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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 01, No. 37): April 6, 1848

Ephraim Maxham

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The Eastern Mail.

BY EPH. MAXHAM.

A Family Newspaper... Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, and General Intelligence.

TERMS, \$5.00; \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

NO. 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, IN
WINGATE'S BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, (OPPOSITE DOW & CO.'S STORE.)

TERMS.

If paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50
If paid within six months, 1.75
If paid within the year, 2.00
Country Produce received in payment.

Miscellany.

THE KING'S FLIGHT.

The official statement that the ex-King of the French had landed in England, has been fully confirmed; and it now appears that their arrival took place at New Haven on Friday, the 3d instant. The following details of their escape, landing, and subsequent journey to Claremont, will be found interesting. M. C. Maurice, the editor of the *Courier des Spectacles*, gives the following account of the departure of the ex-King from the Tuilleries:

About one o'clock in the afternoon, while in conversation with the Colonel of the 21st Regiment of the Line, who appeared well disposed, and of which he gave proof in ordering his men to sheath their bayonets, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, on horseback, trotted past us at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, at the Point Tourant, we saw approach from the Tuilleries a troop of National Guards on horseback, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gestures and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavorable demonstration. At this moment the expression, "A great misfortune," (*une grande infortune*) was heard, and the King, Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom he appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuilleries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about thirty persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled. The King wore a black coat, with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of "Vive la Reforme!" "Vive la France!" and even, by two or three persons, "Vive le Roi!" were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Point Tourant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party, made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd of foot and horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. In fact, the spot, fatally chosen by an effect of chance, produced a strange feeling. A few paces off a Bourbon King, an innocent and resigned victim, would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried out something which the noise prevented my hearing; in fact, the cries and *pele-mele* were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which I could not catch. At this moment I said, "Madame, ne craignez rien; continuez, les rangs vont s'ouvrir devant vous." Whether her anxiety gave a false interpretation to my intention or not I am ignorant, but, pushing back my hand, she exclaimed, "Laissez-moi!" with a most irritated accent. She seized hold of the King's arm, and they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first were two young children.

The King took the left and the Queen the right, and the children, with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looked at the crowd with the utmost curiosity. The coachman whipped his horse violently, in fact with so much rapidity did it take place that the coach appeared carried rather than driven away. It passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the water side, towards St. Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes of the coachman, whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight. At this moment I was accosted by M. Cremieux, who said with truth that we had put the royal party in their carriage, and we proceeded together to the Chamber of Deputies.

The King reached the chateau, at Dreux, on the night of the 24th. It was stated that on his arrival there he had only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. That he had even this was owing to the presence of mind of the Queen, who remembering in the hurry of leaving the chateau that they were without money, returned, at some risk, to a bureau in which were a few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely sufficed to defray the expenses of the journey. A letter from Dreux says, "Louis Philippe arrived at the chateau here. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating houses of the town. He slept at the chateau, after having sent for the Sub-Prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment, 'Like Charles X!' He left next morning in a hired carriage, and by by-roads for Vernon."

On his arrival at Versailles, Louis Philippe and his suite, not finding any post horses, were obliged to ask for horses from a regiment of cavalry. His flight had been so rapid, and unforeseen that he was forced to make, at Trianon, a collection among the officers, which produced two hundred francs.

The flight, it is said, was marked by an incident which does much honor to the feelings of the Parisian population. At the moment the ex-King was occupying the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. The cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde rushed to his protection, and this brave regiment, without, however, seeing their arms, opened a passage. An officer, seeing the danger, cried out, "Messieurs, spare the King!"

To which a stentorian voice replied, "We are not assassins; let him go." Yes, yes; let him go—*qu'il parte*, became the general cry. The King was accompanied in his flight by the Duchesse de Nemours and three of her children, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Sax-Cobourg, with their youthful family, and the Duchesse de Montpensier. The latter separated from the King and took their way to England.

After much wonder had been expressed in England as to his whereabouts, Louis Philippe and his Queen landed in England, at Newhaven, on the 3d inst. At Dreux, it appears, a farmer procured disguises for the royal fugitives and suite, the King habiting himself in an old cloak and an old cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether so disguising himself as to defy the recognition even of his most intimate friends. The other disguises were also complete.

The King passed for an Englishman on his travels. They proceeded in a boat from Harfleur to Havre. In the meantime information was secretly conveyed to the Express, Southampton steam-ship that she would be required to take a party from Havre to England. The fugitives embarked in the Express, and at 12 o'clock on Friday landed. The moment the King set his foot on the shore, he emphatically exclaimed, "Thank God, I am on British ground." Mr. Sims, the landing-waiter, who handed them on shore, conducted them to the Bridge Inn. One who was present says, "A crowd of villagers had assembled near the landing-place, and when the ex-King stepped on shore many of them pressed forward and shook hands with the exiled monarch. The ex-King appeared very much moved at this exhibition of feeling, and acknowledged the same in a very courteous manner."

The ex-King was very scantily attired. He wore a rough pea-jacket, which, it is said, he borrowed of the captain of the Express, and gray trousers. He had on his head a close blue cloth cap, and round his neck he wore a common red and white comforter. His appearance was not at all improved by his beard, which was of apparently a week's growth. In other respects, though apparently suffering some fatigue, the ex-monarch looked pretty much like himself. The Queen wore a large plaid cloak over her dress, and carefully concealed her features with a thick veil.

On the way to the inn the King was met by several of the inhabitants, who offered their congratulations on his safe arrival, and with whom he shook hands most cordially. His Majesty looked fatigued and careworn. The King sent for Mr. Packham, who had been a tenant of some mills belonging to him in France, and who knew him intimately. Mr. Packham waited on him, and it appears that every attention was paid to his wishes by all parties. The London Times says, "Learning that Mr. Packham was at the inn, our reporter immediately sought him out, when Mr. Packham at once introduced him to his Majesty. The King, who was engaged reading an English newspaper, immediately rose and said, 'I thank you, gentlemen, and all whom I have met in England, for these kind congratulations, and the hospitality which has been shown me. His Majesty had changed his attire, and was dressed in a plain suit of black. He looked well, and the marks of anxiety which had shown themselves at his landing had disappeared. He was quite cheerful. The Queen was in the room writing a letter, and apparently buried in thought; she scarcely noticed the presence of strangers. Many persons were introduced to the King during the day. He seemed gratified at their calling, and spoke freely and pleasantly to all his visitors."

Before Mr. Packham left him, the King gave him the whole of his money for the purpose of getting it exchanged for English coin, and purchasing wearing apparel, 'of which,' said the King, smiling, 'I am rather short.' Another writer says, the ex-King granted an audience to several inhabitants from Brighton. Louis Philippe, clasping his hands, as if overpowered by his emotions, began immediately to speak on the subject of the Revolution. "Charles X," he exclaimed, the ex-King, "was destroyed for breaking the Charter, and I have been overthrown for defending it, and for keeping my oath. I wish this to be distinctly understood, and I hope it will be made known."

The ex-King and Queen of the French left Newhaven in a royal carriage shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 4th, accompanied by several French officers from Brighton, and attended by the Hon. Capt. Hotham, one of the directors of the Brighton Railway, and they arrived at the Croyden station at precisely twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. The Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess of Cobourg, the Count de Jarnac, and two general officers, whose names we could not learn, left London by an early train to await the arrival of the royal strangers. A large party of the directors were in waiting to receive them. Upon the arrival of the royal carriage, Capt. Hotham put his head out and gave a signal to the directors. When the door of the royal carriage was opened, his Majesty stepped out, and upon seeing him, his daughter, the Duchesse of Cobourg, gave a stifled scream. He was immediately locked in the arms of his son, the Duke de Nemours, whom he embraced with great warmth, and instantly after he pressed his daughter to his bosom in the most affectionate manner. His Majesty was overpowered, and shed tears, as did his daughter also. The scene was a most moving one, and one not easily forgotten. The Queen, upon stepping from the carriage, also affectionately embraced her children, and was greatly agitated. The royal party were then ushered by the directors to the waiting room, where they were left to give way in private to those mingled emotions by which they were agitated. After remaining a few minutes together, the royal party intimated their readiness to depart.

Three private carriages were in waiting at the back of the station, in readiness to convey the exiled family to Claremont. About a hundred well-dressed persons were assembled round the first carriage, eager to catch a glimpse of the King and Queen as they stepped into the carriage. The King made his appearance first, and all present instantly uncovered. There was no cheering. The reception was cordial, but impressive, and was highly creditable to the persons assembled, and might be taken as expressing the feeling of the nation towards the exiled monarch; it was an assurance of hospitality, mingled with sympathy for his misfortune. The King was dressed in

black trowsers, and the rough fawnought great coat, or seaman's jacket, which was given to him by the captain of the vessel which brought him over. He no sooner stepped from the carriage than he turned round to the persons who lined the passage to the carriage, and shook hands with all who were near him, repeatedly bowing and saying, "Thank you—thank you sir." "Much obliged to you, sir." "Much obliged to you," to which several responded, by exclaiming, "Long live King Louis Philippe." Upon entering the carriage, the crowd assembled round the window, and almost every person present had the honor of shaking hands with him. His Majesty looked dejected, and appeared deeply impressed with the reception which he met. The King was followed into the carriage by the Queen, who wore a black and white tarian shawl, a black figured silk gown, and black bonnet. The other members of the royal family having taken their seats in the other carriages, the royal party drove off to Claremont, the residence of the late Princess Charlotte, and Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium.

The Duchess de Montpensier, the innocent cause of all the uproar, after having been scared from the palace by the inroads of the mob, wandered about the streets of Paris until five o'clock that day, accompanied by an old Spanish servant, who knows not a word of French. She was met in the Rue du Havre, close to the railway station, by a gentleman, who knowing her by sight, took upon himself to protect her and conduct her to his house. How she managed to stray unmolested and unrecognized so far from home, is a mystery to this hour. She says, seeking to avoid the crowd, she turned down the streets which seemed most free, without caring whether they might lead.

The Duke de Nemours left Paris directly, and on the road to Boulogne fell in with his royal relatives, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Sax-Cobourg, with whom his royal highness crossed the Channel on Sunday.

All the other branches of the royal family of France, with the exception of the Duchess of Orleans and her children, have arrived, one after another, safely in England.

A TALE ABOUT A HEAD.

"Jake was a little negro who belonged to Dr. Taliaferro; and was said to have in his little frame a heart as big as General Jackson's—to say nothing of Napoleon Bonaparte and Zack Taylor. He didn't fear even our respectable fellow-citizen, Old Nick; and as for coolness—he was as cool as the tip-top of the north pole."

One day, Dr. Taliaferro, upon occasion of the commencement of a Medical College, of which he held the chair of Anatomy, gave a dinner. Among his guests was a well known ventriloquist. Late in the evening, after the bottle had done its work, the conversation turned upon courage, and the Doctor boasted considerably of the lion-heart of his favorite man, Jake. He offered to bet that nothing could scare him; and this bet the ventriloquist took up, naming at the same time the test he wanted imposed. Jake was sent for and came.

"Jake," said the Doctor, "I have bet a large sum of money on your head, and you must win it. Do you think you can?" "Bery bell, master," replied Jake, "jest tell dis nigger what he's to do, an' he'll do it, shore." "I want you to go to the dissecting-room. You will find two dead bodies there. Cut off the head of one with a large knife which you will find there, and bring it to us. You must not take a light, however; and don't get frightened."

"Dat all is it," inquired Jake. "Oh! bery bell. I'll do dat shore for sartin; and as for being frightened, the debil he self aint a gwine to frighten me."

Jake accordingly set off, and reached the dissecting-room groped about, until he found the knife and the bodies. He had just applied the former to the neck of one of the latter, when from the body he was about to decapitate a hollow and sepulchral voice exclaimed—

"Yes, sah," replied Jake, "I aint 'ticular; and tudder he'll do jes as well."

He accordingly put the knife to the neck of the next corpse, when another voice, equally unearthly in its tone, shrieked out—

"Let my head alone!"

Jake was puzzled at first; but answered presently—

"Look a yah! Master Tolliver sed I must bring one ob de heads, an you isn't gwine to fool me, no how!" and Jake hacked away until he separated the head from the body, whereupon he heard a dozen voices screamed out—

"Bring it back! bring it back!"

Jake had reached the door, but on hearing this turned round and said—

"Now—now, see yah! Jes you keep quiet, you darn fool, an don't wake up de women folk. Marster's only gwine to look at the bumps."

"Bring back my head at once!" cried the voice.

"Tend to you, right away, sah!" replied Jake, as he marched off with the head; and in the next minute deposited it before the Doctor.

"So you've got it, I see," said his master.

"Yes, sah," replied the unmoved Jake, "but please be done lookin' at him soon, kase de gemplytold me to fetch him back right away."

A PLEASANT HOME.—Some parents seem to be cursed with a fatal facility for rearing bad children, and sending forth upon the world recruits to all vices, and adepts in all crime. They cannot keep them under control, try all they will to the contrary; the boys are forever in the streets, and the girls are stealing away at all times for scenes of excitement and indulgence. Every good habit is thereby broken down, every counsel is unheeded, and the children are as really educated in evil, as if they had been directly taught in it.

Now we venture an opinion that all the faults at the parents' doors, in not making home attractive. The fact is children must be amused, excited and attended to; otherwise their natural buoyancy and volatility of soul will drive them to seek gratification in a questionable way, out from under their parents' eyes and influence, and when the taste and habits are once formed it is a difficult matter to break them up. We have no question at all, that if the social circle, universally, were to be made happy, joyous, cheerful and attractive, by means of games, feasts, exercises, and amusements, originated and controlled by the parents themselves, and partaken of by them with their children, intermingled with mental and moral instruction,—home would become most enchanting; its influence permanent and parental power, perfectly regenerating. We are firm believers in the doctrine 'Train up a child

in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'

RETALIATION.—A certain little army surgeon, who was stationed at Bangalore, had selected a very pretty little girl out of an invoice of young ladies, who had been freighted out on speculation. She was very fond of gaiety and amusement, and after her marriage, appeared to be fonder of passing away the night at a ball, than in the arms of her little doctor. Nevertheless, although she kept late hours, in every respect she was very correct. The doctor, who was a quiet, sober man and careful of his health, preferred going to bed early, and rising before the sun, to inhale the cool breezes of the morning. And as the lady seldom came home till past midnight, he was not very well pleased by being disturbed by her late hours. At last his patience was wearied out, and he told her plainly, that if she stayed out later than twelve o'clock, he was resolved not to give her admittance. At this young wife, who, like all pretty women, imagined that he would never presume to do any such thing, laughed heartily, and from the next ball to which she was invited, did not return till half past two o'clock in the morning.

As soon as she arrived, the palanquin bearers knocked for admittance, but the doctor, true to his word, put his head out of the window, and very ungallantly told his wife she might remain all night. The lady, exasperated, entreated, expostulated, but it was all in vain. At last she screamed, and appeared to be frantic, declaring that if not immediately admitted she would throw herself into the well, which was in the compound not fifty yards from the bungalow.—The doctor begged that she would do so, if that would give her any pleasure, and then retired from the window. His wife ordered the bearers to take on her palanquin to the well; she got out, and gave her directions, and then slipped up the bungalow, and stationed herself close to the door, against the wall. The bearers, in obedience to her directions, commenced crying out, as if expostulating with their mistress, and then detaching a large heavy stone, plunged it into the water, after which they set up a howl of lamentation. Now the little doctor, notwithstanding all his firmness and nonchalance was not quite at ease, when he heard his wife express her determination. He knew her to be very entente, and he remained on the watch. He heard the heavy plunge followed by the shrieks of the palanquin bearers. "Good God!" cried he, "is it possible?" and he darted out in his shirt to where they were standing by the well. As soon as he had passed, his wife hastened in door locked and made all fast, and shortly afterwards appeared at the window from which her husband had addressed her. "The doctor dismissed the nurse, but when it was too late. It was now his turn to expostulate, but how could he 'hope for mercy,' rendering none?"

The lady was laconic and decided. "At least, then, throw me my clothes," said the doctor. "Not even your slippers, to protect you from the scorpions and centipedes," replied the lady, shutting the 'jalousie.' At daylight, when the officers were riding by on their Arabians, they discovered the little doctor pacing the verandah up and down in the chill of the morning with nothing but his shirt to protect him. Thus were the tables turned, but whether this ruse of the well ended well, whether the lady reformed, or the doctor conformed, I have never heard since.

A CAPITAL HIT.—The Rochester Democrat relates the following clever anecdote of Mr. John Van Buren:—

Shortly after John Van Buren's famous fire and tow speech at Albany on his return from Herkimer, we chanced to meet Dr. L., of this place. "Well, Doctor," said we, "what think you of Prince John's great effort?" "I'll tell you," said he, "I was forcibly reminded of an incident that happened to me in New Hampshire. I was riding along one day very leisurely in my gig, and on arriving on the brow of a very steep hill, I was attracted by loud cries proceeding from below, and on looking down beheld a load of hay overturned, and a long, lank, stripling of a boy springing about it, and from one side of the road to the other, now seizing with both hands the wheel of the cart, and all the time screaming and shouting like one mad. 'Here, my son,' said I, 'stop crying now, that's a good boy. I will help you on again with your hay.' I don't care a d—n for the hay, but Dad's under it!"

SAP.—What curious hallucination is that which supposes the sap of the trees to fall, or settle in the winter into the roots! The idea however, has established itself in some persons' minds, and, we presume, in connection with that other vulgar error, that the sap is in rapid motion in the spring time, in the roots of a tree, before it begins to flow in the branches. These whimsies took their origin in days when the world was contented to accept assertions upon trust, and when hypotheses and vain imaginings formed the debased paper currency of science.

We shall assume the word sap to signify the fluids, of whatever nature, which are contained in the interior of a tree. In the spring, the sap runs out of the trunk when it is wounded; in the summer, autumn and winter, it does not, unless exceptionally, make its appearance. But in truth the sap is always in motion, at all seasons, and under all circumstances except in the presence of intense cold. The difference is, that there is a great deal of it in the spring and much less at other seasons.

When a tree falls to rest at the approach of winter, its leaves have carried off so much more fluid than the roots have been able to supply, that the whole of the interior is in a state of comparative dryness; and a large portion of that sap, which once was fluid, has become solid, on account of the various chemical changes it has undergone. Between simple evaporation on the one hand, and chemical solidification on the other, the sap, in the autumn, so much diminished in quantity as to be no longer discoverable by mere incisions. The power that a plant may possess of resisting cold; is in proportion to the completeness of this drying process.

When the leaves have fallen off, the tree is no longer subject to much loss of fluid by perspiration, nor to extensive chemical changes by assimilation. But the absorbing power of the roots is not arrested; they, on the contrary, go on sucking fluid from the soil, and driving it upwards into the system. The effect of this is, that after some months of such an action, the loss of fluid which the tree had sustained in sap

tunn by the leaves, is made good and the whole plant is distended by watery particles. This is a most wise provision in order to insure abundant food to the new born leaves and branches, when warmth and light stimulate them into growth.

During all the winter period, the sap appears indeed to be at rest, for the re-filling process is a very gradual one. But M. Biot, many years ago, proved by an ingenious apparatus, that the rate of motion of the sap may be measured at all seasons, and he ascertained it to be in a state of considerable activity in mid winter. Among other things he found that frost had considerable influence upon the direction in which the sap moves. In mild weather, the sap was constantly rising; but when frost was experienced, the sap flowed back again—a phenomenon which we referred to the contracting power of cold on the vessels of the trunk and branches, the effect of which was to force the sap downwards into the roots lying in a warmer medium; then again, when the frost reached the roots themselves and began acting on them, the sap was forced back into the trunk; but as soon as a thaw came on, and the ground recovered its heat, the roots, out of which a part of the sap had been forced upwards, were again filled by the fluids above them, and the sap was forced to fall. A large Poplar tree in the latter state, having been cut across at the ground line, the surface of the stump was found to be dry, but the end of the trunk itself dripped with sap. Sap then, is always in motion; and if it ever settles to the root in a visible manner, that is owing to temporary causes, the removal of which causes its instant re-ascend.

As to the idea that the bleeding of a tree begins first at the root, and, in connection with this supposition, that what is called the rise of the sap is in the cause of the expansion of the buds, leaves and branches, nothing can well be more destitute of real foundation. If in the spring when the buds are just swelling, a tree is cut across at the ground line, no bleeding will take place, neither will the sap flow for some distance upwards; but among the branches, the bleeding will be found to have commenced. This was observed some years ago by Mr. Thompson, at that time the Duke of Portland's gardener, who thought he had discovered that the sap of trees descends in the spring, instead of ascending; a strange speculation, it must be confessed. The fact is this, that the sap is driven into accelerated motion, first at the extremities of a tree, because it is there that light and warmth first tell upon the excitable buds. The moment the buds are excited, they begin to suck up from the parts with which they are in contact; to supply the waste so produced, the adjacent sap pushes upwards;—as the expansion of the leaves proceeds, the demand upon the sap near them becomes greater; a quicker motion still is necessary on the part of the sap to make good the loss; and thus from above downward is that perceptible flow of the fluids of trees, which we call bleeding, effected.

The well known fact of trees sprouting in the autumn, proves that the sap had not at that time quitted the trunk to take refuge in the roots. Such a common occurrence should put people on their guard against falling into the vulgar errors on this subject.—Prof. Lindley

MISQUOTATIONS FROM SCRIPTURE.—God tempests the wind to the storm lamb. A smooth line of Sterne. Compare Isa. 27, 8.

"In the midst of life we are in death." From the burial service.

"Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the Church Catechism.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Not in Scripture.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The Scripture is, 'A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.' Prov. 12, 10.

"A nation shall be born in a day." 'Shall a nation be born at once?' Isa. 66, 8.

"Iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the countenance of his friend." 'Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.' Prov. 27, 17.

"That he who runs may read." 'That he may run that readeth it.' Hab. 2, 2.

"Owe no man anything but love." 'Owe no man anything, but to love one another.' Rom. 13, 8.

"In the following passages the Italics are not in Scripture."

"There am I in the midst of them, and that to bless them." Comp. Ex. 20, 24.

"That the word of the Lord may have free course, and run and be glorified." 2 Thes. 3, 1.

"Above all that we ask or think, or are worthy to receive." Eph. 3, 20.

"With him is plenteous redemption, that he may be sought unto." Ps. 103, 7.

Prayer that 'what was sown in weakness, may be raised in power.' Comp. 1 Cor. 15, 43.

"Neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things." Scripture: 'Neither have entered into the heart of man the things,' etc.; 'but God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit.' 1 Cor. 2, 9.

TALK AFTER CHURCH.—'Well, Emily, give me a short sketch of the sermon. Where was the text?'

"Oh, I don't know, I have forgotten it. But would you believe it, Mrs. M. wore that horrid bonnet of hers. I couldn't keep my eyes off it all meeting time. Mrs. H. had on a lovely little pink one; and Mrs. G. wore a new shawl that must have cost fifty dollars. I wonder her folks don't see the folly of such extravagance. And there was Mrs. V., with her pelisse. It's astonishing what a want of taste some folks exhibit."

"Well if you have forgotten the sermon, you have not the audience. But which preacher do you prefer, this one or Mr. H.?"

"Oh, Mr. H. He's so handsome, and so graceful. What an eye, and what a set of teeth he has."

WASHINGTON, THE BOY.—Washington, when quite young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; every thing was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, 'Go and tell them to fetch back

my trunk. I will not go away to break my mother's heart.' His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, 'George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you.'

AN ARGUMENT WELL PUT.—A subscriber to the New York Commercial who has taken that paper for 14 years, makes the following sensible remarks in a letter enclosing a remittance for another years subscription:—"My means are small; but I abjure wine, alcohol, and all other strong drinks in June, 1842, and have kept honorably to my pledge; the saving, under this head, more than pays for my newspapers, and the gratification which the perusal of them gives me is beyond calculation in dollars and cents. When I look around my neighbors, and see them smart, intelligent men, who seem to take an interest in the welfare of their beloved country, and yet from false economy deny themselves and their families the advantage and pleasure of a newspaper, I feel sorry for them."

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. It is not singular that in the present condition of France, inquiry should be made for the relatives of the man whose history is so great a portion of the history of France, as is that of Bonaparte. All eyes are naturally turned to them. The N. Y. Express gives the following information on this point which is presumed to be correct.

The only surviving brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, Jerome, is, we believe, now in France, having asked leave of Louis Philippe some time since to reside in the kingdom.—He will be remembered as having married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, about 1803, and by that lady he left a son, now we believe, living in Maryland. Jerome repudiated his wife, by directions of his brother, the Emperor, and afterwards married a German Princess. He was for some time King of Westphalia.

Louis Napoleon, son of the late King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, and of Hortense, daughter of Josephine, lately escaped from a prison in France, and has now returned there from England, on hearing of the revolution. He is, we believe, over 40 years of age. In 1837, he visited the United States, and spent some days in this city.

Prince Lucien Murat, of Bordentown, (says the State Gazette,) intends to sail for France on Saturday, full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institutions. His father, it will be recollected, was Murat King of Naples, and his mother was a sister of Napoleon.

An English paper gives the following as the latest curiosity in the direction line: "Don't be after forgetting, dear Jenny, to take 'out this letter directly when it comes to the Post-office, or that thief, Macrony's wife, will know by your looks that there is money in it and call for it before it gets there."

It is said that at Venice a horse is a greater curiosity than an elephant is in London. "At the time I was there," says a traveller, "they were paying two-pence each to see a stuffed one."

At the Blotsoe petty sessions, Bedfordshire, on Tuesday last, three young women were fined for killing a cat, from which they took the heart while it was still alive, by way of a charm to ascertain by sticking pins in it and burning it whether their sweethearts were true.

BEST AND SAFEST BUSINESS.—Gen. Dearborn, in a lecture on this subject, states that from careful observation made by him during a long course of years, and while an officer in the Custom House at Boston, he had ascertained that ninety-seven out of every one hundred merchants fail or die insolvent. Being in the Custom Office, he had great opportunity of seeing them rise and fall. A few years would sweep a generation of them into bankruptcy, and an entirely new list of names would appear on the book. He took pains to inquire as to the results of the observation of other persons of age and experience, and found his estimate of facts fully confirmed by them. The recommendation, therefore, which followed this view of mercantile ruin, was the selection of agricultural pursuits for children, rather than those of commerce. Such intelligence, from such a source, it might be supposed, would check the course, so prevalent with many, of putting their sons behind the merchant's counter.

THE COOLIDGE TRIAL.

MR. NOYES'S ARGUMENT.

May it please your Honor, and you gentlemen of the Jury:

The Government having concluded their testimony, it becomes my duty to open this case for the prisoner.

It is hardly necessary for me to remark upon the deep and solemn responsibilities, which, in this trial, devolve upon us all. In discharging these duties, where the last earthly hopes of a fellow-being like ourselves—and he too in the morning of life—may be involved, we have the most pressing need of the aid of that Being by whose power all things are sustained, and by whose wisdom all are directed. Let us therefore hope, gentlemen, that we may be so directed and guided, as that we may none of us ever regret the part we shall have taken in these transactions.

The prisoner stands before you, accused of one of the gravest offenses known to our laws; and you are selected and set apart from your fellow citizens, and are charged with his deliverance or death. A cause so terribly interesting will surely solemnize your minds as it progresses before you—you will secure all your attention, candor and sympathy—and urge you, by the most powerful of motives, to be faithful, yet careful and cautious in the discharge of the important duties which the law has cast upon you.

Before approaching the subjects directly involved in the issue between the State and the accused, permit me to allude to one topic, legitimately having little to do with the merits of this case.

You cannot but be aware that, since the arrest of the prisoner, his case has been made the subject of discussion throughout our entire State. Suspensions, conjectures, and impressions, have been proclaimed as facts. The press, no less than individuals, has warred the ear of the whole community, whence you come with strange disclosures, and with the repetition of every idle rumor, until trifles 'light as air,' have to the mass of the people become confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ. While this has been going on in the community

ty, the voice of the prisoner has not been heard beyond the walls of his gloomy cell in vindication of himself, and no friend has attempted to roll back the flood of suspicion and prejudice which seemed ready to overwhelm him.

From this state of things it is, gentlemen, that the prisoner comes here loaded with suspicions, and this thronged multitude before you, have come here, to see, not whether he shall be proved guilty of the offense whereof he is accused, but to see how he will succeed in removing suspicion, and in proving himself to be innocent. Every fact, therefore, that does not tend to prove his innocence, seems by pre-conceived suspicion to confirm his guilt.

Let such impressions should insensibly have found a place in your minds, gentlemen, I have ventured, by way of caution, to allude to this subject. Resist, I beseech you, such influences, if you have the remotest suspicions of their existence. Remember that you are here, not to try the truth of public suspicion, but the truth of the charge set out in this indictment. You are to begin at the beginning, and try him as if innocent and unsuspected; and, if your convictions stop short of certain guilt, you are bound to acquit. Before you can touch the life of the prisoner, you must have a firm, unwavering, certain conviction, and that the prisoner and no other is the person who committed it.

By a merciful provision of our laws, the State throws over every citizen charged with crime the presumption of innocence. Further, gentlemen, the law, in its tenderness, not only presumes the accused to be innocent, but requires the government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, the charge which may be preferred against him.

In view of the humanity of our laws, you are in all this investigation, to seek for innocence rather than guilt—remembering that, it is better that many guilty persons should escape punishment, through a cautious tenderness for life, than that one innocent person should by any possibility be exposed to punishment.

The prisoner is arraigned here on the charge of wilful murder, and that too, with express malice aforethought, the highest and most heinous offense known to our laws, and the most aggravated degree of that offense. A charge of such magnitude, where the punishment is so appalling, you will naturally expect to be most fully and conclusively substantiated. Thus far, you have perceived that the government rely upon establishing this charge not upon any direct and positive testimony, but upon many and various circumstances, from which they expect you to infer his guilt. No witness is brought here who saw the blows inflicted, or the deadly draught, which they contend caused death, administered, or who was present at the dying moments of the deceased.

It is a case based upon circumstantial evidence. Although it is not unfrequent that crimes of the highest magnitude are brought to light by this species of evidence, still that it is surrounded on all sides by dangers, the annals of criminal jurisprudence for centuries past most fully attest.

In consequence of this danger, the law has, as it were, surrounded this species of evidence with many salutary rules and tests for your guidance; some of which I shall have occasion to call your attention to in the course of the examination of the evidence in this case.

It may be well for you, before entering upon a minute examination of the evidence, to take a general view of the characters and scenes in the sad drama that has been developed before you.

On the 30th of Sept. 1847, the deceased, a young man, is seen at sundry times during the day, about his usual employment. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, he is in the street with two young acquaintances; and in the early part of the evening he is at a social party at the Parker House. At a little after 8, he leaves the room in which the company were assembled, stating that he was going to the prisoner's office. Shortly after he is seen at Williams's Hotel, and then again he is seen at the Parker House, which he leaves at a quarter before 9, going in the direction of Main Street, on which the prisoner's office was situated, and without saying whither he was going. The next morning, at an early hour, he is found dead, under the circumstances which you have heard described to you. In addition to this, the prisoner admits him to have been in his office on that evening, a little after 8, but states that he left immediately.

Let us turn now to the other unhappy personage—the prisoner at the bar.

On the same 30th of Sept., we find him, a young man, sustaining a good character, and having an extensive practice in his profession, about his ordinary business—in his office during the evening until nearly 11 o'clock, but is proved to have been in Water Street at ten minutes to 10—in the passage way leading to Williams's Hotel at a quarter past 9—returns to his boarding house at 11, and retires to bed, nothing unusual in his appearance or manner is discovered.

Such is the general outline of this case as it is spread out on the canvass before you. Let us now take a more particular view of it, and see how the government have succeeded in filling up the picture.

For the present I propose to examine the case excluding the testimony of Thomas Flint from your view.

The first question that presents itself is, did the deceased come to his death by design, or in other words, was any murder committed?

There are some general considerations which have an important bearing upon this branch of the case. And first, the time selected. According to the hypothesis of the government—this was between the hours of 8 and 9—when the hum and bustle of business had not subsided in the adjacent buildings and in other adjoining apartments in the same building, as well as in the streets.

The place, too, the prisoner's office—a place of common resort at that hour—surrounded by other rooms then having occupants who could have heard the least unusual sound—having four keys to the door, and those in the possession of sundry students, at the time, and that too, upon a public street. All these circumstances impress upon us that a murder never could have been perpetrated by any sane man at that hour, and at that place.

Then again the position and appearance of the body, tend to the same conclusion. Under ordinary circumstances, wounds and marks of violence sufficient to cause death, upon a dead body found under suspicious circumstances, create a presumption that he came to his death by violence.

But here the government repels this idea by as once proving that the wounds were inflicted after death. The body then presents this strange anomaly, that being dead, having nothing in external appearance which would create the suspicion of murder, some persons insist upon it wounds which must create the suspicion.

Since, by the government's own showing, the wounds were not the cause of death, the remaining consideration under the general question before propounded, is, was the deceased poisoned with hydrocyanic acid?

To establish this position, the government rely, too, solely upon circumstantial evidence.

Before you can come to the conclusion that he was poisoned by Prussic acid, every one of the facts and circumstances from which you are asked to draw the inferred fact, must be proved to you beyond a reasonable doubt.

As a necessary corollary from this principle of the law, it follows 'that each circumstance must be established by its own independent proof.'

For instance, because the odor of that poison was found in the brain sixty hours after death, you are not to use that fact in aiding you to conclude that the same poison was found to exist in the stomach by chemical test, when the evidence from these tests themselves would fail to convince you.

The evidence introduced by the government to show the deceased came to his death by poison, naturally presents itself under distinctive heads.

First the chemical tests. Various compound substances are put into a vessel, and that exposed to heat—new combinations and appearances are produced which witnesses swear indicate the presence of hydrocyanic acid. Now when the science of Chemistry itself is a progressive one, so that what is supposed to be a simple substance to-day, is found by experiments to be a compound one to-morrow, how can any man positively swear what changes are wrought among the particles of matter of which these compound substances are composed, when he can neither see nor feel, nor by any of his senses ascertain anything definite about the elements of those substances. And yet you have here witnesses who will testify that the chemical tests are as infallible as the testimony of three credible witnesses would be upon the stand before you. Such is doubtless the impression which such testimony makes upon your mind. But gentlemen it is your minds that are to be convinced by it, not his. Is it so convincing to your minds? Are you as well satisfied by any account of such appearances as you would be if three respectable witnesses were to testify before you to what they saw and knew.

Then again the discovery of this acid of comparatively recent date, and it is but a short period since scientific men were able to detect its presence in the system at all. May it not be true that further experience in the science of chemistry will show these tests not to be so infallible as they have been here ascribed. Such has been the case with other substances to which chemical tests have been applied, and why not in this?

But if there is that somewhat of uncertainty as to the tests themselves—if they so fail to impress you of the certain presence of the poison, where every safeguard is used to preserve the identity of the contents of the stomach; how greatly must that uncertainty be increased by the manner in which the contents of this stomach were kept. For nearly twenty-four hours, the contents of this stomach were left standing in an open shed; exposed to the various noxious vapors arising from substances in decay about them; and protected say the counsel for government, by a hogshead on one side, and a basket and kettle on the other. Who knows or can know what changes were made in it during that period of exposure? What substances inserted by some unseen hand? The witnesses swear to you that there was present in it a large quantity of brandy when it was taken from the body—that became of it when it went to Prof. Loomis? He found none—who can swear that it was the same in every particular as when it came from the body?

A few drops only of the poison would have impregnated the mass sufficiently to have produced the result which the witness discovered. And it is more improbable that some person should be found wicked enough to insert this into the contents of the bowl after suspicions had attached to, and increased those suspicions, than that any one could be found abandoned enough to have committed a murder? It is not enough for you to suspect and imagine that the substance which Prof. Loomis analyzed was the same that was taken from the stomach of the deceased. Of this, you must have a firm, unwavering, undoubting conviction.

But it is said the morbid appearances indicate the presence of poison in the system. And these too are equally if not more uncertain evidences of poison. What changes natural death produces upon the system—how much these appearances are dependent upon the habits of the deceased—what appearances follow sudden death in those who have been addicted to habits of intemperance, none can certainly assert. And the witnesses for the government tell you that if the poison should be poured into the body soon after death, many of the appearances would be wrought as if taken before death; nay, further, they tell you that not much reliance can be placed upon them.

We are also told of an odor discovered about certain portions of the body. This is a very uncertain and delicate matter on which to peril a man's life. And this 60 hours after death, and after the body has been opened and passed through various hands, and been exposed to all sorts of persons. It has, too, scarcely a local habitation; one discovers it in the brain, and not in the thorax; another discovers it in the thorax and viscera, and not in the brain; another swears to his belief of its presence there, from what he has since learned by experiments upon the lower order of animals.

The brain itself sometimes emits an odor resembling that of Prussic acid, and there are also other substances, the odor of which may be mistaken for it—such as the oil of bitter almonds. Now if there is this liability that the odor of other substances may be mistaken for it, what assurance can you have that these witnesses, who do not perfectly agree among themselves, have not mistaken it.

But there is one simple circumstance proved incontestably in this case, which overthrows the whole theory of this acid. All testify that it is exceedingly volatile, evaporates rapidly; that the earlier the experiments are made, the easier it can be detected; especially is this true of the odor. Now mark the testimony. Not a man detected any odor when he opened that body at first, on the forenoon after death; even the physicians detected none, although they applied the sense of smelling to it. Then it was that it should have been most pungent, most sensible, and yet none was perceived.

All smell brandy, and concluded that there was enough to cause intoxication. And yet after twenty-four hours exposure, this brandy all disappears, odor and all, and the hydrocyanic acid comes to light in the contents of the stomach—certain evidence of some change in the elements and contents of that bowl.

So also of the body. After passing from the hall on Friday morning, when no odor was discovered, and being removed into an ante-room, and there exposed to all who wished to see it, and then being transferred to the dwelling of his friends, it emits a strong and pungent odor of this poison.

What certainty can you have here then that any poison was present in this body at the time of death; and without such certainty it is in vain for the government to ask for your verdict.

Were not this case of unusual importance, I should not feel myself called upon to discuss at all the other questions which naturally arise in it; for if you do not, from the evidence, arrive at the certain conclusion that the death was by poison, and not otherwise, you will at once acquit. But in a case involving such terrible consequences, I cannot feel justified in omitting to consider the other topics which the testimony presents.

The second question presented to you in this case is—was the prisoner, and no other, the person who administered this poison?

This, also, the government attempts to substantiate by the same species of evidence. And in the mass of testimony introduced during the period in which you have been confined to those seats, many and various circumstances have been proved, which in no manner tend to throw light upon this case, or connect the prisoner in the slightest way with the crime alleged to have been committed.

It is a rule, applicable to this species of evidence, "that the circumstances proved, shall tend to connect the prisoner with the body of the offense." It is also a rule "that all the facts and circumstances are not only to be fully proved, but also that they are consistent with the hypothesis set up by the government."

Again, "the facts and circumstances must not only be of a conclusive tendency, but they must, to a moral certainty, exclude every other hypothesis." The hypothesis of the government is, that he was murdered by the prisoner by poison, in his office, at some time between the hours of eight and half past nine o'clock in the evening.

A train of conduct, actions and declarations of the prisoner, both before and after the death, is relied upon to prove him the guilty agent.

Prior to the act, there is his conversation with Robinson, about the return of Mathews from Brighton, and the amount of money invested in cattle. But it also appears that he had a reason for inquiring about his return; they had had dealings unsettled, which he was anxious to have closed; and the other was mere idle talk—an inquiry which any one might have made without suspicion, and which it seems the witness did not deem of sufficient importance to mention before the coroner's jury in his testimony there.

Suspicious, after the death of Mathews, early attached to the prisoner—on Friday forenoon. He was from that time watched; all eyes were upon him.

These facts afford the means of accounting for the singular requests made of Gray, Gilman, and Leighton. The suspicions grew out of some money transactions, and he, in the excitement of the moment, in the confusion of his mind, was forgetful enough to speak in the unguarded manner he did to them, if they are to be believed, hoping to stifle any further suspicions from that source.

It is not always the case that innocent men suspected, will act consistently with innocence, or always maintain their integrity. Instances there are almost innumerable, when innocent men have been convicted and suffered death for crimes of which they little dreamed. "It sometimes happens," says Starkey, "that an innocent, but injudicious person, will take very undue means for his security when suspected of crime." Confessions of guilt even, have been made by persons under such circumstances, who were entirely innocent.

When you take these facts into your consideration, you will also carry with them the circumstances which surrounded him—the state and condition of his mind—bearing in mind also, the frailties to which we are all subject.

Next come the opportunity and the means, which the government attempt to show the prisoner to have had for the commission of the foul deed.

The hypothesis of the government, as I have already said, is, that he was murdered in the prisoner's office.

It is true the prisoner had the means of producing the death, if it was produced by the acid. But so have every other physician and apothecary. He had for a long time been accustomed to keep it for medical purposes. There is nothing, then, unusual in this fact, and nothing that connects him with the death, any more than any one else. It was exposed for sale at all the shops, and any one might have purchased it. But, say they, he sent for new and stronger acid. Suppose he did; he sent for it in no secret or unusual manner; and, if he had purposed to commit the crime, he had on hand the medicinal acid, which would have been equally effectual in producing the result.

But the opportunity of place. I had expected, from the remarks of the opening counsel, to have heard described to you some by-place, some unexposed situation, some place protected from the eye and the ear of man. But how is the fact? The office is a very street—in a block of buildings containing several stores, all of which were occupied; and the store over which this office was situated, was occupied by several different persons; and, at the very time they allege the act to have been committed, and when it must have been committed, if at all, there were in adjoining rooms, separated only by a partition and door, at least half a dozen individuals.

Can it be possible that a sane man would deliberately have planned the commission of a crime so heinous, under circumstances of such singular exposure?—where the least unusual sound would have been heard?—where he was at all times so liable to be surprised? It surpasses human credence to believe.

But what proof have you that the deceased was in the office of the prisoner at the hour they have supposed? The prisoner, it is true, admits him to have been there a little after 8 o'clock; but his statement is, also, that he immediately left. He must have left, for he was seen at the Parker House at a later period. The last time that he was seen alive was at a quarter before 9, at the Parker House. He then left that place, and it was not more than three minutes' walk thence to the prisoner's office. He could not have gone directly there, because Shorey's boys, who were in an adjoining room, and in a position to hear all who came into that office, heard no one come up the office stairs after 8 o'clock, and they were in until ten minutes after 9. He had not reached there, then, when they left. Five minutes after that time—to wit, a quarter past 9—the prisoner was seen under the arch going to Williams' bar room. Fifteen minutes after this time—that is, at half past 9—the prisoner and Flint proceed to the office, according to Flint's account, and there find the limbs rigid! There was, then, only the space of time between ten minutes after 9, when the boys left the building, and half past 9, when Flint says he went into the office, for Mathews to have entered the office; and for the prisoner to have committed the deed, inflicted the blows, gone to Williams' Hotel through the arch-way where Howe saw him, and returned to the office with Flint. This, too, is beyond the bounds of human credence. But what evidence have you that the deceased went there between those periods? Who saw him go there after the

boys left at ten minutes past 9? Who saw him after he left the Parker House at a quarter before 9? Where was he during that period? Besides, the government have laid great stress upon the fact that, when found, his boots were clean, as if recently blacked—his pants not stained with mud. Now how could he have crossed that street, then muddy by the recent rains, without soiling either? He might have kept the sidewalk either up or down Main street, when he left the Parker House; but could he have crossed?

As if to throw doubts upon what was already doubtful, the government have proved these matters. The whole thing is incredible.—There is no proof that the deceased was, at any time after 8 o'clock, in that office; and, after that, he was seen alive by Simpson.

The next evidence relied upon by the government, to connect the prisoner with the offense, is that of certain spots or prints of blood upon the carpet, seen by the office-boy the next morning. This, mark you, was not until after thorough search had been made in the office by committees appointed for the purpose, and who, as they testify, discovered no such spots. Nay, further, the carpet itself is brought before you, and none can be found upon it. Of such trifles is this case made up.

After spending days in eliciting facts which in no way connect the prisoner with this deed, and which might be proved of others as well as of him, the government produce Thomas Flint, a young man, against whose life, prior to this transaction, nothing need or can be said. But it is his connection with this transaction, and the facts in connection with him and it, that we are to view at this time.

We shall contend to you that his whole story is unworthy of belief; nay, more, that, by the laws of the land, you cannot believe it, as evidence in this case, unless it be corroborated in material matters connecting the prisoner with this offense.

For, first, his story is incredible in the manner in which he declares the body to have been disposed of. How could he and the prisoner, in the darkness of night, trace their steps, with that body in their arms, down those stairs, by those chairs, and by the cutting-board, over which hung the partly-cut cloth? Nothing was moved, nothing disturbed. And then, when they reach the cellar, how could they carry it over that wood-pile, with a space of only two and a half feet between its top and the floor? Do you believe it possible?

Then, again, you will have the fact of his constant denial of any knowledge of the death to all who asked him, up to the time when he had nearly reached this town, on his way to appear before the grand jury.

It will be proved to you, also, that, after he had been before the grand jury, he gave a different account of the manner of getting the body down into the cellar.

More than this he confesses; and it will be abundantly proved that he has on two occasions, under oath, sworn to a different account of this matter. He has denied, under oath, his having any knowledge of it. If of this perjury he had now been convicted, the law would not have permitted him to appear before you. His voice would have been silenced and his lips sealed. But not having been so convicted he is permitted to testify, and you are required not to believe him, unless corroborated in material matters, and connecting the prisoner with the crime he described.

Will you, then, if without his testimony there is insufficient to satisfy you, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the prisoner's guilt, convict him upon your testimony, and from so polluted a source?

Having viewed these sad events as they have been detailed before you, you will naturally inquire for some motive which should move a man situated as the prisoner was, to commit such a crime. He was indebted it is true, but no one had pressed him for money—no one can be found who ever called upon him even for pay. He could have borrowed money anywhere among his friends; he could have raised the amount which they contend he wanted of Mathews, by collecting from those who owed him.

Where, then, is the motive? The idea that he made seriously to Gray or Gilman the extravagant offers which they swore to, is not to be believed. Neither of them were money-lenders. Gilman was but just of age, with little or no means, and surely none to lend. Knowing, as the prisoner and every body else in Waterville did, the pecuniary means of these two young men, the idea of his having seriously gone to them with such offers, is almost an absurdity.

If, then, you find the circumstances from which you are to infer his guilt, not certainly proved, in that they do not with certainty connect the prisoner with this crime and exclude every other person from its commission; and further, if you find no motive pressing upon him to do the deed, you will give just weight to the character of the prisoner, which to some extent has been delineated before you from the witnesses of the government, and which we shall more fully disclose.

Into your hands, gentlemen, after proving the facts that I have indicated, we shall commit the life and future hopes of this unfortunate man, trusting for his deliverance in your verdict.

FROM MEXICO.—The dates are from Vera Cruz to the 18th and from the City of Mexico to the 11th of Mar.

The Free American of the 17th inst., announces the death of Col. Allen, of the 2d Infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to join his regiment in the interior.

Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twiggs, through Col. Huges, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz and out of the country. A special express from Jalapa reached Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst., with the application, and as the General granted the permission, it was supposed the ex-President would arrive in a day or two. A report is current in the city that the steamer was detained at Vera Cruz, from the 17th to the 18th, to receive Santa Anna on board, and that he is in truth a passenger on her.

We have received a private letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 14th inst. There was nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that foreign merchants are more displeased at it than any other class, deeming as they do the insecurity which will follow the reinstatement of Mexican rule.

A merchants' train which lately went up from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, was stopped by the guerrillas, and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods.

El Ingenio, published at Morelia, under date of the 9th inst., says:—a revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna. This we find in the Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexico.

The Monitor states that there is a rumor about that Santa Anna and Paredes have made up their minds to issue a joint pronouncement in San Luis.

The Eastern Mail.



WATERVILLE, APRIL 6.

BELFAST AND WATERVILLE RAILROAD.

A mass meeting was held in the meeting-house at Brooks, on Saturday, the 25th of March, at 11 o'clock.

The call for the meeting having been read by Dr. James Cochran, John McClure, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Ham, Secretary. On motion, a committee of thirteen was organized to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting in the afternoon.

The morning session was occupied principally, till the arrival of the delegation from Belfast, by Dr. Cochran of Brooks, and Mr. Pray of Waterville, upon the advantages to be derived from the road. The latter speaker announced the views of the people of Waterville—their deep interest in the extension of their Road, and their confidence in the good judgment of the people of Belfast and the towns on the route, in favor of the extension. The people of the Northern and Western Counties would be alive to the importance of a charter for this Road. They would second the wishes of Belfast. They knew how important it was to open a railroad communication between the favorable tide waters of Belfast and the great agricultural fields of inland Maine. He knew no intelligent man who dreamed of opposing so valuable an enterprise; on the contrary, he found all in favor of procuring the charter for the Road. He expressed at length the amount of interest felt amongst the people of Waterville, and what assistance they would render. In conclusion, he begged to be informed of the feeling of the people of Belfast, and what were their expectations, with respect to their neighbors in Waterville.

Mr. Allard, of Belfast, replied; and in some pertinent remarks, showed the value of the route. The hearty co-operation of Waterville was expected. They had acted nobly in bringing their own labors towards completion. It was perfectly fair for the people of Waterville to expect that the men of Belfast and of towns East of the Kennebec would find the money for this road. They expected to do this—they could do it—and they would not fail in the matter.

The session of the committee on resolutions now took place, and the meeting was adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock there was a much larger assembly than in the forenoon. Mr. Farrar, for the committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the best interests of all classes, in this section of country, demand the building of a Railroad from Belfast to Waterville, as soon as consistently can be done.

Resolved, That to secure the building of said road, the influence and co-operation of the inhabitants throughout this community be solicited, to aid in the accomplishment of this important enterprise.

Resolved, That it be recommended that immediate measures be taken to have the preliminary survey of the route, for the purpose of obtaining a Charter at the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That all towns upon the contemplated route, interested in this enterprise, be invited to call meetings, at an early day, in furtherance of the proposed survey.

A desire having been expressed for gentlemen to present their views, with respect to the probable results of the construction of the proposed road, Mr. Allard, of Belfast, in a very able manner supported the project, and said that a partial survey had already been made, and that the feelings of the people of Belfast were united in favor of the road; that it was a settled idea that it was practicable, and that this was the nearest and best route to the valley of the Kennebec. He said there was surplus capital enough in Belfast to build the road, and all that was wanted to bring it forth was the prospect of a fair interest. He spoke of the difficulties met with and overcome in building roads, notwithstanding which they paid good dividends; that all our railroads paid well, and no one of them had better prospects ahead than this. The wealthy people of Belfast would put their shoulders to the wheel; they felt a deep interest and would manifest it by their acts. They believe it will be a good investment for their capital. The farmers on the route were aware of the advantages that would accrue to them by the enhanced value of all kinds of lumber and produce, and they would be willing to advance liberally of their means in order to create this better state of things.

Mr. Burrill, of Belfast, said that they wanted not only a road to Boston, but they wanted one to the head of navigable water and the location of the vast water power and manufacturing advantages at Waterville, not, however, for the purpose of taking away trade from Waterville, but to facilitate mutual exchanges of commodities and benefits, Winter and Summer. He stated that this was the route from Belfast to the Kennebec, and that no other railroad project could divert a dollar of capital from this route.

Mr. Pray, of Waterville, was called for, and held the attention of the meeting by able, well timed and well placed remarks. He said that one thing was to be considered, in building a road, viz, the requirement—Are facilities of transportation needed? The farmer has little inducement to raise produce, unless he can obtain a market and fair price. How great a blessing would it be considered, if a river could be opened from Belfast to the country; and yet a railroad would present far greater advantages. Timber would find a convenient and lucrative market; produce of every description would yield rich returns. The farmer

would cheerfully bend his whole energies to the task, he would plow more, sow more, reap more, and would receive a corresponding increase of the comforts and luxuries of life.

The prying qualities of railroads, Mr. P. said it was too late in the age to doubt. Great facilities for transportation will be taken advantage of by the people. Increase of opportunity and facilities of transportation, do uniformly, produce increase of demand, increase of consumption. We should be able to compete with the towns near Boston. He described the position of Waterville as a centre, a natural and necessary centre, like Springfield in Massachusetts, and said that it could not be shaken by any other place or places as rivals.

Mr. Howes, of Belfast, very ably showed that a railroad, making Belfast a general depot for the country, and giving the imports of Belfast-access to the inland towns, uniting them with the Ocean, must prove profitable to the country, to Belfast, and to the stockholders of the road.

M. Noyes, of Belfast, thought no one could doubt that railroads were a great benefit to the whole country through which they pass; referred to the first railroad meetings held in Massachusetts, only a few years since, and she is now rolling in railroad wealth—the stock of the companies made profitable by the vast amounts of stock and produce transported, and the wealth of the farmers, accounted for by the lucrative markets thus opened to them. He showed that a railroad to Bangor would not interfere with this; each place needed one, both must have them. He called upon the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, to aid in this undertaking, for it was in a great degree by the exertions of such men, that railroad enterprises were started and carried out.

There were present at the meeting, delegates from most of the towns on the route. These towns were represented by men, who had not only the ability to show forth the wants and interests of the people they represented, but they were also men who, having the means, have also the wisdom to perceive that the free use of them in this noble enterprise will yield them abundant returns. One half the good things that were said by the many gentlemen who spoke, it is impossible to report; suffice it to say, the Railroad spirit, already high, was encouraged and heartily bled God speed. A generous and manly spirit of enterprise was manifested by all the delegates from the many towns represented, and the speakers were heard with interest and attention, and were loudly applauded. Abundant evidence was given that the people on the route, and in its vicinity, would render, in the cause, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

THE TRIAL AND THE LADIES.—Webster has given no definition of the word 'lady,' that enables us to decide precisely what demeanor should characterize a genuine lady in a court of justice. A lady in a ball-room is one who moves with the least noise, whilst longest on one toe, and exhibits the greatest economy of cloth in the upper portion of her dress. A lady at home, is one who fondles a lap-dog, keeps a nursery-maid, and addresses her husband, 'my love.' A lady in the street, carries her purse across her hand, talks louder than when at home, and 'cuts' all gentlemen who have not a ring on the little finger and a tuft on the upper lip. So everywhere, there is some means of distinguishing the lady from the mere woman—always excepting places where propriety seems to forbid their appearance. Here is probably the ground of disagreement in regard to the manners of those ladies who attended the late trial of the 'lovely,' 'beautiful,' 'charming,' murderer at Augusta. The Rev. Editor of the Banner thinks their conduct was not lady-like; while Dr. Mann—(and who shall decide when doctors disagree, though one may be a doctor of divinity, and the other a doctor of 'strippings and molasses,) who knows as much of symptoms as anybody, says the charge is all a sham, and that the ladies are grossly abused. We confess an inclination to favor the 'strippings' Doctor's side of the question; not from any home-interest in it—for, thank fortune, we had not so much as a tenth cousin in the whole mess—but because the weight of argument is there. It has but to be shown that the wearers of all those bonnets were ladies, and it follows that their conduct must have been lady-like. Taking our definition above as correct, we should agree that no mother could leave her home at daylight and remain till dark, unless she kept a nursery-maid; that no one would trust her toes in such a press for fifteen consecutive hours, unless they had been well toughened in the giddy dance; and lastly, that no wife would venture to cast sheep's-eyes, bouquets and billetdoux to a handsome young murderer and libertine, unless they said 'my love' by way of sweetening. So the ladies—ladies—have the argument.

But the Banner must have designed only the good of his own near neighbors, for the towns beyond Augusta are said to have been sparsely represented in that 'lady-like' audience. Waterville had only a few rare stars there. True, others might have gone, but Waterville husbands are prudent, careful men. So the Banner may throw stones as he will, but not this way. Hear him!

The arrangement, also tempted the ladies to come out—the whole gallery being expressly reserved for them—and this, perhaps, was, after all, an unfortunate feature in the general arrangements; for it drew forth largely the female population, took many from their families and children; to the neglect of all domestic cares—some of them even repairing to the meeting-house at or before daylight so as to obtain a seat; and remaining there all the forenoon;—and this, day after day, for nearly a fortnight—the conduct of some too was highly unbecoming—thinking to be looked upon as ladies because occupying the most conspicuous seats, and yet forgetting their claims to ladyship by scratching, kicking and fighting off every other and less selfish woman who dared to venture towards the same pews. There were a few of such women, and their conduct has given them a notoriety all over the State that no real

lady would covet, and that will not soon be forgotten. These, and some others so sympathized with the prisoner, on account of his beauty, that they would look first on him and cry, and then upon the government attorneys and from; and even their glances at the Court and Jury were far from being respectful. They knew the prisoner's character, nor were they ignorant of the probable motive which led to the murder—a motive by no means honorable to their own sex;—and yet they manifested their zealous interest in his behalf, and would almost have taken him out of the custody of the Court given him his liberty, and made the 'dear man' their own 'second husband.'

But the Banner is not alone in this. We think every reporter for the press has noticed the same impropriety. Even the kind and gallant editor of the Farmer says—

Another trait developed in some, but which was, we believe, more particularly confined to the 'softer sex,' was a sickly sort of sentimental sympathy for the person arraigned, merely from the fact of his being 'good looking,' and totally regardless of any evidence of guilt, or respect for justice, and an impartial administration of the laws of the land.

Well—the fault must be forgiven and in the course of time forgotten, if the ladies of Kennebec would not become a proverb. They were always on the Doctor's side; it was peculiarly so here, and it was so there; and it is more than surmised that an effort to reciprocate the favor was what ruined him. We shall not quote Solomon, for there are but few in the same danger. We have not a handsome doctor left in Waterville, and hope never to have another.

CONCERT.—The Concert noticed in our last, which was deferred on account of bad weather, will take place at the Town Hall, this evening, (Thursday). The programme is a delightful one, and we trust our citizens will see that a good audience rewards the efforts of the performers.

LECTURE.—The closing lecture of the series before the citizens of Waterville, will be given on Monday evening next, by Rev. Dr. SHELDON, on the subject of temperance.—[Should the audience seem to warrant the effort, arrangements will be made for the commencement of a second series of lectures the ensuing Fall.]

OFFICERS OF TICONIC DIVISION No. 13, S. OF T., for the ensuing quarter.—E. L. Getchell, W. P. Nathl Stedman, W. A. C. R. Phillips, R. S. H. P. Dyer, A. R. S. W. E. Harris, F. S. W. Chipman, T. John Ransted, C. James Smiley, A. C. J. B. Wendell, I. S. Joseph Hill, O. S.

OFFICERS OF NATAHNS SECTION, No. 3, C. of T., for the ensuing term.—Wm. M. Lincoln, W. A. W. S. Gardner, V. A. John G. Rhodes, T. Wm. H. Arnold, A. T. Alfred Jacobs, S. E. C. Ellis, A. S. H. A. Bachelder, G. Joseph Hill, Jr., U. H. W. Richardson, W. A. S. Davis, A. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, March 22.

Dear Mail: I have met the Spring, for a few brief days, in this lively city. It headed towards us quite in style last Sunday morning, from a warm quarter, and the competition was quite exciting, at the hour of forenoon service, between the birds and the ministers of reputation. I struck across the East River by the South Ferry, and encountered there rival attractions in Brooklyn, and was not disregarded, in crossing, of the boats of the Bay.—This route leads over from the foot of Broadway, below the Bowling-green, and reaches the foot of Atlantic-street, in the opposite city, at the end of the Long-Island road. In passing, you have the Bay at your right as far as the Jersey shore and Staten Island, and at your left the famed East River; where, along the New York city side lies—six deep perhaps—the shipping, principally of her commerce with the world. I suppose this is East River to the Yorkers, as the gate to the country down East, and Hellgate it is, to not a few of the Yorkers, who bring their sharpness here to a severe market, and are fixed fast in the way from which there is no vestigia retrorsum. The simplicity or fatuity of others has as sad a tale to tell.

The height of ground at Brooklyn, rising immediately from the water—a street however is laid below—must be nearly a hundred feet; made gradual however in Atlantic street, or any others which are extended to the water. On this elevation are the Brooklyn Heights, for half a mile along East River to the Fulton Ferry and Fulton, the principal business street. The Atlantic street and Fulton may perhaps intersect, at a half and three-quarters of a mile, severally, each from the river. Between these are the loveliest streets for residences I know in the country. You see they must be airy, catching the breeze from off New York Bay without impediment from Jersey, and in summer, of course, the sea breeze from the broad ocean. It is regularly laid out, and built exclusively, so far as this work is completed, in a simple but elegant and expensive style for residences. Great neatness prevails, and an entire absence of that dashing slatternliness thought to characterize those who, in order to be thought rich, would show their leaky purses. The streets are uniformly set with trees, some of them fully grown, and shading the path entirely in their season; all thrifty, and promising to realize to the taste of those who set them, in return hereafter, a blessing to him that is ready to pluck with heat.

A fine beginning has been made in church architecture in Brooklyn. The Church of the Pilgrims is most noticeable, and looks, as you see its ominous uniform in crossing the Bay, as if it might have been brought from Death-haven on some special voyage of the May-flower itself. And why not, with the blessing of good St. Nicholas to uphold its beam? Its style of architecture is older, they say, than Gothic itself; and so, no doubt, it is more respectable.

spectable. It is a comely structure, and within its walls you find one of the most spacious rooms for Puritan worship—preaching chiefly—to be met with. A very highly finished Episcopal church is still in progress in the same neighborhood, built as a private adventure, and likely, I am told, to be profitable to the liberal projector. It is thought, sometimes, that people of this denomination have a special fancy for the material adornment and upbuilding of their branch of Zion. You will permit me to intimate to the other American branches, to beware that their brethren of this name, in a future day do not rise up against them, and show judgment against them: for there will be a day of earnest reckoning for those churches which neglect the improved taste and advancing civilization of their communities, which cannot be met by showing the rising flocks they have compassed sea and land to proselyte from barbarism. There is a growth here as important to be regarded as the field of death there.

It was from the trees of Brooklyn that I heard the first notes of spring's wild-birds for 1848; and truly, the rivalry between them and the services of the sanctuary was trying to me. Alone, one must be a stranger in the society even of Christians of the same temper with himself; but with the worshippers of the wood and forest the stranger is at home. His heart speaks spontaneously with the voice which unconsciously blesses God. The Hearer remembers the poor sparrow that worships without a creed, and the spectator involuntarily praises Him whose work is so lovely in the creature of his hand. Brooklyn is a church-going place, however, and I betook myself to the gallery of another congregational house to hear the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, whose lectures to young men will have made him known to many of your readers, and who is an object of interest to some of us, as a leading mind in the religious movement of the temperance cause. I found him a chip of the old block, with less of intellect, it may be, than his father, but not less of tact, nor less of fire. He is yet hardly looking, young, and has little respect for phrenology or gracefulness in his developments, but what he thinks tells, and he seems to have a life's good work in him.

Two fine days have succeeded the Sabbath, and as I continue my observations, here or elsewhere, during the summer, as I am doomed to be in motion, I will occasionally give you some report of them. Don't forget one, not least important to those who may come after me, the name and praise of the Croton Hotel. It is unsurpassed, I venture to say, in respect to its table, and the general comfort about the house. Had I a harem of wives, I would bring them to learn some of the nicer secrets of the pastry cook from the artist in this kitchen—singly, that my visits might be repeated, and the supervision, to be sure, more complete. Maine, if it comes so far, may be worthily refreshed here, and snuff no taint of the 'creature.' By the way, the progress of Coolidge's trial makes quite an item of news in the city papers. Believe me faithfully Yours, PINRO.

MR. HOXIE'S CORN.

MR. EDITOR.—At the request of you and others, I will give a few particulars concerning 'that corn.' Not expecting, however, to be called upon for a written statement, I may not be able to do it correctly, but I will give you all the particulars I can recollect. In the first place, I took my manure, in the Fall, one load at a time, and put it in the outer part of my hog pen, where the hogs could work it over; and then I took it out and put in another, and continued that till cold weather. In the Spring I shoveled it over before using it. I plowed my ground in the Spring the usual depth, and on ninety rods of ground I hauled five loads of this manure, put it in the hill, and then I planted the corn—always covering the manure before dropping the corn. I put a teaspoonful of plaster in each hill, but spread no manure at all on the ground. The hills were made three feet and eight inches apart; I hoed it, as usual, only twice, being very careful, the last time I went over it, to pull up all the suckers and leave but four stalks.

I planted this piece of Brighton Corn about eight days before I did my Eight-rod Corn. I harvested it all at a time, and I think that the Brighton Corn ripened as soon as the other kind. It may be four or five days later than some kinds of small corn, but in planting it a little earlier I gain about that time, if the land is dry. I harvested from ninety rods of ground, last Fall, seventy-five bushels of ears of good sound corn, with no extra pains; and I have had as good a crop of the same kind of corn before. My neighbors have raised the same kind of corn, and had a great yield of it. Some say that it will yield as much corn to a bushel of ears as any kind raised.

GAREN HOXIE.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS. On Thursday there was a debate in the United States Senate on the resolutions of sympathy with the French revolutionary movement, offered by Mr. Allen, of Ohio. Several gentlemen participated in the debate; some urging the importance of immediate action, and the expression of cordial sympathy with the French revolutionists; others maintaining that such an expression of feeling would be premature.—France had made two previous attempts to become a Republic and had failed both. It became us, therefore, to wait, and see the result at least of the meeting of the National Convention of France, which was to be convened on the 20th of April. The remarks of Mr. Calhoun, as given by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, deserve consideration. Mr. Calhoun said:—

'France had done much—overthrown an old and established monarchy and with great facility, and without any great degree of bloodshed. This was all calculated to excite our

wonder and our lively sympathy. But the time had not arrived for offering our congratulations. Much remained to be done. They had decreed a Republic, and it remained for them to establish one. If they should really form a Constitution which should guard against anarchy and secure liberty, they would then have achieved a great triumph for France, and for the whole world. But if she failed—what then? She would hardly go back to a monarchy, nor an aristocracy, nor to the dynasty of Napoleon. She might find herself, after being involved in war, in the embrace of a military despot. That would be no cause of congratulation to us.

He wished France was No man that breathed had a more profound love for constitutional liberty than himself. Great events were before us—the result of which no man can see. One thing we might say, with certainty, that whatever might be the result, it would depend solely on the fact, whether she can prevent war; and that depends upon two things, whether she can abstain from assailing her neighbors, and they be restrained from assailing her. He trusted that the people of Europe would give her a fair chance. If she succeed, thrones must melt away, and free institutions become the order of the day. But if France shall fail, it will do more to put down liberty, in any form, than anything that can happen. The first thing requisite to her success is, that all governments should be abstemious in expressing their sentiments. If we express our opinions, other governments will theirs, and thus the state of things that we deprecate will be hastened.'

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, whose death is announced, was the richest man in the United States. His property, which he has accumulated by a long life of penurious industry and untiring diligence is estimated at forty millions of dollars. For more than three score years and ten, he has assiduously toiled to heap up this vast pile of wealth—not a farthing of which can he take with him whither he has been called from his sordid labors. He was 85 years of age, and has been infirm for years in body, but he retained mental vigor enough to exhibit the ruling passion to the last. Mr. Astor was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, but came to this country when quite a young man.—Traveller.

The best, the finest, the most exhilarating and unique thing before the public now, is the 'Essence of Coffee,' now selling in bottles at the counter of Mr. Shurtliff, Boutelle Block. Go and look at it—taste it—buy it.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT THE SOUTH. One of our agents at Athens, Georgia, has sent us the following letter with permission to publish the same. TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Athens, August 24, 1846. Dear Sir.—Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, and tried very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief—I purchased about three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that disease. I feel now as if I had been cured, and I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgement dictates. WYNNHOLM, Wm. Dyer, Waterville, Wm. B. Snow and Co., Fairfield, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. (36 2c.)

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND. This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beaux. It is now about 15 months since the Mountain Compound was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to this country, which is rapidly becoming a favorite. It has already been introduced into the principal cities and towns, both in the N. England and western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and detaching the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from chemists, druggists and physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefited by the article. [Bost. Merc. Journal.]

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND. For the preservation and reproduction of the hair, no article is so efficacious and speedy; and especially for retaining a moisture in the hair for a greater length of time than any other can. Agent for Waterville, WM. DYER, Druggist. [36

MARKETS.

WATERVILLE PRICES.

Flour, bbl. \$7.75 a \$9.00; Corn, bush. 75 a .80; Rye \$1.17; Wheat, \$1.34; Oats, .37; Butter, lb. 14 a 16; Cheese, 8 a 10; Eggs, doz. 12 cts; Pork, round hog, 7 to 8.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, MAR. 30. At market, 395 Beef Cattle, about 1300 Sheep and 750 swine. Beef Cattle.—Extra quality, 7 00; first quality, 6 50 a 6 75; second 6 25 a 6 50. Working Oxen.—But few in market; prices from 70 to 110. Cows and Calves.—A good many in market. 20 to 35. Sheep.—Sales from 2 a 4 00. Swine.—Wholesale 5 for Sows, 6 1-2c for Barrows; Retail, 6 a 7 1-2.

BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, APR. 1. FLOUR.—The market continues steady through the week, with a fair demand for home use. Sales at 60c; common brands at 56 1/2; fancy 7 1/2; Ohio & Michigan at 6 1/2; Troy 6 1/2; round Ohio and St. Louis at 6 1/2 a 6 7/2; 1-2 per bbl, sh. 500 Southern, for export 6 1/2 a 6 3/4. GRAIN.—Corn continues gradually declining, and sales of Southern yellow flat, new, have been made at 53 a 56.

DEATHS.

In this village on Friday last, Mr. Eliza Maria Nason, wife of Mr. Rufus Nason, aged 38 yrs. and 10 months, died of a long illness. At Waterville, 27th ult., after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. Hannah C. wife of Mr. Peter Hutton and daughter of Mr. Philip Emerson of Skowhegan, aged 25 years.

Advertisements.

ALL PERSONS who have unsettled accounts with me must call and settle before the 25th of April next or their account will be left with an attorney for collection. HARRIET HUNTER. Clinton, March 29th 1848.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! The subscriber continues to manufacture, at his shop in Waterville, all kinds of Wood Seat Chairs, which he offers to the trade at prices as low as they can be procured, of equal quality, at any other place in Maine. He keeps a supply constantly on hand, and can answer all orders at short notice. He can offer good inducements to retailers in the adjoining towns to purchase of him. Shop on Temple-st., a few doors from Main-st.—near the Waterville Machine Shop. 37-April 5. JOSEPH BACHELDER.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a part or the whole of his FARM, lying in Fairfield, on the Waterville line, Norway, ridge road, road. It contains 100 acres of choice land—with good buildings, fruit and water. It is well adapted to grain or grass, and contains 30 to 40 tons of hay. The subscriber having no family, wishes to change his business, and is desirous of selling the whole of the subscriber on the farm. 37-April 5. W. F. FOOT.

APPRENTICE WANTED. In a Carriage Paint Shop, Good terms will be given to a good hand. A letter addressed to A. H. Waterville, will have prompt attention. 37-April 5.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Waterville, April 1, 1848. Barker Sarah. Lynde Dr. John. Bates Wm. W. Lowe G. H. Bickford Benj. Lane M. D. L. Blen Francis. Leavitt Mary. Burns Julia A. Mainard Mary. Burgess Orinda S. Moore Jason. Benson Elias. Morse Samuel. Butrick Aaron G. Marston Caroline M. Buck Thomas B. M'Keehn Miss C. L. Bates Abby L. Mitchell Joseph jr. Brimmer Emma I. Perry Daniel. Butland Chas. Phelan Wm. Bates Ellen A. Porter Charles. Burgess James. Pollard Roxanna. Bailey Kiah B. Penny Eunice. Clark J. B. Potter Dr. J. F. Chairman Miss B. E. Reed James S. Cole Samuel jr. Randle Smith. Carter Mrs Frances. Randall Wm. Chase Richard. Runnels Ann E. Cornish C. C. & Co. Rouke Wm. O. Crowell Bainbridge. Rameel Delia M. Decker Nicholas. Robinson Wm. G. Dennis Wm. S. Richardson Henry 2d. Dingley Sarah. Stacey Henrietta. Dorchester Mr. Smith Vesta B. Dow Geo. W. Stacey Samuel. Davies Chs S. Shackley Eben'r. Dinsmore John W. Sanborn Richard. Davis Elias. Shorey Reuben A. Frye W. G. Sawelle Ann M. Fairman C. Stacey Ezekiel P. Fish Abby B. Sturtevant Ann L. Gray Ellen (2) Simpson E. Goodridge Augustus. Smith Chas L. Garlin John. Smith James. Gilman Chas F. Stilson Nancy. Getchell Thos A. Spears Rebecca. Gage Joshua. Spring Abigail. Graves Sarah E. Tozer Olive. Gray Wm. Thompson Sidney. Hamlin Symantha. Tozer Angeline. Hopkinson Angeline. Thompson John. Healy John. Townshend J. H. Herrin Hugh. Traford Olive G. Hadden Caroline J. Weaver Edwin. Haloway Daniel. Wilder George. Hamel Germain Jos. Whitney G. W. Ingalls Samuel. White Warren. Ingalls Mrs. Sam'l. Wellington John. Lewis Wm. B. Witherspoon John A. Lander F. W. Williams O. H. Lewis Abby M.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. E. L. GETCHELL, P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS

For a Short Time. Prices cut down from 20 to 30 per cent. THE undersigned being anxious to clear up their business in this place, offer their large and desirable stock, consisting of every description of Dry Goods, Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, Feathers, Shoes, W. I. Goods, &c., at astonishingly low prices to cash purchasers. We invite particular attention to the prices of our large and small Choice Assortment of Prints, which we offer at the following low rates: 1000 yds desirable styles, at 10c, former price 12 1/2 to 20 cts. 500 yds. " " 8c, " 10 1/2 to 20 cts. Shawls, Dress-Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Velvets, Satins, White-Goods, &c. &c., at the same low prices. Purchasers who pay Cash for their Goods, will find this just the place to meet their expectations. G. S. C. DOW & CO. Waterville, Mar. 30.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED to hire, a two-story house, containing 7 or 8 rooms, pleasantly situated, within 3 or 4 minutes walk of the Post-office. Address E. A., at the Railroad Office.

HATS AND CAPS.

Spring Style for 1848. L. CROWELL has just received an assortment of Hats and Caps, which will be sold on reasonable terms.—also All kinds of School Books & Stationery; Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Feathers, & Looking Glasses. Waterville, Mar. 23, 1848. 36tf.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

I WOULD say to all who have an unsettled tax on real estate, resident or non-resident, situated in Clinton County, that the same is not paid by the 20th day of April next, the property will be advertised as the law requires, it being more than nine months from the date of said assessment. Z. HUNTLEY, 36 Col. and Treas'r.

NOTICE.

THE above goods will be sold at public auction, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Waterville, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. DOOLITTLE, Administrator.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of March A. D. 1848, within and for the County of Kennebec. ORDERED, That the Administrator on the estate of Orea Doolittle, late of Waterville, be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to make sale of the personal estate of said deceased, except that held in common with his late partner in trade, at public or private sale, as shall best promote the interest of all concerned, give notice thereof in the Eastern Mail, printed at Waterville, and by posting notices thereof in said Waterville seven days at least previous to said sale, and he is to account with the Judge of Probate for the proceeds thereof, and make return of this order with his doing thereon, into the Probate office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the day and year above written. D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of March A. D. 1848, within and for the County of Kennebec. CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah Barker late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having been presented for Probate.

Ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Eastern Mail printed at Waterville in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at said Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County on the last Monday of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

PRINTING OFFICE.

BOOK and FANCY JOB. CONTINUES TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, IN GOOD STYLE AND AT SHORT NOTICE. He keeps for sale most kinds of BLANKS in use in this vicinity. JOB and CARD PRINTING done in good shape and at low prices. Office in Fray's Building, three doors below Williams' Hotel, near the Post-office. Waterville, Nov. 1847. 16tf

JAPANESE AND FURNITURE VANDER, for sale by W. C. DOW & CO.

FITCH MUFFS. YOU can buy a first-class FITCH MUFF at Phillips' for eight dollars. Don't forget to call and examine.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE best assortment to be found in this town, for sale by W. C. DOW & Co.

HORSE BLANKETING, 9-4 wide, all wool, for sale by W. C. DOW & Co.

BUFFALO ROBES and COATS, cheap for cash, 23-Dec. 30. C. R. PHILLIPS'S.

GLOVES.

THE best assortment of GLOVES in Waterville, to be found at C. R. PHILLIPS'S.

AT J. R. ELDEN'S,

One Door North of Boutelle's Block—May be found one of the best assortments of

W. India Goods, Groceries, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

That can be found on the Kennebec River.

J. R. E. has the agency of the BUCKFIELD and CAMDEN POWER COMPANIES, and is prepared to sell at wholesale and retail. Waterville, Jan. 1, 1848. 24

WESTERN Extra & Clear PORK for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

CIRCULAR, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, for sale by W. C. DOW & CO.

CLEAR THE TRACK! ESTY & KIMBALL

Have just received at their NEW STAND, No. 4, Ticonoc Row, one of the

LARGEST and RICHEST STOCK of GOODS

Ever offered in the place, which they have purchased expressly for the times, and will sell at wholesale or retail, at a less price, for the same quality, than can be bought in town. They have a first rate selection of Foreign & Domestic, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Bolting Cloths, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Crockery and Glass ware, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

17-CASH PURCHASERS, and those whose credit is as good as cash, should not fail to give us a call before buying elsewhere, for we are determined that No. 4, Ticonoc, shall be known as the place where the

BEST BARGAINS

Can be obtained without bantering or trouble. Waterville, Sept. 1847.

SPERM, WHALE, and NEATS' FOOT OIL, for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

WILLIAM C. DOW & CO.

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

West India Goods and Groceries, FEATHERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, CROCKERY, AND

CHINA WARE.

Also,—Iron, Steel, Hard Ware, Circular and Mill Saws, Wrought and Cut Nails, Window Glass, Lined Oil, Dry and Ground Lead. Coach and Furniture Varnish, Japan, Paints, &c.; together with a Good assortment of

HEMP & MANILLA CORDAGE.

The above goods will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or produce, or on short and approved credit.

NEW FALL GOODS.

PARKER & PHILLIPS,

(At the Store recently occupied by W. H. Baker & Co.)

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have just received an extensive

STOCK of GOODS

adapted to the season, consisting in part of Silk and Cotton Warp Alpaca, Indianas, Tibets, Cashmeres, Delaines, Mohair, Oregon, Gala and Royal Plaids, Rob Roy, English and American Prints, Broadcloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths of all colors, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets of all colors and descriptions, Col'd Cambrics, Sheetings, Drillings, White and Col'd Flannels, Shawls of every description, Scotch and Russia Diapers and Crashes, Bookings, Tickings, &c. &c., also a choice assortment of

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

FEATHERS, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this town or on the Kennebec River, for cash or approved credit.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, MAIN ST. Waterville, Oct. 1847. 12 tf.

NEW STOVE STORE!

MAIN ST., WATERVILLE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by ARIZTOX & GUNAS, North side the Common, and East side of Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a General assortment of the most approved

Cooking Stoves

THAT CAN BE FOUND ON THE KENNEBEC.

To those wanting a Cook Stove, particular attention is invited to Smith's

PATENT TROJAN PIONEER,

MANUFACTURED BY LEWIS P. MEAD & CO., Augusta.

Where the unrivalled sale and high testimonials of its Cooking Qualities, render it the most popular and convenient Stove now in use.

This stove can in a few moments be so disconnected as to make TWO PERFECT STOVES, and the Oven part used for a Summer or Parlor Stove, taking less fuel, and performing the various Cooking purposes admirably.

Also, for Sale, a Good Assortment of PARLOR AIR-TIGHT STOVES, (Cast and Sheet Iron), Franklin, Box and Cylinder Stoves of Various Patterns, Fire Frames, Hollow and Britannia Ware Sheet Iron and Tin Ware.

Mr. E. DUNBAR is employed here, and will attend to all repairs, as usual.

SHEET IRON and TIN WORK DONE TO ORDER.

J. R. FOSTER. 94f.

Mr. J. R. FOSTER, Sir,—I have dealt somewhat extensively in Cooking Stoves, and have tried, as I suppose, the best and most convenient. But, after a trial of the TROJAN, I cheerfully recommend it to the public as the Best Cooking Stove now in use for all the different branches of Cookery. In fact, it exceeds any other with which I am acquainted. W. A. F. STEVENS.

Waterville, 20th Sept. 1847.

We, the undersigned, having used several different kinds of Cooking Stoves, have now in use Smith's Patent Trojan Pioneer. We recommend it to the public as the Best and most Convenient Cooking Stove now in use. It being complete in all its arrangements, it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Respectfully yours, CLARK STANLEY, J. H. WERNER, & COMPANY.

Waterville, Sept. 23, 1847.

AGRICULTURE.

May has not learned the golden rule
To which the gospel leads,
Till sowing to plough-shares have been turned,
And sowing to plough-shares have been turned.

GUANO TO CORN IN THE HILL.—"How much Guano will it take to manure an acre of corn in the hill?"

We answer that 50 lbs. will be enough, and that it should be mixed with 8 loads of mould from the woods or the same quantity of rotten manure, and 1 bushel of plaster to each acre. These should be thoroughly mixed together—the quantity named will give a pint to each hill of corn, which we consider will be sufficient to start the corn plants at the onset, and ensure their rapid and luxuriant growth until the roots shall have got down to the manure which may have been ploughed in. We would not apply Guano alone in the hill, as the ammonia already formed, is in too concentrated a state to be allowed to come into immediate contact with the seed while in a state of germination. By incorporating it with the mould and plaster, we render the Guano harmless, prevent the escape of its most active and valuable principle, convert what would otherwise be an evil, into a positive benefit, prolong the period of its action, and besides which, add two other ingredients to the soil, which, of themselves, are invaluable as food, and as the provider of food, to the corn plants.

If the land may not have been manured broadcast, it will require double the quantity of mould, or rotted dung and guano, but the same quantity of plaster will answer, even in that event.

We would remark here, that we feel it due to the cause of good husbandry to state it to our opinion, that nothing but necessity can justify any farmer in relying upon manuring in the hill for the improvement of his land, as nothing short of broadcast manuring can effect that object—and we will further state that no system of improvement can be considered good, which does not embrace rotation of crops, liming, clover and plaster. Manuring, in the hill may, and no doubt will ensure a single good crop, but it is too partial in the distribution of the fertilizer to effect general benefit.

FRUIT TREES.—Be careful, in planting, to give the trees a fair chance for life and health, by digging the holes in which they are set wide and large, so that they may be surrounded by loose earth, that can be easily penetrated by the tender fibres of the roots, which are to convey nourishment for their sustenance and growth. A tree properly planted will grow as much in five years as one carelessly and badly set in, will in ten; and often the chance of survivorship is dependant on this slight circumstance. An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom; this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms or the eggs of insects. The soap becoming dissolved by rains, depends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

PREPARATION OF MANURES.—As soon as the frost is fairly out, the winter heaps at the barn should be overhauled and thrown up light as possible. As the object now is to create heat in the heaps, no peat or loam should be mixed with that which comes from neat cattle, for no time is to be lost in preparing such manure for planting.

It should be thrown up so light that the air may partially penetrate the heaps. If the cattle are permitted to run over them and beat them down close, the over hauling will be of little service.

The manure from the horses and the hogs may be mixed with that from neat cattle, and fermentation will take place all the sooner for mixing. Yet when you have heaps of peat or other matter that is not easily rotted, you may want all the horses manure to decompose it and make it ready for the middle of May.

That portion of the winter manure which is not to be used till August, should not be stirred at present. The cattle may tread it down as hard as they please and it will keep in a better state for summer use than if it should be permitted to lie more light. Even our warmest horse stable manure may be kept green and unfermented thro' the summer when it has been kept trod down.—[Ploverman.]

LIME! LIME! The best potatoes we have seen of the crop of 1847, were raised on soil 'manured' with lime, house ashes, and gypsum. These articles were mixed before being applied to the soil, in the proportion one third each. Not a single potato was injured by the root, though in contiguous fields the crop was nearly destroyed. Wherever this compound has been used the present season, the potatoes are sound and healthy; where it has not been used—so far as our information extends, they have been more or less injured by the plague.

We trust our farming friends will give the above ingredients a fair trial the ensuing season; it will cost but little, and may be the means of effecting great good. Let every one try it.—[Hallowell Gazette.]

SAVE THE BEST SEED FOR PLANTING.—A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle, (English) gives some facts which should induce farmers and others who preserve seeds, to be careful in regard to sowing the different kinds of seed which are produced. He says that he began his experiments with long pod beans. He carefully selected the finest and fullest pods for seed, taking none with fewer than five beans in each pod; these he saved for seed. The following year there were many six seeded pods, and some with seven. He remarks, "Following up the same plan, I find this season many more six and seven seeded pods and some with eight! There are still a few plants that have five seeded pods, and it is worthy of remark that the plants have seldom a six seeded pod upon them, but all five; on the contrary, a six seeded plant generally has nearly all the pods bearing six beans or more."

The above hints are valuable, and if followed out in the selection of seeds from other plants, although the saving may be small, the accumulated results throughout a large field will be immense.

Cows.—The following is good advice. The point in which farmers are most in fault is, that they overstock their farms—only half feed their animals, let skeleton cow-frames drag themselves over the premises and complain because these dry bones do not give milk abundantly. Whenever cows are kept for the dairy, it is possible and proper, it is a duty, to keep them well. This can be done. If you cannot keep four well, try two; two well kept will give more income than four half starved ones. The goodness of the cow is determined partly by its native properties—but the food also has much, and very much, to do in making her good otherwise. Keep no more than you can feed well—very well.—[The Friend.]

WATERVILLE LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 28th, under the charge of Mr. JAMES M. FAIRBANK, Principal. Mrs. Susan L. Phillips, Teacher in Music. Such assistance as the interests of the School may demand, will be provided.

Tuition—in Languages \$5.00
Higher Eng. Branches 4.00
Common Eng. 3.00
Board as usual. ALPHUS LYONS, Secretary.

PAINTS & OILS, of all kinds, for sale by W. C. DOW & CO.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

WHO are in want of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers, walk straight to

A. CHICK & CO'S, where they will find Ladies' Gaiter Boots; price from \$1.25 to \$2.00; Ladies' shoes, from 50 cts. to \$1.50; Polkas, from \$1.25 to \$1.75; Rubbers, from 30 cents to \$1; Misses' shoes and rubbers, of all kinds, and prices to suit the shoes; Children's shoes and rubbers. Gent's Winter water proof sewed Calf Boots; Do, pegged—from \$4 to \$7; French Calf Dress Boots from \$5 to \$6.50; Gent's Thick Boots from \$2.50 to \$3; Pegged Calf Boots from \$2.50 to \$4; Gent's rubbers from \$1.25 to \$1.50; And all other kinds of things usually found at boot and shoe stores; such as, Lasts, Tools of all kinds, Bindings, Thread, Kid Lining, &c. &c. A BOY—16 or 17 years old can find a place to learn the Boot and shoe trade, by applying soon. Gent's Boots and shoes and Gaiters made to order; also Ladies' Boots, shoes, &c. REPAIRING done at short notice. Nov. 24, 1847. 1847

Dentistry.

DR. D. BURBANK, SURGEON DENTIST, AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH, Rooms in Hanson's Building, Cor. Main and Elm sts. WATERVILLE, MAINE.

Stoves, Stoves!

HENRY NOURSE & CO. HAVE on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, consisting in part of Sizer's Air-tight, Wagner's Air-tight, Troy Improved Air-tight, The justly celebrated Stewart's Improved Air-tight, Troy-Victory, Troy Parlor, Hathaway Improved, Bowditch's Revolving Flue, and the KENNEBEC, a new and much approved Cooking-Stove. ALSO, A full assortment of PARLOR STOVES, Common Sheet Iron, Air-tight, Office, Box, and other Stoves, all of which will be sold at reduced prices, which can not fail to satisfy purchasers. WATERVILLE.

N. R. BOUTELLE, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. WATERVILLE, ME. THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TOBACCO AND SEGARS To be found in Waterville, for sale by W. L. SMITH.

GLASS. WINDOW CLASS, an extra article, for sale by W. C. DOW & CO.

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HOUSE FOR SALE. A TWO-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated on Elm Street, formerly owned by the late Isaac Dodge, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Nott. The house and outbuildings are in good repair. Inquiries can be made of Mrs. Winslow, or G. D. Dodge, Hamilton Falls, N. H. Nov. 1847. 17

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WHITE LEAD, GROUND & Dry, for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

PAINTS & GLASS for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

PAINTS of all kinds for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

STEEL BEADS & BAG CLASPS. Just received at Shurtlett's Bookstore. No. 1. Boutelle Block. Mar. 22d, 1848.

MONEY WANTED! RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS!

E. L. SMITH, At his Old Stand—No. 1 Ticonic Row, Wishing to turn his present stock of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, into Cash, between this and the first of May, offers to purchasers, at wholesale or retail, until that time, better bargains than they can obtain at any other place in Waterville.

People wishing to buy Goods in his line, will find it for their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not mistake the No. 1 Ticonic Row. Waterville, March 1, 1848. 32

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE. EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT. Published by White Potter & Wright, 15 State st., Boston.

TERMS—DAILY ONE CENT, each number. For any sum forwarded to the publishers free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted. WEEKLY—Two dollars in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars, three copies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of newspaper typography. It is independent of all parties, or opinions, expressing freely the views of its editor, and of each correspondent as he thinks proper to admit on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, absence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of temperance men from taxes to repair the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and kindly toil in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intelligible style.

CONSUMPTION CURED! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balm of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchanan of London, England, upwards of seven years in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate supervision of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balm, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the most Perverse Cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balm has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack medicine, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchanan's Hungarian Balm of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, pitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE. Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and Cases, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., Sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled success of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which will be severely punished.

AGENTS—Waterville, C. R. PHILLIPS; Norridgewock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens, A. C. Case; Andover, Rodney Collins; Farmington, J. W. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd; and by the dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England. 1-17

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DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, & WILD CHERRY PHYSICAL BITTERS.

AT FIFTY CTS. PER BOTTLE. SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters, are now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrophulous, Mercurial and Gouty Disorders, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaints, Constiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Swelling of the joints, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the face or body, Cancerous Sores, King's Evil, chronic Catarrh, Langour, Debility, Headache, Dysuria, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here used is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind in use. It is a highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

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