The children, beholding their mother's tears, added by their cries to the affecting scene, which a sensitive mind could not behold but with strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes. However, although she strove to hide it, the tear of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usually playful manner replied:

'There, there; now it's all over. Go, good woman, God bless you! Don't say another word.'

The grateful creature would have replied, but her benefactress insisted on her silence and departure.

It happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who, as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him, came forward, and, holding out his hand, exclaimed with a deep sigh:

'Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger but would the Lord they were all like thee!'

The figure of this man bespoke his calling. His countenance was pale, and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humor retreating a few paces she replied:

'No, I won't shake hands with you.'

'Why?'

'Because you are a Methodist preacher, and when you know me I am, you'll send me to the devil!'

'The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed, and do you think I can behold a sister fulfilling the commands of my Great Master, without feeling the spiritual attachment which leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?'

'Well, well, you are a good old soul, I dare say; but—I don't like fanatics, and you'll not like me when I tell you I am a player.'

The preacher sighed.

'Yes, I am a player; and you must have heard of me. Mrs. Jordan is my name.'

After a short pause he again extended his hand, and with a complaisant countenance replied:

'The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art. His goodness is unlimited. He has poured on thee a large portion of His spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should.'

Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together. The offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy, and the disciple of John Wesley proceeded, arm in arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying:

'Fare thee well, sister. I know not what the principles of people of thy calling may be; but thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practices equal thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Almighty God will say to each, "Thy sins are forgiven thee."—Life of Mrs. Jordan.

RAILROAD THROUGH BROADWAY.

Mr. John Randall, Jr. has formed a model of an elevated Railroad, which seems to meet nearly all the difficulties of the case. The whole frame-work is of iron, supported by iron columns, and unites lightness and elegance with strength. A stationary engine propels a pair of endless ropes, to which the cars are attached by a very simple yet ingenious arrangement, so that they can be connected or disconnected at once by the conductor, and will let go and catch hold again, of themselves, when it is necessary to change from one rope to another. The plan is, to have a series of large cars at proper distances, running the rounds with equal speed and without stopping, while the passengers get in and out by the aid of small cars, that are attached to the main cars by a separate rail, and are attached to the main cars while in motion, or detached from them, at convenience. The practical operation of this plan is made safe and sure by a number of contrivances which are very simple, yet appear to furnish all the comfort and security to passengers that exist on ordinary railroads. The general outlines of the plan are as well suited for a road on the ground, or under it, as for one in the air; yet the latter is most likely to be adopted, and Mr. Randall has nine different methods of construction exemplified in his model, from which we think one might be selected that (at least with slight alterations) would be satisfactory to the community, and profitable to the builders. As it is necessary in such a road to have very short turns at each extremity, Mr. Randall has been obliged to give his attention to the proper construction of wheels and axles, and has made improvements in that respect which are worthy of the notice of all Railroad companies.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

GRAPES.

More grapes have been ripened this year in Maine than usual. Our summer has been warm and moist, and the autumn thus far, though warm and wet, has been mild, with no very severe frosts.

The Isabella has grown well and ripened well. We believe that this variety is becoming pretty well acclimated, and will ultimately form the best, or one of the best varieties, every thing considered, that we can cultivate.

The grape is very easily cultivated, and we are a little surprised that more attention is not paid to its culture among us. If you can only have a small spot of suitable soil, in which to put its roots, you can train its stalk or trunk to any convenient spot—the top of a shed, or the top of your house, or under your piazza, or on a wall, or over a fence, or on the top of a rock—in short, almost any where, you like for it to fruit. If you haven't any growing, hadn't you better set a root out this fall?—Maine Far.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, an orphan child, or an aged man who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hard up all you earn; give a certain portion of your property to the poor—Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little, than to retaliate and use harsh language. Be not proud or selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt. Get not entangled in the meshes of the law; avoid it as the sure way to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, take useful paper, pay for it in advance, and read it attentively; and our word for it, you will be happy. Peace and contentment will

smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.

SARCASTIC—RATHER!—Some cross-grained wag gives the following capital definition of a legislative body:—*Legislative Assembly*—Circus, where each of the performers rides on his own hobby, and takes his turn at playing the clown.

Advertisements.

E. L. SMITH,

dealer in

WEST INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions, Stone & Wooden Ware,

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No. 1, Ticonic Row. 1.3w.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. D. BURBANK,

Surgeon Dentist,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he still continues the practice of Dentistry, in the latest and most improved scientific manner, at his Rooms, in Hanson's Building, where he is ready to attend to all who may need his professional aid in preserving their teeth or supplying their deficiencies. As he manufactures his own teeth, he is now prepared to manufacture from a single tooth to whole sets, that cannot be surpassed as to their perfectly natural appearance and durability, and will insert them in a manner that cannot be detected by the closest observer. The nerves of teeth destroyed, and the teeth prepared and inserted, are so perfectly under comparison, without the pain, inconvenience, or expense, that is generally caused by the use of cements, which is used by most dentists.

People wishing for dental operations will find it for their interest to call at his office, as he has located here for a permanent operation. All operations will be made good. Charges moderate.

Rooms corner of Main and Elm street above the Post Office.

I have within the last year had occasion to employ the services of Dr. Burbank, in most of the operations of dentistry, and he has been to me a most valuable aid. In one instance he administered the anæsthetic vapor. I suffered no injury from the use of the vapor, and experienced no pain from the operation which was performed while I was under the influence of it. J. R. LORRIS.

Waterville, July 12th, 1847.

MONRO'S

RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

THIS is the greatest article ever offered for

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, AND BRUISES.

It will cure the worst case of Rheumatism in three or four times using it. It will satisfy every one who tries it.

Sole agent in Waterville, WILLIAM DYER.

Agent in Winslow, C. C. Cornish & Co. 6-2

THE PILES!

A CURE FOR LIFE SECURED!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Swelling, and Ulceration of the Hemorrhoids, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Inflammation of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the Relief of Marasmus.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTRICITY, Invented by the above named distinguished physician of New York City, is the only reliable and successful remedy for this annoying and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American Public. It is a positive cure, and is an INTERNAL REMEDY, and not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistaking its operation, and it may be taken in any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistaking its operation, and it may be taken in any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistaking its operation, and it may be taken in any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8-4-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistaking its operation, and it may be taken in any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will.

External applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and REMOVING THE CAUSE, renders the cure CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.

The Electuary contains NO MINERAL MEDICINE; NO ALCOHOL, COLIC, COLIC, COLIC, OR OTHER POWERFUL AND irritating ingredients. It is a pure vegetable medicine, and its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the direction a cure for life is guaranteed.

Pamphlets giving valuable information respecting this medicine may be obtained of Agents, gratis. D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

Great Success of Upham's Pile Electuary.

PORTLAND, Me., March 14, 1847.

DR. UPHAM—My Dear Sir—I cannot express to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the wonderful cure I have experienced by the use of your truly remarkable Pile Electuary. I have been a patient sufferer from the Piles for ten years past, so that I became reduced to almost a skeleton, with loss of appetite, and general debility. I have tried every remedy, but in vain. I was obliged to give up my business. I had tried all kinds of medicine, but the best advice the Doctors in Boston and New York gave me, was to use your Pile Electuary. I have been a patient sufferer from the Piles for ten years past, so that I became reduced to almost a skeleton, with loss of appetite, and general debility. I have tried every remedy, but in vain. I was obliged to give up my business. I had tried all kinds of medicine, but the best advice the Doctors in Boston and New York gave me, was to use your Pile Electuary. I have been a patient sufferer from the Piles for ten years past, so that I became reduced to almost a skeleton, with loss of appetite, and general debility. I have tried every remedy, but in vain. I was obliged to give up my business. I had tried all kinds of medicine, but the best advice the Doctors in Boston and New York gave me, was to use your Pile Electuary.

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