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Ephraim Maxham

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The Eastern Mail.

BY EPH. MAXHAM.

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

TERMS, \$2.00; \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1848.

NO. 41.

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.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

All our readers are more or less familiar with the bloody scenes of the French Revolution, and doubtless will be interested in the following sketch from that awful drama:

"On the 12th of January, the Convention proceeded to vote what the punishment should be, death or banishment. Every member advanced singly to the tribune, and openly gave his vote. For forty hours the voting continued, during which time the galleries were crowded, the bar of the assembly besieged with deputations, and the Jacobin club maintaining the excitement by continued inflammatory harangues. As each of the more celebrated deputies proceeded to give his vote, the interest was absorbing; but when Orleans (Louis Philippe's father), tottered to the appointed place, with his face pale as death, a silence perfectly awful pervaded the hall—'Exclusively governed by duty,' said the unhappy man, 'and convinced that all those who have resisted the sovereignty of the people deserve death, my vote is death.' Another breathless silence succeeded the conclusion of the voting.

"Citizens," at length said Verginard, the President, "I announce the result of the vote—there are 721 votes; a majority of 26 have declared for death. In the name of the Convention, I declare that the punishment of Louis Capet is death." Paralyzed at the very unexpected division, which had been occasioned by the succession of their own party, the Girondists made but one more struggle, and that was for a delay in the execution of the sentence. The vote had made their opponents too strong for them, and their last proposition was negatived by two thirds of the deputies. Fully prepared for his fate, the King received the result of the vote with unshaken firmness. "For two hours," said he, "I have been revolving in my memory whether, during my whole reign, I have voluntarily given any cause of complaint to my subjects; with perfect sincerity I can declare, when about to appear before the throne of God, that I deserve no reproach at their hands, and that I have never formed a wish but for their happiness."

On the 20th of January, Santarre, with a deputation of the municipals, read the sentence to Louis. He received it with the same firmness as before, and asked a respite of three days, to prepare for death, the solace of an interview with his family, and the consolations of a priest. The convention would not accede to the request for a respite; the hour of ten on the following morning was irrevocably fixed for the execution; the other demands they granted. From that time the King seemed resigned and tranquil. "Did they suppose I could be base enough to kill myself?" said Louis, when they removed the knives at dinner; "I am innocent, and can die without apprehension." At half-past eight in the evening, the Queen and her children entered the King's apartment. The scene that ensued during the last two hours of their united lives, beggars all description. At ten the King rose, the parents blessed their poor son, and sought to separate for the night—

"I will see you to-morrow in the morning at eight o'clock," said the King, as his children clung around him, with tears and shrieks; "Why not seven?" exclaimed they all. "Well then at seven—at seven—adieu."

So mournful was the accent with which Louis uttered the words, that the children redoubled their lamentations; and the Princess Royal fell fainting at her father's feet. With one tender embrace to each beloved one, the King rose himself from his agonized family. The rest of the evening was devoted to his confessor, the Abbe Edgeworth, that heroic priest who dared to afford the last office of religion to his king. At midnight the king retired to bed, and slept peacefully until five—At that hour he rose, gave his last instructions to his faithful valet, Clary, entrusted him with his last words to his wife and children, and the few relics he had to distribute among them. He wished to cut off his hair with his own hands, and thus escape the degradation of that operation on that scaffold; but the guards refused his request. They feared he would use the scissors for his own destruction, for they could not believe that the mild and meek-minded King could dare to die on the scaffold.

Louis then received the sacrament, at a small altar prepared in his chamber, and heard the last service for the dead, while the noise of the people thronging the streets, and the rolling of the drums, announced the preparations for the execution. At nine, Santarre came to the Temple. "You come to see me," said the king. One minute and I am ready."

As he said this he entered his little chamber, and brought out his last will, which he asked Santarre to take: the creature refused, and the King deposited it in the hands of one of the municipals who had accompanied him. For two hours the long procession was dragging its way through the streets of Paris, where hemmed and hedged in with an imposing military force, that rendered every attempt at a rescue fruitless. At last the carriage stopped at a spot near the centre of the Place Louis XV, between the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees.

"The place was lined with cannon, and the crowd reached as far as the eye could see on every side. 'This is the place, is it not?' whispered Louis to his confessor, and then with an air of the most perfect self-possession, descended from the carriage and undressed himself without the aid of his executioners. The man approached to pinion his arms. A momentary anger seized him as he exclaimed, 'No, I will not submit to that.' The executioners called for aid, and were about to use force.

"Submit to this outrage," said Edgeworth, "as the last resemblance to that Saviour who is about to reward your sufferings."

Louis yielded and walked composedly to the foot of the scaffold. As the King mounted the

steps, he received the benedictions of his confessor: "Son of Saint Louis ascend to Heaven." Advancing to the edge of the scaffold, the King silenced the drummers that were placed to prevent his words being heard, and spoke these last sentences to the people.

"I die innocent of all that is laid to my charge: I pardon the authors of my death, and pray God that my blood may never rest on France."

He would have said more, but as his next words, "and you unhappy people," were uttered, Santarre forced the drums to beat and down his voice. In a moment the executioners seized on their victim, he was forced under the axe, then came the clank of the falling iron, and the deed was finished.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

AN ODD AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, April 10, 1848.

A trial is now progressing in the Superior Court of this city, which is not only remarkably novel, but which, from the astounding developments it is making, has elicited lively interest in all circles. It is a suit brought against Mr. Paschal B. Smith, by his wife Harriet, on the plea that the mind of her husband is so completely under the control of a certain delusion, that he is incapable of taking care of his property: therefore, that guardians should be appointed to take care of it for him. In the course of the examination of witnesses, in this case, the following facts have been brought out.

About two years and a half since, Paschal B. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Stratton & Co. merchants of your city, moved from New York to the West, and purchased a beautiful residence in Mount Auburn, about one mile from this city. It appears that he brought with him, or then had in his possession, between \$80,000 and \$100,000, which, when he retired from business, he had determined, as he expresses it, "should be expended for God and Humanity." Some time previous to his removal, a movement had been made in our city, at the head of which was a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, to establish a community called the "True Brotherhood," of which the Herald of Truth is now the organ. It was not long before Mr. Smith fell in with the doctrines promulgated by this "Brotherhood," and became a leading member. They pretended that through an "oracle," who was put into the mesmeric state, they could hold communion with the Spiritual world. In this "Oracle," Mr. Smith had the fullest confidence, and felt himself bound to receive the messages he delivered as Divine commands, telegraphed in this manner to him from the Eternal Throne. One of the "oracles" is a young man of questionable character, by the name of Mahan, who was formerly a barber on a steamboat commanded by Capt. Ross, which ran between this city and New Orleans. It appears that a joint stock company had been organized by the "Brotherhood," for the prosecution of certain speculations, which required funds, and with but one exception, Mr. Smith being the only wealthy man among them, heavy drafts were made upon his purse, all of which, on account of his confidence in the "oracle," who, while in the mesmeric state, made known the sums necessary, he felt obliged to meet. At one time \$500, at another \$300, at another \$100, at another \$1,500, and at one time \$15,000, were given over, until it appears that \$46,000 of Mr. Smith's money have been used up, and he has not to it even a claim upon the property purporting to belong to the Brotherhood.

The "oracle," Mahan, with several accomplices, has lived for some time past in the grandest style in one of Mr. Smith's houses, and has figured as quite a dashing fellow, at Mr. Smith's expense. The house is furnished in the most extravagant style, and the gentleman keeps his fast horses and fine carriages, and has his table furnished with silver plate, as though he had an income of thousands. In fact, according to Mr. Smith's admission, it does seem that, in order to keep him with them, they have been obliged to give him about \$2,000 a year. Many individuals remonstrated with Mr. Smith, and expressed astonishment that, while he lived so economically himself, he should be keeping up this young man in idleness, dissipation and extravagance. He remarked that "These were mere foibles in which the young man had to be indulged; that God had chosen him as a medium of communication with this world, and they must give him these things in order that they might reap the benefit of his peculiar connections; that he was confident Mahan transmitted intelligence from heaven, and that if he could have it no other way, he was willing to pay \$100 a day for it."

Mrs. Smith for some time has been endeavoring to break the spell which bound her husband, and lead him to see the base delusion under which he was laboring. He is of a mighty nervous temperament, and his health being indifferent, this preyed upon his mind in such a way, that, by the influence of those who are duping him, he has been brought to believe his wife hostile to him; and at one time, so deeply influenced was he with this notion, that he left his home and took up his residence with Mahan, determined not to return. It was not long, however, before he was induced to go back. Again his wife remonstrated with him, presented the case to some friends, and persuaded them to intercede with Mr. Smith. Nothing could be accomplished—the hostility appeared to him growing stronger, and under the "oracle" influence, he advertised his property for sale, and made arrangements with an auctioneer to dispose of his household furniture. The first intelligence his wife had of this was when the auctioneer came to look at and estimate the furniture, before having it removed to his sale-rooms. The friends then thought some steps should be taken to arrest the progress of these things, and the suit of which I have spoken was instituted. This is but a meagre sketch of the trickery developed during the course of this trial. It is not yet concluded, but the impression prevails generally that the Court will regard Mr. Smith as a monomaniac, and take such measures as will prevent the "brotherhood" from longer making a dupe of him. Engaged in this association are but few men of character, and the community has never had confidence in it. This suit, it is thought, will put a quietus upon its operations. Of the result I will advise you.

Yours respectfully,
E. MAXHAM.

"La Voix des Femmes" is one of the hundred new journals published in Paris since the

revolution. It is popular, the *Voix of woman* being, of course, heard all over the capital. We see in it that one of the rules of the Ladies' Club—the ladies who conduct the paper—is, "That no lady shall speak longer than a quarter of an hour." There are some elderly women in the House of Commons who might follow this excellent example. A quarter of an hour only! Was there ever such self-denial?—*Punch*.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BY PROFESSOR MAPES.

Probably every one knows what is meant by a cycloid. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel, travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a cycloid. Now, there is no figure in which a body can move with so much velocity and speed, not even a straight line. Mathematicians discovered this many years ago, but Nature's God taught it to the eagle before Mathematics were invented; and when the eagle pounces on its prey, he describes the figure of the cycloid.

A globe placed in water or in air, in moving, meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance. And then there is a form called the *solid of the least resistance*, which mathematicians studied for many years to discover; and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out" the fish with just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror, on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and we are thus enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a different distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But, as birds have no spectacles, Providence has given them a method for supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, or making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye to see at a great distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this, they have a film or coating which can suddenly be thrown over the eye to protect it; because of the velocity at which they fly, and the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of a horse. The horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating, in the horse's eye, is called the *haw*, or third eyelid, and if you watch closely, you may see it descend and return with velocity. It clears away the dust and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off, and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know that if you take a pound of iron and make it into a rod a foot long, what weight it will support. But, if it be a hollow rod, it will support a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with such velocity; but they must also be light in order to fly easily in the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now a bird has such an air bag. When he wishes to descend, he compresses it, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it and floats with ease. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water till they find their proper temperature.

If they wish to rise, they increase it; if they wish to sink, they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish in sinking makes too strong an effort to compress his air bag, and bursts it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish have no air bag, and so they are never found swimming on the surface, but must always be caught on the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied to everything. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. The forms of cylinders leave large spaces between them. Mathematicians labored for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found that it was a six-sided figure. And also that three planes ending in a point formed the strongest roof or floor. The honey bee discovered the same thing a good while ago. Honey combs is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three plane surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube filled with fluid be emptied of its air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the small honey-suckle, and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at the bottom, he thrusts in his body, and shuts up the flower, and then exhales the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or a ceiling. Their feet are made so as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

HOW TO FIND TIME: A professional gentleman, of rare attainments, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling a great variety of learning, much scientific research, and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady how he found time for all he did. He replied, "There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you; and that is always to do small things, such as writing a letter, copying out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, &c., in small portions of time; and to

reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair. Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little jobs, and think, because you despatch a great many, that you have well bestowed your time; leave small affairs for odd half hours, and use your uninterrupted morning for something that cannot be done in half hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends; but all my letters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am."—*Young Ladies' Friend*.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

A correspondent of the Christian Mirror gives the following account of the manufacture of tumblers:

As the manufacture of pressed glass tumblers may not have been witnessed by many of your readers, I will describe it in a few words. In the first place, they have a brass mould, consisting of a solid mass, about as large over as a half-peck measure, containing a hollow in it exactly in the form of the tumbler to be made, with a follower of brass of the same form, but so much smaller as to fit the inside of the tumbler. When the two parts of the mould are put together, the space between them is the exact thickness of the vessel required.

In the process of manufacturing, three men and two boys are required. The first thing done is for one of the men to dip an iron rod in the melted glass and move it about until he has a sufficient quantity of the fluid mass on the end of his rod; he then holds it over the hollow of the mould, and with a pair of shears cuts off what he judges to be just enough to constitute the tumbler. Instantly the other man brings down the follower with lever power, and the melted glass is so compressed as to fill the cavity of the mould. He then turns his mould bottom up, with a little blow, and the tumbler drops red hot upon the stone table. One of the boys, with an iron having a little melted glass upon its end, presses it on the bottom of the tumbler, and it slightly adheres. He then holds it in the mouth of a glowing furnace, turning it rapidly, till it is almost in a melted state, when the third man takes it, and whirling the rod and tumbler on a sort of arm of a chair, he holds a smooth iron tool against the edge of the tumbler till all the roughness is removed from its edges, when a boy takes the rod from him, and by a slight stroke on the end of it, drops the tumbler and places it in a hot oven to cool gradually. These five hands will make a beautiful tumbler in forty seconds, or about one hundred in an hour.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL. All silk materials now assume a lighter tint, announcing the approach of Spring, and suitable either for day or candle light; many are of green glazes and broche in a paler shade, light-blue plaids on narrow grounds; checks of gossamer color on grey lace, with white shaded taffetas figured in sprays and large checks in cerise and blue on a deep blue ground; each material has its peculiar style of lace; application for tulle; Angletier on satin; Alencon on velvet; and for negligee Valenciennes and Mechlin.

In ball dresses three and even four skirts are worn of tulle or crape, and of taffetas d'Irlande, pink, blue, or white, and flounces entirely covering the skirt; the corsages continue pointed; the new peleries, for evening wear, are with long narrow ends, edged with lace, put on a little full; these ends are intended to go round the waist and tie behind in the style of the Antoinettes; there is another style of canezons, forming demi berthe, termed a la Roland, which is made of point lace, embroidered muslin, or lace laid on. The round crowns, termed jockeys, are fashionable for bonnets, and the newest form is rather more open, and much ornamented with flowers; the caps are termed Dolores, and other boineuses, are amongst the novelties of the moment. Satin bonnets are sometimes ornamented by a scarf of black lace, placed two or three times round the ends, falling at the side of the crown demi rondes.

The caps worn, both in evening and negligee, are pretty; the form is round, small and flat, the ornaments varying according to fancy. Many small coiffures are made of half-circles of Brussels lace; the Valliere is composed of lappets of lace falling at the back of the head without concealing the hair. Pretty evening caps are made of pink crape, covered with lace, having a rose and a small foliage in front; pretty negligee caps are made of tulle, edged with lace, and trimmed with narrow pink and black velvet ribbon; pretty little turbans are made of laime, crape lisse, velours epingle, and damas, embroidered in silver and gold; they are placed very far back on the head, leaving the ears uncovered.—*London and Paris Ladies Magazine of Fashion*.

THE LATEST DECREE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—"Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!!!" In the name of the republic, the Provisional Government decrees as follows: 1. That every citizen shall possess an income of 50,000 francs, no more and no less. 2. That every citizen shall be exempt from indigence and cold in the head. 3. That no citizen shall cook his dinner, or brush his boots, but that a paternal government shall do both for him. 4. That all classes shall be equal in weight and height, as well as political privileges. 5. That all citizens, being workmen, shall be paid by the piece, and upon the principle that he who does least shall receive most. 6. That any citizen who has a good coat to his back is a tyrant and an oppressor, and ought to lose it. 7. That Citizen Dumass having made great sums of money by writing novels, and the same being an infringement of liberty and equality, that all citizens be empowered henceforth to write as good novels as Citizen Dumass. 8. That Citizen Lamaitre, Victor Hugo, and Horace Vernet, having acquired great fame respectively by their acting, dramatic writing, and painting, and that the same being an infringement of the rights of man, which are naturally and eternally equal, that all citizens be empowered to act as well, write as well, and paint as well, respectively, as Citizen Lamaitre, Victor Hugo, and Horace Vernet. 9. That, in order to carry out the whole-some principles broached in the circular of Citizen Carrot, no citizen shall be eligible for a seat in the National Convention who can spell his own name. 10. That every loaf shall be as big as two loaves. 11. That any man under the republic shall be as good as any three men under the monarchy. 12. That the fu-

ture shall be, in France, one long unclouded holiday. Signed by the members of the Provisional Government. Hotel de Ville.—*The Man in the Moon*.

SANTA ANNA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The N. O. Picayune of the 15th, contains a translation of Santa Anna's Farewell Address to the Mexicans, written at Tehuacan, March 24, 1848.

He commences by saying that as he is indebted to the Mexican Republic for a thousand spontaneous acts of honor, he feels bound to give her satisfaction at the most disastrous moment she has ever experienced. When fatality or fortune ordained that the United States should cross the Rio Bravo, he was at Havana, enfeebled by a fresh breaking out of his wound. He could then have assumed the power, and managed the public affairs, had not the Americans demanded his first attention. He therefore immediately set about organizing an army to repel them, instead of attending to his own aggrandizement, as was charged upon him by his enemies. On account of the confusion occasioned by three internal revolutions, the main elements of resistance were wanting, but those urged him to rush to battle with the strength he could command, while at the same time he was obliged to combat civil discord and calumny at home.

After recounting the difficulties he was obliged to overcome, and the privations his army suffered for want of adequate support, he says, "Let it be known, to the glory and honor of the national army, that to its constancy and fortitude was it owing that I could combat the invader in his own entrenchments at Buena Vista, and that, notwithstanding the suffering of the desert, and the epidemic which afflicted them afterwards, it traversed the Republic, and presented a serene front to the enemy at Cerro Gordo."

"The first scenes of the war, during the months of February and April, have been recorded in official documents, and by them the nation has been informed that I have shunned no sacrifice nor hardship to crown her with the laurels of victory."

The following is his description of the operations at Cerro Gordo:

I had just taken possession of the executive power, when the loss of our first fortresses, Vera Cruz and Ulloa, opened toward the east the doors of the Republic to the invader. I immediately took the road to oppose his advance, although no preparations had been made. In eight days, without workmen or sufficient utensils, I half fortified the position of Cerro Gordo, and with a handful of maimed and invalid soldiers, with some rusties, badly armed and forced from their farms, I made head against 14,000 veterans, flushed with victory. On this occasion, as in former ones, I resolved to fight, as our duty was to combat, not to conquer.

He gives a long account of his subsequent career, which we have not room to publish, and thus concludes:

The state to which matters have arrived, renders my person no longer of any use to my country. A peace to be forever executed has been granted, and two-thirds of the national territory have been sold for a dish of lentils. A shameful and absurd armistice has been sanctioned to consummate the iniquity. What recourse, therefore, remains, citizens, for him who only returned to his country to satisfy the public wishes and to fight in support of the noble cause against the foreign enemy? What is he to do who is pursued in every direction? Retire to a distant land to bewail the immense misfortunes of the Republic, since political passions and paltry interests have succeeded in exalting themselves over the holy cause of the country.

In the exile to which I condemn myself, the grief which will weigh on my spirits will receive some mitigation from the gratifying idea that I have preferred my personal ruin, the loss of wealth and of power, to bending my knee before the enemies of Mexico to obtain by treaty a peace which destroys the elements of her wealth and nationality. My garments pierced by the balls of the enemy—the thousands of Mexicans who fell in my presence and under my orders—the blood of the invaders and their corpses which remained piled in heaps on the fields of battle, will be so many titles of glory for my country and for my children.

A WIFE AND HUSBAND FORCIBLY "DIVORCED."—On Monday morning, as the person whose duty it is to sweep out the cars at the depot, opened one which came up with the preceding train, but which was not required by the diminished number of passengers who went to Buffalo, he was much surprised to find a woman, safely locked up. It seems she, in company with her husband, were on their way west, in the night train; and when the cars reached Rochester she was in such a profound sleep that all the noise and tumult did not wake her. The husband, on the principle of "every man for himself," went on his way to Buffalo. The car in which the woman was seated was run on to another track, and by the time she awoke, and was released, her husband was in Buffalo.—*Rochester Ad.*

ELOQUENCE.—The present is the age of long speeches. It would not be easy to quote an instance of a long speech having ever produced any thing beyond a momentary effect, whereas to a few striking and laconic sentences, easy to be remembered and repeated, it is known that we may ascribe some of the most important events in the history of nations.—Perhaps the first French revolution was accelerated by the farewell speech of an American General made to a French party immediately before their return to Europe. "Frenchmen, we thank you for your gallant assistance. You have served a seven years' apprenticeship to the cause of liberty. Go home and set up for yourselves."

Mr. Cluette, the author of an ingenious work on Physiognomy, was remarkable for his lively turn of mind and easy temper. The evening before his death, his physician, an intimate friend, Dr. Frost, of Hadleigh, feeling his pulse with much gravity, and observing that it beat more even than upon his last visit: "My dear friend," said he, "if you don't already know, or have not a technical expression for it, I will tell you what it beats—it beats the dead march."

Some time ago, an old lady, who was remarkable for her careless writing, wrote to a bookseller for a copy of a pamphlet entitled

"No. 90." In this instance she made the figure 9 resemble the letter g, and the consequence was most ludicrous. The bookseller wrote back, that he had sought everywhere, but was unable to find a pamphlet with "No go" for its title.

Chateaufort, keeper of the seals of Louis XIII, when a boy of only nine years, was asked many questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the prelate said, "I will give you an orange if you will tell me where God is." "My lord," replied the boy, "I will give you two oranges if you will tell me where he is not."

IRELAND. The following is a specimen of some of the language used by the Dublin Nation, the organ of the "Young Ireland."

"Ireland's opportunity, thank God!—and France, has come at last! Its challenge rings in our ears like a call to battle, and warns our blood like wine. It demands of us what mission we have to entrust to its ministry, so often and so fervently evoked. We must unite, we must act, we must leap all barriers, but those which are divine; if needs be, we must die rather than let this providential hour pass over us unliberated. Do not fear (continues he) that France is exhausted. Event will lead on event, as hour ushers in hour. See how they have followed each other already; within a week the minister's resignation, the King's flight, and the republic's birth. No republic can stand in France which is not aggressive. Neither can France take place in Europe without England. The first gun that England fires will be the sunset gun of her dominion in Ireland. The consideration is not now of when, but of how, Irish independence is to be won. The time is at hand; it comes with the deep sounding a sea filling its channel. Are the people ready! They must—they must be ready. Now or never!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXCITING DEBATE!

The late fracas among the slaves at Washington led to a most interesting debate in Congress. We have room only for a synopsis:

In the Senate, the subject came up on a bill introduced by Mr. Hale, of N. H., relating to unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia—making any city or town within the district liable for injuries to property by such assemblage. Mr. Hale moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that Congress presented a singular spectacle—sending votes of congratulation to the people of France, on their deliverance from thralldom, while the supremacy of mob law and the destruction of the freedom of the press were threatened in the capital of the Union. Upon which Mr. Bagby of Alabama rose and gave notice, that when the bill should be reported by that committee, he would propose to amend it by a section providing a penalty for the crime of kidnapping. Mr. B. said the Senator from N. H. adverted to the rejoicings for the events in progress in France, and thence inferred that the slaves of this country might be permitted to cut the throats of their masters. Mr. Hale remarked in reply, that he had purposely abstained from alluding to slavery, because he wanted to present to the consideration of the Senate the simple question of the integrity of the law.

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, said, there could be no mistake as to the object of the bill. He was amazed that even the Senator from New Hampshire, should introduce such a bill without including in it the enactment of the severest penalty against the atrocious act which had occasioned it. There was but one question which could destroy this Union; and that was the slave question. If the agitation were allowed to proceed to a certain point, it would be beyond the power of man to prevent the result. That we were approaching that crisis, was proved by the fact that "such a bill, upon such an occurrence, should be brought in to prevent the just indignation of our people from wreaking their vengeance upon the atrocious perpetrators of these crimes or those who contribute to them, without a denunciation of the cause that excited that indignation." If the North continued to disregard the provisions of the Constitution which were in favor of the South, he gave notice that the South would disregard those which were in favor of the North.

If the vessels of the North could not visit Southern ports without committing such piratical acts, wholesale robberies, the South would not permit them to enter her ports at all.—That would make up the issue at once. He hoped the bill would be rejected at once.

Mr. Westcott of Florida coincided with Mr. Calhoun. He characterized the mob at the office of the Era, as an assemblage of peaceable citizens, met to request the editor to remove his incendiary publication from the District.—Mr. Davis of Miss. (late officer in the Mexican war) said the South would not any longer be insulted by the agitation of the slavery contest. It was not debatable ground; it was ground on which the people of the Union might shed blood. If it was pressed any further, and the Senate was to be made the theatre of the contest, "let it come—the sooner the better."—Mr. Foote of Mississippi referred to the declaration of Mr. Van Buren, in his inaugural speech, that although Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he conceived that it could not be done without an unpardonable breach of faith towards the slave States. This declaration gave temporary quiet to the South; and until recently he (Mr. Foote) had thought there were few men of standing who would, even if they entertained a different opinion from Mr. Van Buren, undertake to express it in Congress.—But he now saw that individuals—he could not call them gentlemen—pretending to be champions of freedom, were determined, in a covert and insidious manner, to accomplish the abolition of slavery in the District. The movement to legislate directly or indirectly on the subject, he pronounced a nefarious attempt to commit grand larceny upon slaveowners. He had been informed upon evidence on which he relied, that this very movement out of which the bill originated, had been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high station. It was even rumored, and believed by many—he was sorry for the honor of this body to say so—that a Senator of the United States was concerned in the movement. The bill introduced by Mr. Hale was obviously intended to cover and protect negro-stealing. It was a bill for the encouragement and impunity of robbery.

That was its true character, whatever opinion the gentleman's own self-sufficiency might induce him to entertain of his own conduct on the occasion, he (Mr. Foote) only told him now the judgement which every honest man would pass upon it. If the object of the Senator was as described, and as was apparent on the face of the bill, he was as guilty as if he had committed highway robbery. The Senator from South Carolina had asserted with great truth, that the time had come when the South should not only let her voice be heard, but disclose to all her enemies that she not only knows her rights, but "knowing, dare maintain them"—maintain them by all constitutional means—by all legal expedients—if necessary by bloodshed. The Senator from New Hampshire was evidently attempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and was filled with the spirit of insurrection and incendiaryism. He might bring about a result which would end in the spilling of human blood. Let him come forward boldly, and take the proper responsibility. Let him say, "Now I am ready to do battle in behalf of the liberties of my friends the blacks, the slaves of the District of Columbia." Let him buckle on his armor—let him unsheath his sword, and at once commence the contest, and no doubt he would have a fair opportunity of shedding his blood in this holy cause on the sacred soil of the District of Columbia. If he is really in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientious man, to pursue this course, which cannot be persevered in without those awful scenes of bloodshed and desolation long anticipated by good men in every part of this Republic. If he really wished glory, and to be regarded as a great liberator of the blacks—if he wished to be particularly distinguished in the cause of emancipation—let him visit the good State of Mississippi, and no doubt he would be received with such shouts of joy as have rarely marked the reception of any individual in this day and generation. "I invite him there," said Mr. Foote, "and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation."

Mr. Hale, in reply to the insinuation of Mr. Foote, denied that he had in any way or manner assisted in the late abduction of slaves, or that he had by counsel, advice, silence or speech, any knowledge or suspicion of what was doing, until he heard of it as other Senators had heard of it. Further, he had never counselled, advised, or aided in any way, and with his present impressions, he never should counsel, advise, or aid in any way, any encroachment upon the Constitution in any of its provisions or compromises. If the Constitution were not broad enough for the protection that he claimed, he would go without it. In return for the hospitable invitation which the Senator from Mississippi had given him to visit Mississippi, he would only express the desire that that gentleman would penetrate into some of the dark corners of New Hampshire. If he did, he would find that the people in that benighted region would be very happy to listen to his arguments and engage in an intellectual conflict with him in which the truth might be elicited. As to the bill which had enlisted such a torrent of invective, Mr. Hale said it had not been manufactured by a "fanatical abolitionist"; it was copied, almost word for word, from a law on the statute book, which has been in operation for years, in the neighboring State of Maryland. It had no allusion, directly or indirectly, to the subject of slavery.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, asked if the Senator from New Hampshire would vote for a bill inflicting punishment on persons inveigling slaves from the District of Columbia. Mr. Hale answered that he would not, because he did not believe that slavery should exist there. Mr. Calhoun, in his seat, said, "He wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the District." Mr. Hale said he desired no war upon the institution of slavery in the sense in which the Senator understood the term. He would never be a party to any encroachments upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law—not at all. He wished a war but a war of reason—of persuasion—of argument, a war that should look to convincing the understanding, subduing the affections and moving the sympathies of the heart. That is the only war in which he would engage. Mr. Calhoun said he would just as soon argue with a mauler from Bedlam as with the Senator from New Hampshire on this subject. A man who said that the people of the District have no right in their slaves—and it was no robbery to take their property from them—was not to be entitled to be regarded as in possession of his reason.

Mr. Foote made some further remarks as to the manner in which Mr. Hale would be regarded as an incendiary, and as such guilty of an attempt to involve the South in bloodshed; and if the arm of the law happened to be too short, or the spirit of the law too slumberous, summary punishment would be inflicted upon him. He (Mr. Foote) had never deplored the death of such victims, and never should. Such officious intermeddling deserved its fate. No good man who was not a fanatic, as the Senator from New Hampshire was apprehended to be, could have any sympathy for those who lawlessly interfered with the rights of others. The Senator from New Hampshire, however, would never be a victim; he was one of those glib declaimers—a windy speaker—here Mr. Crittenden of Ky., called Mr. Foote to order. Mr. Foote said he was aware of being out of order; but such a scene had never occurred in the Senate—such a deadly assault on the rights of the country. Mr. Foote proceeded to say, that the people of the North had no right to meddle with the subject of slavery; and that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, then not in his seat, maintained the doctrine that Congress had no jurisdiction whatever over the subject, and that any attempt directly or indirectly to effect or encourage abolition by congressional legislation, was at war with the constitution. The object of the bill introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire evidently was to secure captains of vessels and others engaged in any attempts to steal slaves of the District. He hoped the sensibilities of the country would be aroused, that the Senator, although his sensibilities were not very approachable, would be made to feel ashamed of his conduct.

Mr. Mangum of N. C. thought there was no need of so much excitement and alarm. He was sure there was no intention in the sound portion of the community, to invade the rights of the South. Nothing had afforded him more satisfaction during the present session, than to hear, from some of the ablest and most distinguished men, the declaration that whilst they were opposed to the extension of the area of slavery, they were not disposed to trample upon the compromise of the constitution. He should vote against the reception of the bill, because he thought the occasion selected for its introduction was a very unhappy one. He and the people of the State from which he came, were accustomed to look to the silent operation of the law for the protection of all their rights. They knew

nothing of mob law or lynch law. He had never seen any thing in North Carolina approximating to a spirit of popular tumult.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois thought the bill a harmless thing; but that being brought forward under present circumstances, it had created a good deal of excitement. The Senator from New Hampshire had achieved a great triumph; he had done much to accomplish his object. He was the only man who had a national nomination for the Presidency; and by the aid of the Senators from S. C. and Miss. that day, he had more than doubled his vote at the Presidential election. If the Senators from the South had gone into caucus to devise the best means to manufacture abolitionism and abolition votes in the North, they would have fallen upon, precisely the same kind of procedure which they had that day adopted. A few such exciting scenes had sent the Senator there. He could not, with his principles, have represented a free State but for the aid of Southern speeches. It was the speeches of Southern men, breathing a fanaticism as wild and as reckless as that of the Senator from N. H. which created abolitionism in the North. The remark which had been made by Mr. Foote, respecting Mr. Hale's visit to Mississippi, was worth ten thousand votes to that gentleman. He (Mr. D.) was confident the Senator from N. H. would not allow him to retract the remarks for ten thousand votes. Mr. Foote said, if the remarks would give the Senator all the abolition votes, he was fairly entitled to them. He had seen in Mississippi insurrection exhibiting its fiery front, and he would regard himself as a traitor to the best sentiments of the human heart, if he did not speak out the language of manly denunciation. He repeated, that any man who dared to utter such sentiments as those of the Senator from N. H., and attempted to act them out anywhere in the sunny South, would meet death upon the scaffold, and deserve it. Mr. Douglass said he must again congratulate the Senator of N. H. upon the accession of five thousand votes.

Mr. Johnson of Md. then gave notice that should the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to introduce his bill, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the "Bill relating to riots and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby, instructed to amend the said bill by inserting a section in the same for the effectual protection, by penal provisions or otherwise, of this District, and other citizens of the United States, in the undisturbed possession and ownership of their property in slaves in such District.

The Senate adjourned without taking any vote.

We have condensed the debate more than we intended. Mr. Hale seems to have stood pretty much alone, but he sustained himself with a coolness and dignity that must convince his opponents that he is not to be frightened from his position.



WATERVILLE, MAY 4.

It is quite time, if there be any sense of justice, or of its administration, in our State, that it should be exercised. Since the conviction of that awfully depraved and remorseless man, Coolidge, a loose morality and looser judgment repeatedly have attempted to make a colorable variation of an undeniable, complete, horrible fact. That unfortunate young man, Edward Mathews, on the evening of the thirtieth of September last, was inveigled into a room by Coolidge, who then and there took his life. The heartless physician paused not to select a stranger for his victim—he sought him for whom he had often professed more than common friendship; and when he found that unhappy and confiding youth in the possession of that money which seemed necessary for the immediate calls of depravity of another kind, even then about to surrender him from society, he hesitated not to add murder to the other contemplated crime, and thus "at one fell swoop" Mathews and he fell together. Compared with the fate to which Coolidge rightfully, and by the most sacred laws of society, is entitled, Mathews's fall were the choice of any man. It is for this martyr that we should breathe our sympathy—for the torn bosoms of his desolate family—for his widowed mother—and for society losing an active and warm-hearted citizen just entering at the threshold of manhood. If any feelings must animate the breast of man with respect to the cold-blooded, Iago-like, plotting and murder-contemplating Coolidge, they should be utter horror and prayerful regret that a wise Providence should permit such a scourge and monster in the human form to wear the semblance of His image—pity for the unhappy father cursed by such a hideous offspring—pity for his connections generally—and hope that the enormity of the "murderer's" guilt may eventually lead to remorse, confession and penitence—these only, in the nature of things, being the evidences which society demands as proofs of sincerity. Till then, rhodomontades upon faith, morality, or affection, must seem to all judges of human nature as indications of hypocrisy, dangerous even in a cell, and having still more dangerous influences on society. Society has its teachers in the press, in the pulpit. It needs not a convicted malefactor to awake its energies or defend its character. It is kindly disposed to permit the prisoner in his cell to be free from all the demands and influence which it requires of its own members; and here we come to the point which the recent communications of Coolidge to the press have suggested, and we call upon the Executive of this State to interfere and with its rightful power to do what the law contemplates, at least to cut the murderer off from all society and fellowship with man, by giving suitable instructions to the Warden of the Penitentiary Prison, to permit no further license. Society has little need of murderers for authors and public instructors—and it is not to be expected that it can be improved much, or even

in the elements of the mother tongue, by one who murders sentiment and the Queen's English with quite as much sang froid as he has his fellowman. For our own part, we confess ourselves not inclined to extend the liberty of the Confederacy to those who by their own stupid acts have deprived themselves of it. Coolidge is dead in the eye of the law—and we are not of the number of those who would recall him into existence. His fate was sealed with his sentence; and if mercy be interposed in his behalf, it should be to spare his relatives the sense of shame which his itching desire for notoriety, if unrestrained, must bring upon them through his pen. The inordinate vanity of the man, in the outset of his career, was the cause of much of his moral turpitude. This led him to act as though it were "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven"—this made him plunge headlong to destruction—and at last he was to go abroad in search of foreign subjects! Murder was to supply the means—and so far as human probability may be calculated upon, the first blow at life was not to have been the last. Are we then to misplace our sympathy in this matter? What is society to gain by it? If society were ever so untrue to its own interest as to even suggest the possibility of pardon for such a monster, it would be well at once, by statute, to place murder on a par with burglary, for then there would be some hope, after losing a few citizens, that the culprit might be confined for life!

A correspondent of the *Belfast Republican* suggests that Coolidge has been the victim of a conspiracy. What monstrous absurdity! He conspired with Satan against his own life or liberty, and this is the only conspiracy of which this community are aware. They cannot blink their eyes to that fact. It stared them in the face from the first, and the man in Waterville is unknown to us who holds any other opinion than that Thomson holds the murderer of Edward Mathews.

We shall not pause to notice the surmises which have escaped the pens of several 'ready writers.' In some quarters it has been a prevalent pastime to represent the young men of Waterville as not only a little wild—but as partakers in scenes of gambling and debauchery. We hurl back the charge—and till our neighbors can give some evidence beyond assertion, we shall content our sight, with respect to gambling, to houses out of this town, where the practice is a daily business, and where to "scratch and enter" is to see and be assured. We believe that no charge of this character against Waterville can be sustained; and if we have among our young men any such fools, who, when they visit neighboring towns, suppose they can make anything more than "excitement" out of gaming, even if they should make a business of it, all that we shall say at present is, that we regret that we have such fools, and will merely admonish each that "a fool and his money are soon parted." This is as far as we shall deal with conjecture—while we are proud to claim for our young men generally, more than ordinary intelligence (well witnessed by the testimony at the late trial) a fair share of good practical morality for our town, many public societies of improving influence to the mental and moral man, and public spirit to engage in and carry on any good work that may seem to promise well for the community. At times, a few may surrender their judgment to a mere bias or caprice—but seldom do these forget that they may be gentlemen as easily as malcontents, and adopt a course indicating that they wish to represent themselves among the latter. In Waterville, 'mind' is eminently the standard of the man; and our collegiate and academical institutions are continually aiding in the dissemination of useful intelligence, good morals, and good manners. On the whole, we have every reason to applaud the character of the young men and society generally in Waterville—and, at the least, we shall express on all suitable occasions our ample detestation of such a character as Coolidge—however our neighbors may deal with mawkish sympathy in his behalf, for the destruction of morality, for the subversion of law and order, and the insecurity of property and life.

The editor of the *Cold Water Fountain* expresses the opinion that Dr. Coolidge was not "fool" enough to call for help, as testified by Mr. Flint. Who was the most foolish, brother Fountain, Dr. Coolidge when he planned and executed the murder, or Dr. Coolidge when he called for help, after ascertaining that he could not secrete the body without it? Is it not as easy to conclude he would act foolishly, with the weight of the awful crime upon his mind, as that he would act foolishly before?

LABORERS ON THE RAILROAD.—It is gratifying to hear so good a report of the sobriety, industry and temperance of the laborers on various sections of the Railroad in the vicinity of West Waterville. We are told that cases of drunkenness and quarrelling are very rare; and that the Irishmen, in particular, set an example that would profit the same number of our own people in the same circumstances. Good luck to them, so long as this is the case. Pat has a heart as big as an ox, and wants nothing but fair play to make him a jewel of a fellow. The time is coming when he will have a country of his own to return to, and we hope he will carry back a good name and a "pocket full of rocks."

PAINTFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Battles, an Irishman, was suddenly killed on Garrety's section of the A. & K. Railroad, on Friday morning last. He was engaged under a high bank, when the earth suddenly caved down upon him just as he had started to leave the spot. He was taken up in a very few minutes, but was entirely dead. He was from the north of Ireland, where he has a father and mother. He is represented as a very amiable young man, exemplary in his habits, and devotedly pious. His remains were taken to Augusta by his associates, on Saturday, to be buried in

ground consecrated by the rites of his religion.

MAY-DAY AND THE FAIR. What a metamorphosis!—where is Ovid? Miss May has become a beauty again—a perfect belle. Who has forgotten her last year's cold and ugly face, her languid eye and drooping locks, as she entered with halting step and snivelling tears, without a flower in her hair or a sprig in her hand. She looked older than her grey-beard father; and her wrinkled and scowling brow was not colder than the greeting she met. Even her old lovers turned away, and thought she would never look sweetly again.

"Frowning, freezing, changing May!
Thou art everything inhuman!
Go—we beg thee go and stay;
Mind us not so oft of woman."

Foolish old bard! a bachelor no doubt, who sinned through ignorance. When he repeated he doubtless lulled his 'responsibilities' with

Smiling, loving, constant May!
With perfectness passing human.
Come—we beg thee come and stay;
Thou so 'mindest us of woman."

Constancy is never appreciated till fickleness points at her beauties. So May would become insipid if always robed in flowers and smiles. This year she has put them all on, to come to the Fair. Very nice preparations had been made for her reception by a committee of ladies of taste in such matters, who commended themselves to the highest commendation through the chaste and beautiful decorations of the hall, the rich and fanciful display of the tables, and the rare delicacy of the refreshments. The distinguished guests were all smiles and blushes and buds and flowers, and the ladies and gentlemen present responded in the thousand 'winking ways' that politeness, generosity and kindness always dictate. The whole affair is said to have been delightful to all who participated in its festivities. The distinguished guest made her final courtesy to the Fair on Tuesday evening, and was cordially pressed to "call again." After her departure it was found she had left with the committee certain notes, in which she expressed great satisfaction with her visit.

CIVIL LIBERTY.

The Irishman who knocked down the custom-house officer for meddling with his trunk, is very likely one of the free citizens of our national Capital, judging from late proceedings there. Great fears are expressed in certain quarters that France will fail in her efforts to establish civil liberty, through a mistaken idea of what constitutes liberty. Perhaps it is for her special enlightenment that a series of illustrations is now acting at Washington. France needs to be told that "all men are born free and equal." For this purpose an assembly of freedmen convenes to resolve that this is a fixed fact. But while we are telling it to the Provisional Government of France, the great truth is overheard by a portion of our own citizens, who proceed to make the matter a little plainer by practice. Poor dupes! they are brought home in chains. Does France get the idea yet? Probably not—and the assembly proceeds to indoctrinate. France struck for freedom of the press—it is the "one idea" of this free government, and France must catch hold of it by the right end. Let her listen and learn that a free press is the mouthpiece of the multitude. If the mouthpiece open for another word, it must be choked with brickbats!—Vide the National Era. Has La Belle France got her lesson? Does she know what her 'Egalite' means when applied to the colored man? or her 'Liberte' when it refers to the press? If not, let her learn what it means here—for what other nation has given a definition? "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet."

The shrewd and veracious correspondent of the *New York Mirror*, "F. M. Pinto," gives the following ironical account of his interview with the members of the French Provisional Government, at the Hotel de Ville:

"We hurried off to the Hotel de Ville, and there we found Louis Blanc, De Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and the rest of them in great commotion, writing out a constitution, and every now and then shouting *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*."

"This, of course, was nuts to me. Directly they heard there was an American in the room, they all came and embraced me, and I returned the warmth of their embraces. Well, says I, my friends, let me see your new constitution. They told me that they had taken our own glorious constitution for a model, only substituting for 'all men are born free and equal,' Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Peter Parley and I took off our hats and gave three cheers, and then we all embraced again. But conceive my disgust on discovering that these fellows were a parcel of fanatics and radicals, who had no more idea of our glorious institutions than a Hottentot. They have gone and liberated all their slaves, and abolished all property qualifications for voters. The truth is, they are entirely ignorant of republican democracy, and the whole revolution is a mere humbug. I told them that they had made a woful mistake in setting their slaves free, and if they thought I and my countrymen were going to fraternize with a parcel of black fellows, they would find themselves mistaken."

"Mais, Monsieur," said Lamartine, "how could we have the face to write *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*, on the flag of our Republic, while we kept a part of our people in bondage?"

"How could you? why how could the U. States?"

"This completely silenced these abolition fanatics, for Lamartine merely shrugged his shoulders; Ledru Rollin winked at Louis Blanc, as much as to say, 'there he has got him.' There are yet a few, even here, who are not politically indoctrinated in regard to the freedom of the press. They would have it utter truths not yet received by 'the party'—or condemn wrongs of which 'our candidate' is guilty—

were held responsible to God for his political acts!

See the fanatical ideas of the National Era. When his press was attacked by a mob, its editor spurned their dictation as fatally as though there were no wisdom in a "multitude of counsel." He unblushingly said to them,

"We understand this outrage. It is aimed at the Freedom of the Press. We own and edit a paper which is as free as the winds of heaven. It bows neither to slavery nor to the mob. We stand upon our rights as a man, and as an American citizen, and will use these rights in speaking and writing freely upon any subject we please, despite all threats or violence. It is a damning disgrace, that at the very moment we are rejoicing with the people of France at their triumph over a despot who undertook to enslave the press, an attempt should be made to strike down the freedom of the press in the Capital City of this Republic, in sight of the National Legislature."

"We yield to no violence. We appeal to the good sense of this community, ay, and as we said, the sober second thought of the infuriated persons who, in a paroxysm of blind excitement, assailed our press. It cannot be that in the nineteenth century, in the face of a world struggling for free thought, free speech, free action, and looking up to this Republic for example and encouragement, a free Press should be put down by violence in the capital city of this Republic."

The times are sadly out of joint—as much so now as in Shakespeare's day. Freedom has yet to be defined, even in this free land; and some who now live will continue to live long enough to know whether it is limited by geographical lines, or affected by the size of the lips or the curl of the hair. Even so let it be.

MORALS OF WATERVILLE.

We made an oversight when we promised our readers that they should know what reply the Banner made to Dr. Coolidge. But this is only the Banner's fault, as it is also his bad luck; for how could we suppose he would impose a task involving us in such an act of cruelty? So we offer him the only apology we can—our readers have our word, and we indict the injury because our veracity must not be put where he suffers his to remain.

THE JOURNAL'S NEW CORRESPONDENT.—Our neighbor, the Kennebec Journal, has a new correspondent, and from a new place: it is no less a personage than the famous or rather infamous Dr. Coolidge, writing to that paper from the State Prison in Thomaston.

We notice, too, that he corresponds for other papers—for the Thomaston Recorder, the Prisoner's Friend, in Boston, as well as for the Kennebec Journal. Is he under pay for these services? We doubt very much the policy of allowing convicts to appear in the newspapers, to create a public sympathy in their behalf and thus defeat the ends of justice. He sent us a letter the first week after he reached his cell, we suppose he expected us to publish it—but we did not think we should be in the way of our duty to do so. Perhaps this disappointed him; for his last, long letter to the Journal is a sort of review of our "Prison Scene," in which he would like to be understood as contradicting us in many points therein stated, but each of which he virtually admits to be true, before he gets through. We wrote that article, not indeed in the form in which our conversation with him took place, for that was dialogic; but in such a form as would be more descriptive; and what we said was true. We can have no controversy on a point of veracity with a convicted murderer. The Journal's apprehensions, therefore, that the publication of Coolidge's letter might lead to a controversy, are groundless.—The Doctor had better keep to his cell at present and not set up as editor-general for half the newspapers of New England.

Was it before or since the Banner compelled the Doctor to be the subject of six columns of "dialogic" details—in which an effort is made to transfer his guilt from where "the ends of justice" have placed it, to the bad moral atmosphere of Waterville, and the associates he there betrayed—that he began to "doubt the policy of allowing convicts to appear in the newspapers?" Does justice claim anything in this case for the prisoner, as well as for the injured public?—or shall he rest under the imputation of falsehood, when "in the mouth of two or three witnesses," whose names he offers, the question could be settled? There are those in Waterville who would be glad to know whether the malicious and ungentlemanly thrusts at the morals of our village were made by an imported malefactor, or by him who judged them of sufficient importance to be thrown before the public. Is it less dignified to "hold controversy" with a convicted murderer, than to be made the medium of retailing his scandal? We should judge not; and if nothing more is due to the slandered, they should at least be allowed to inquire "whence came the ungrateful blow." This question is not answered till the Doctor's self-imposed insanity is credited. When the public shall do this, the veracity of the Banner and the morals of Waterville may be acquitted together. Till then, let them both suffer together.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

"CULTIVATION OF THE MIND."

In looking over one of the numbers of the "Mail," a few days since, my eye happened to fall upon a short paragraph under the above title; and I was forcibly reminded of the little attention there is paid to this great and important duty. I say duty, because it is a duty to cultivate and improve the only essential and lasting part of our being; that part which an all-wise Creator has ordained for a higher and nobler purpose than the mere gratification of our physical wants. The human mind is capable of extending itself far and wide; and of contemplating the richness and beauty of the magnificent works of the Creator: it is capable of soaring far above the grovelling things of earth, and of exploring the brightness of those regions which are destined for its future home.

It matters not what the composition of the mind is, of how many ingredients it is made up, nor in what part of our physical organization it is to be found its location; whether it is the Soul of man, as was believed by the ancient Physiologists, and has its seat in a particular portion of the brain, or whether it is a certain something which pervades every fibre of our organism, and is transmitted from one part of the system to another, along the nervous branches, without our being able to trace its unseen path, or yet whether it is the "six medicatrix natura," or the article life, are all alike unimportant to us; it is enough for us to know that we are endowed with so noble an organ as the mind, and that although it is unseen to us yet it is capable of improvement far beyond our present feeble conception. It has been compared to a large and extensive field, which if left uncultivated will become overgrown with weeds and shrubbery. And well may it be; for it truly is a field upon which, when cultivated, grow fruits of the most delicious sweetness, and flowers bloom of the richest hue. A well arranged and highly cultivated mind is a field from which a truly virtuous and well educated person may reap the richest harvest that this world affords. But if the mind is left to itself, and the vicious propensities of our nature are only cultivated, who can tell in what degradation, vice and crime even, an individual is capable of plunging himself.

The direct tendency of the natural propensities, or rather the inclination there is to gratify every physical want, if indulged, is to lead us to the commission of crimes from which the cultivated mind would shrink with horror; nor can we perceive, even when in the most degraded situation we are capable of occupying, the summit from which we have descended, nor how far beneath what God designed, has fallen that life-giving part, the mind; for that field which should be adorned by the richest attainments of the human intellect, has by neglect become so choked and overgrown by the weeds of immorality and vice, that although we were in the very midst, yet we could not see beyond the circumscribed area of our ignorant self.

But the cause of this unfruitfulness cannot be found to exist in the mind itself, nor in him who has so richly endowed us with both mind and abundant means for its cultivation; but it must be sought in ourselves—in that part of our constitution which is denominated the propensities, in contradistinction to another, or other portions, which are called the sentiments, or intellectual faculties.

Then if we are harboring within us, and have received from our Creator these two distinct and separate germs, whose diverging rays point, the one to honor, and the other to dishonor, and the cultivation of which will impel us, the one to happiness and fame, and the other to dissipation, degradation and misery in this world only; and if we do not choose to avail ourselves of the means, placed within our reach by a bountiful Sovereign, to adorn and decorate the mind with the richest of human attainments, by plucking the weeds of ignorance and stupidity, and erecting therein a monument of knowledge to the memory of moral culture, then are we culpable indeed. P. D.

New Sharon, April 22d, 1848.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

MR. EDITOR:—There are more or less people in almost every neighborhood, who cannot be content to mind their own business. "There is neighbor Grandy's little girl sick with the influenza, and they have not had the Doctor to her but ten times for a fortnight; I guess they will let her lay there and die. And there is neighbor Cordova—I think he will work his boys to death, and he is so cruel as to compel his daughters to get up in the morning before breakfast; only yesterday morning I saw one of his girls going to milk the cows, while the boys were off mowing. Horrid! I guess he will let his boys and girls grow up in ignorance, for he don't send them to school but six months in a year; and there is his Julia and Sarah are twelve years old, and have not been to the academy yet, and have studied neither French, German, nor Italian. Shocking!"

"Only last week, one of Squire Comley's daughters was over to farmer Banker's, and was very much shocked—indeed, she came near fainting—to see his girls dressed in home-made woolen dresses and checked aprons, with stout calf-skin shoes on; one was making a hasty pudding for supper, another washing some dirty clothes, another spinning, and the fourth weaving. It is true that their father and mother are almost worn out with hard labor and support their family with difficulty, but by laboring a little harder they could hire a drudge, or servant girl, and send their daughters to a fashionable boarding school. It is true they are excellent English scholars, and well qualified for teachers in that department, but that is of but little consequence—compared with a fashionable education, which would enable them to draw, paint, play upon the piano, and talk French, Spanish, Italian and German, &c. They are very handsome girls, and it is a burning shame that they should ruin themselves for life by following such a mean and vulgar occupation. Poor girls, I pity them; they have worked so long, drudging about the house, that their prospect for marrying in high life is gone. If they ever marry they must have some sun-burnt, hard-handed, rusty-looking farmer, and live in the country. I have, while riding out for pleasure, often seen farmers laboring in the hot sun, with the sweat running down their sun-burnt faces, and have thought they must be perfectly miserable. I pity the farmer; his lot is a hard one; he is looked down upon by all classes of men—by the mechanics, even. Now, father, I am thankful that our standing in society is different. Mother has told me that you was brought up on a farm, and worked at the farming business until after you were married, but by selling your farm and becoming a merchant—opening a retail liquor store, and getting rich by the sale of whiskey, New England rum, &c.—you have placed yourself and family in the highest rank in society, and our acquaintance is now courted by ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and their families, who all belong to the upper ten thousand, and may be styled gentlemen and ladies, or the upper crust of so-

ciety. I heard, yesterday, that Susan Bunker was published to E. B. Watts, a whole-souled, industrious and temperate young man, but, alas! he is a farmer; while your only daughter, as you already know, father, is engaged to a very wealthy gentleman—a wholesale liquor dealer. I heard, a few days since, that he has been known to drink a little too much, and gamble a little for amusement, but I don't believe a word of it."

A FARMER.

Waterville, May 1, 1848.

THIRCE-WEEKLY AGE.—The Age will issue a thrice-weekly paper during the session of the Legislature, as usual. No other thrice-weekly will be printed at Augusta the ensuing session.

SUMMARY.

The Boston Traveller of Friday evening says:—"At about nine o'clock last night, at No. 10 Butolph st., a Frenchman Dutée, shot his paramour named Ellen Oakes, through the neck with a double-barrelled pistol, the second barrel of which he discharged into his own body. Dutée wished Oakes to marry him, but she was unwilling. Dutée bought the pistol and ostentatiously stated his intention of using it a day or two previous to the deed, but it was thought to be only an idle threat. The Oakes girl has been in the House of Correction. It is doubtful if either of them recover."

FATAL ACCIDENT. As the cars were returning from Boston to Medford, at the 5 1-2 o'clock train, on Friday evening, 28th ult., the body of Capt. James B. Gregg was most unhappily lodged upon the track, as is supposed through the influence of an intoxicating draft, or from an apoplectic fit, to which he had been subject, and was almost instantly crushed to death, the entire train having passed over him. The unfortunate victim who has thus been swept away to an untimely grave, was destined by a well endowed mind, to have fulfilled a higher purpose of life. His inebriating habits were rapid in their course, as he had until a recent period, received much of public confidence and trust, and was often placed in responsible stations. We look with horror at the termination of a life thus ended; but stop not to reflect who it is that maketh us to differ.—*Traveller.*

ARREST OF AN ARMED ROBBER. At an early hour yesterday morning, says the Boston Traveller of Monday, Mr. William Longhrey, of the Cambridge Night Watch, fell in with two men carrying baskets of provisions. They gave no satisfactory answer as to where they obtained the provisions, but said they lived in Spring street, Cambridgeport. The watchman determined to accompany them to their alleged home, but as they neared the place, the two persons dropped their baskets and attempted to make off. The watchman endeavored to detain them, when one of them drew a revolver and snapped it three times at the watchman, without, however, causing an explosion. The watchman then drew a revolver, when he snapped five times without its going off. He then started in pursuit, came up with one of them, knocked him down, and with assistance took him into custody, and committed him to jail. The other man escaped. It was ascertained that the two men had broken into the provision store of J. & J. W. Lane, corner of Broadway and Norfolk streets, where they stole the baskets and contents found upon them.

In the common pleas at Haverhill, N. H. Enos G. Dudley, the elder indicted for the murder of his wife in Grafton, pleaded not guilty; he will be tried in October. Elijah Whittier, Jr., of Orange, who beat his little daughter's brains out against the door, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and then moved for leave to plead not guilty.—Richard Henry, of Grafton, was arraigned for intent to ravish; Patrick Murray and Austin Gibbins, for intent to kill in Lebanon; James Beckman was sent to the state prison for seven years, for burglary in Littleton; and five persons were fined roundly on indictments for selling liquor.

BODY DISCOVERED. The body of Captain Elijah Crockett, who has been missing from Thomaston, since the 27th of January, has been found in a pasture about a mile from that village, where he is supposed to have fallen and perished from exposure.

MYSTERIOUS. Five dead bodies have been picked up in this city and vicinity within a week, viz.:—Mrs. Bullard, Joshua Marshall, a man unknown, (near the Lowell Railroad) James Murray, (near the State Prison), and Adams, the volunteer, in Charlestown. In no case has the certain cause of death been ascertained. In addition, the bodies of several infants have either been buried surreptitiously or found floating in the water. These are melancholy comments on the morals of our city, and the fact that they produce no little effect on the public mind, is the most alarming circumstance.—*Boston Trav.*

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Miss Bridget Morgan, daughter of Mr. Morris Morgan, living in William street, in this city, came to her death in a most shocking manner. She was crossing from Kirk street to Merrimack street with a companion, when a horse, with the forewheels of a buggy attached, belonging to Albert Wheeler, running at full speed up Merrimack street from Belvidere, came in contact with her, catching her between the wheel and the shaft, and entangling her dress with the step; in this manner she was dragged for a considerable distance, her head striking the pavement, and the horse going at full speed. The horse ran into Pearl & Huntress's stable, near the 2d Universalist church, having dropped the unfortunate girl just before he arrived there. Her head was shockingly bruised and disfigured, and she lived but a very few moments after she was taken up.

Miss Morgan was an excellent and intelligent girl, about 21 years of age. She had been at work on the Hamilton Corporation, and had left the mill only a short time before the fatal accident occurred.—*Lowell Courier.*

CHILD RESCUED BY A DOG.—On Monday William Sheldon, son of Mr. Samuel D. Sheldon of this city, aged about three years, fell from the wharf near the Steam Saw Mill into the Little River. Mr. Sheldon's dog, a large bull-terrier, plunged into the water, took the boy by the arm and drawing him above the wharf brought him in safety upon the bank.—Two men who came to the rescue of the child arrived just in time to find themselves anticipated by the noble and sagacious animal.—*Hartford Courant.*

A bill for admitting Wisconsin into the Union as a State, is now pending in Congress.

SHIP TIMBER AND LUMBER.—The opening of railroads into the upper part of New Hampshire is changing the mode by which ship timber and lumber are transported to the sea board, and is doubtless the means whereby the productions of some forests, that but for railroads would never or with great difficulty reach the Atlantic coast, are now easily conveyed thither. Lumber which was formerly transported down only upon the Merrimack river, now goes by railroad—thus reaching Lowell or Boston in a few hours instead of many days. Of a very long train which passed through this town on Monday afternoon, a large portion of the cars were laden with masts—which has been the case repeatedly this spring—for some of the best of which from two to three hundred dollars are paid.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

ARMISTICE BROKEN BY THE MEXICANS.—Letters were received here yesterday, stating that the Mexicans under Gen. Bruno, taking advantage of the departure of Com. Perry, for Vera Cruz, and that of a gunboat left to guard the coast between Palizada and Laguna, plundered those places, while Com. Bigelow was gone to Yucatan, with the intention of protecting the unfortunate women and children who had retired to the sea shore, being driven out of their homes by the Indians. As a robber Bruno is a great man—as a coward he is still greater! [Vera Cruz Free American, April 6.]

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WEARING OUT.—The members of the Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledra Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly gray. M. Flocon has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh, juvenile countenance, is no more recognizable. M. M. Lamartine and G. Pages spit blood. Cremieux has lost his voice and M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In fine there is only M. Arago, who appears formed of Pyrenean granite, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the weight of two ministerial offices—the direction of the Academy of Science and the Observatory. He alone has not quitted his post.—*Willmer and Smith's Times.*

Notices.

CONCERT. The "Waterville Brass Band" propose to give a concert at the Town Hall on Thursday evening of next week. Doors open at 7, and performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets 12 1-2 cts.

We think this effort of our Band to remunerate themselves for expenses incurred for costly instruments and choice music, will meet encouragement. Their programme is a choice one, and is interspersed with occasional songs. Shall they be neglected because they do not come from abroad? We think not—but predict they will have a full house.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS. The Superintending School Committee will meet for the examination of Teachers at the house of Mr. Levi Ricker, in W. Waterville, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at the house of Prof. Loomis on Tuesday next, at the same time. It is desirable that all who are engaged to teach in town the ensuing Summer should be examined at that time.

By order of the Committee.

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 beau. It is now sold in 16 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 this article to perfection, which is the matter of how long standing and darkening of the hair, its rapid sale demonstrates. 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 darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from chemists, druggists and physicians of much experience, and from the most distinguished of the medical and scientific world. It is sold by all the principal druggists and is recommended by the article.—(Bot. Merc. Journal.)

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND. For the preservation and reproduction of the hair, no article is so efficacious and speedy as especially for retaining a moisture in the hair for a greater length of time than any other compound.

Agent for Waterville, WM. DYER, Druggist. [36]

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. That the milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is endorsed by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health—who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians. Above all, remember that this invaluable medicine has been limited under various names, and that Dr. Wistar's Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry only can be relied upon to CURE. It has been warranted to cure Asthma in every stage—what no physician has ever achieved—and has never been known to fail. For delicate health in young females it stands unrivalled—as it does for all diseases of this climate.

For sale by Wm. Dyer, Waterville, Wm. B. Snow and Co., Fairfield, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. (40 2w.)

Advertisements.

A CARD. DR. BOUTELLE, having returned from Philadelphia, will resume the practice of his profession, and respectfully tenders his services to such of his former patrons and the public generally as may require the aid or counsel of a Physician.

Office, as heretofore, over the store of J. Williams & Son, Main St.

J. WILLIAMS & SONS

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening at the old stand, No. 2 Bon-

ville Block, among which are some elegant styles Linen

Laurels, Gingham, Rockingham Silks, Oregon, Prints,

Shawls and almost every article of dry goods to be found

in the Market. Also, a first rate stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY,

GROCERIES, &c.

A few pieces of 2 1-2 yds wide bleached

SHEETING,

a very desirable article which we will sell very low. All

the above are good goods, and we shall offer them as

great bargains. We respectfully invite purchasers to

call and examine our goods. We have superior facilities

for buying low and feel confident that all who call

upon us will be convinced that we sell low.

A FRESH supply of BOOTS & SHOES,

just received by J. Q. A. BUTTS,

At the Canaan Cheap Store.

TO LET. THE "TICONIC HOUSE," Main Street, Waterville.—A part, or all of the structure will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of Sumner Percival or H. Haskell on the premises. Waterville, May 1st, 1848. [41-3w.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN N. ANSON, For two weeks, only.

J. WILLIAMS & SONS wishing to close their business in North Anson, will offer their stock at a great discount from cost, for two weeks, after which time it will be closed at auction. The stock consists of all kinds of goods usually kept in a Variety Store. These are good goods, and persons wishing to purchase, should not lose the opportunity. Liberal discount to purchasers at wholesale.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED! ESTY & KIMBALL, No. 4, Ticonic Row,

HAVING increased their Stock of Goods by that of T. G. Kimball & Co., and by large purchases just made, now offer to the public one of the best selections of

Spring and Summer Goods,

to be found on the Kennebec. They make no long parade of nothing at nothing per yd., as is sometimes practiced to dupe the unwary, for they will put every article at a price that shall sell it at once, and place it beyond the reach of competition.

They will keep constantly supplied with every variety of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Of the latest Style and Patterns,

ALSO,

Carpeting, Bolting Cloths, Feathers, Looking-

Glasses, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Trunks,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

Together with a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Let all who want to buy goods cheap, call and they will find this season for the sake of trade without regard to profit.

ESTY & KIMBALL, 41w.

MARSEILLES & ENGLISH QUILTS.

PARKER & PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE.

STORE No. 2, in "Ticonic Row," Waterville Village.

Also the DWELLING HOUSE, and lot on the west

side of Silver Street, in said Village, occupied by the

Subscriber. For terms of sale apply to

Waterville, May 2d, 1848.] RUEL HOWARD, Jr.

HARDWARE.

HENRY NOURSE & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND

SADDLERY.

HAVE just received a large addition to their stock,

comprising a great variety in the Hardware line, to

which they will constantly be receiving additions from

English and American Manufacturers.

They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, Axes, Elliptic Springs,

Awls, Circular Saws and Mill Saws, Fire Frames, Fire

Dogs, Ovens, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cauldron Kettles,

Stove Pipes, Hollow Ware, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc,

and Tin Ware.

Also,

A complete assortment of the most approved

Cooking Stoves,

together with elegant patterns of Parlor Stoves, com-

mon Sheet Iron Airtight, Office, Box and other Stoves,

Also a full supply of all the best quality of LEAD of dif-

ferent qualities and all other kinds of Paints.

Lined, Sperm, and Whale Oil, Spirits Turpen-

tine, Japan, Coach and Furniture Varnish of the best

quality.

Manilla Cordage, Harness, Sole, Patent, Covering,

Dasher and Top Leather, Carriage Trimmings,

Goodman's India Rubber

MACHINE BELTING,

at manufacturers' prices.

Particular attention given to furnishing all materials

for building purposes.

They have just received a large Invoice of Saddle-

try direct from the manufacturer, and keep on hand a

variety of articles of American Manufacture, making

their assortment one of the most complete in Maine.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to

this well known establishment, as it is believed every

reasonable expectation of purchasers will be answered.

Waterville, May 3d, 1848. (41-1y.)

FOR SALE.

IF applied for soon, the Dwelling House and lot on Col-

lege St. now occupied by Dr. Russell.

May 2d, 1848.] (41-1y.) HENRY NOURSE & CO.

Waterville Liberal Institute.

SUMMER TERM.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on

Monday, May 29th, under the charge of Mr. JAMES

F. PALMER, A. B., Principal, assisted by Mr. A. B. 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.

ALPHEUS LYON, Secretary.

Waterville, May 1st, 1848.]

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

Summer Term.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will begin

Wednesday, the 24th of May, under the direction of

JAMES H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss

ROXANA F. HANSON, Preceptress, Miss SUSAN D.

PIERCE, Teacher of Music, and such other assistants as

the interests of the school may require.

Its prominent objects are the following:—To provide,

at moderate expense, facilities for a thorough course

of preparation for college; to furnish a complete and

adapted library of books; to afford the opportunity

and to excite a deeper interest in the subject of education

generally.

The course of study in the department preparatory to

college, has been arranged with special reference to that

pursued in Waterville College. It is not known that this

arrangement exists in any other preparatory school in the

State, and as this is a very important advantage, the

friends of the College and those who design to enter it,

would do well to give this their serious consideration.

Teachers of Common Schools, and those who are in

tending to occupy that high station, will find in the

Principal, one who, from long experience as a teacher of

common schools, understands fully their wants, and will

put forth every effort to supply them. The rapidly

increasing patronage of the school affords sufficient

evidence that an enlightened and discriminating public can

and will appreciate the labors of faithful professional

teachers.

Board, \$1.50 a week. Tuition from \$3.00 to \$5.00.—

Drawing \$1.00, and Music \$6.00 extra.

Waterville, May 4, 1848.

NOTICE. The subscriber has given to his son, Simon

Hodgdon his time till he becomes of age, and he is

permitted to transact business for himself in the same

manner as if of lawful age. I shall neither claim any of

his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this

date. (41-3w.) A. M. B. HODGSON.

Clinton, April 24th, 1848.] A. M. B. HODGSON, Witn's.

100 KEGS POWDER just received and

for sale by J. R. ELLEN & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

for 1848, at C. R. PHILLIPS. 41

PALM LEAF HATS, single or by the doz.,

at C. R. PHILLIPS'S. 41

FURNISHING GOODS. A good assort-

ment at PHILLIPS'S. 41

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

AND

HARNESS MAKING,

BY

E. S. MC FARLAND,

first shop south of Hanson's building, Main-st

WATERVILLE.

A. & K. RAILROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that two assessments of five per cent each, (being the tenth and eleventh assessments,) on the amount of stock subscribed for by each stockholder of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Company, (being two dollars and fifty cents on each original share subscribed for,) have been ordered by the President and Directors of said Company, and that the said assessments will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the company, at his office in Waterville, on the 15th inst. and on the first day of June next, and the eleventh assessment on the first day of July next. April 23d, 1848.] EDWIN NOYES, Treas. (40, 1-1y.) A. & K. R. Co.

STEEL BEADS, CLASPS &c. JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber a fine lot of Steel Beads, Bag Clasps, Fringes, Tassels, Pure Trimmings, Belt Buckles and Slides. Just made of the best Steel. Waterville, April 26th, 1848.] C. J. WINGATE.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of 8 day, 30 hour, and one day

CLOCKS, of new and various patterns,

POETRY.

THE PATRIOT GENERALS.

A friend has handed us the following lines, which he transcribed from an old copy of "Weatherwise's Federal Almanac" for the year 1789. Perhaps, the Patriot Generals can tell us how a "Federal" almanac came to admit commendation of those old worthies. Perhaps the party lines were less regarded then than now, or that our country, in distinction from "our party," had demands on patriotism in those olden times.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

Immortal chief—illustrious sage!
His godlike worth from age to age
Shall spread to every clime.
His laurel crown and olive wreath
Insure a triumph over death
And pass the bounds of time.

GEN. WARREN.

Hail godlike man, Columbia's friend!
At virtue's urn shall patriots bend;
And warriors guard the tomb;
Whilst Hiram Abiff's sacred band
With annual tears bedew the land
And bid the cassia bloom.

BARON DEKALB.

Like Apalachia's storm girt mound
Where wintry tempests threaten round
And floods and torrents roll;
Unmoved he stood 'mid battle's throng
And lashed Bellona's car along
To honor's final goal.

GEN. MERCER.

By Freedom's call to glory fired,
The chieftain fought and brave expired.
His soul fell from his frame
And mild as vernal winds of Heaven,
When not a ruffling cloud is driven,
Too soon he purchased peace.

GEN. GREENE.

The gallant Greene, with angel care,
In darkest hours of stern despair,
Sought out the lion's den.
Watched day and night, on battle's field
And Pallas lent her heaven wrought shield
To guard his valiant men.

GEN. MONTGOMERY.

Hero revered, in freedom's fame
He neither lived, nor died, in vain;
The world is virtue's tomb.
Not earth's last bounds nor wastes of sky
Can veil the brave from memory's eye,
Nor shroud their worth in gloom.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Of kings and commonwealths approved,
Revered, respected, honored, loved,
By grateful Freedom crowned,
His high, illustrious noble worth
Shall reach the farthest bound of earth,
By glory wafted round.

GEN. PUTNAM.

Putnam, well known in wars of old,
By nature cast in valor's mould,
Subdued the Wolf and Bear,
And roused, at Freedom's high command
Led on to war a gallant band
Who challenged ev'n despair.

GEN. PULASKI.

The brave, intrepid, hardy Pole,
Of Roman mind and Grecian soul,
Defied a Tyrant's powers,
The threats, the frowns of Stanislaus,
And fell in freedom's godlike cause
On Georgia's fatal towers.

GEN. LEE.

In times that proved the patriot's worth
And called the real hero forth,
He pressed to freedom's goal,
Nor all the tides tyrants sold,
Nor all the power of British gold
Could charm his steady soul.

GEN. WORCESTER.

Intrepid Worcester, bent with age
Defied Britannia's utmost rage,
On equal ground, in open field,
He bore aloft the Gorgon shield;
And when the chief, triumphant, fell
Fair honor rung his funeral knell.

GEN. NASH.

Immortal shade! accept this lay,
Thy crown is virtue's purest ray,
In glory's bright abode,
Generous, humane, as Caesar brave
And yet like Titus formed to save,
Beloved of Man and God.

VARIETY.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT.—On the night of Thursday, April 20th, (says the Boston Traveller) a gentleman who was crossing Cambridge bridge, found near the draw, a little black trunk, which was unlocked, and which contained a letter of the following tenor, the back of which was covered with blood. A man who was just ahead of the finder, and who from his actions was the person who left the trunk on the bridge, decamped in such a hurry that he could not be overtaken:—

LOWELL, April 20th, 1848.

That fellow Hardy, about whom I spoke to you, must be got rid of. We must get him out of Lowell. Mr. Nute, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Thompson and others, understand the matter and do the right thing. He has a small speck of black court plaster on his chin, track him as he comes in the cars to Boston this evening. Have good courage and make thorough work of it. We must get rid of him. The end you know sanctifies the means.

Destroy this as soon as you read it.

Yours, LEONARD HUNTRESS.

The direction of this letter had been very carefully torn off. The trunk and letters were given up to Mr. J. W. Pierce, Police officer, who sent a copy of the letter to the officers in Lowell; Mr. Pierce at the time, was of opinion that it was a got up affair to injure Mr. Huntress, by some enemy, and so it will probably turn out. Mr. Huntress is a highly respectable furniture dealer of Lowell, and a member of the Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Hardy was pastor, until charges of lying and other bad conduct, caused his dismissal. Mr. Huntress, being a leading member of the Church, appears to have been made a mark for the shots of this unknown assassin. The idea which is desired to be conveyed, is that Mr. Huntress has made way with Mr. Hardy. The following from the Lowell Courier will throw some light upon the matter.

New York, April 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I did up the matter about which you wrote to me on Thursday. I tracked the fellow (Hardy) as he came down in the train to Boston Thursday evening. I offered him a carriage to ride to the house where he wanted to go. I took him to the right spot, and soon dispatched the business. Poor fellow, he looked very innocent, but it's all over now. He makes his bed with the fishes. I left Boston last night fearing that a noise might be made, and I might be discovered. You stated in

your letter that Mr. Nute, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bailey, would help you pay me. I want you to send me some money as soon as possible. Direct your letter to J. D., No. 20 Seventh street, N. Y. Yours, John Downs.

The hand writing of the letter appears to be disguised and there is reason to believe that it was written or instigated by Hardy himself.

OLD TIMES.—A friend has brought us a bill of wool purchased at auction in London, Mar. 9, 1809, at the time of Bonaparte's invasion of Spain. The price was 8s., or \$2 lb. for English wool. Now the same is worth about 1s. 3d. or 30 cts., or a sixth part of the price of 1809. Spanish wool at the time of the above sale went up to 27s. sterling, lb., or near \$6; but in sixty days fell to 9s., as a battle had turned affairs against Napoleon. —N. Y. Jour. Com.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—A youth named Keeler, whose parents reside in Laurens street, died this morning after paroxysms of raving madness. The boy was bitten some six months ago by a cat, supposed at the time to be rabid, but no evil effects were observed at the time, or since, until a few hours before his death, when the symptoms of hydrophobia became apparent and assumed a most violent and distressing form. —N. Y. Com. Ad. 25th.

John Yates, a colored man, living in Pleasant valley, N. Y., was convicted on the 24th, at the Poughkeepsie Circuit Court, of manslaughter, in causing the death of his child, 19 months old, by seating it on a hot stove and turning it so badly that it died the same day. The child was sickly and troublesome. Sentence, fourteen years in the state prison.

The Plank Road from Rome to Oswego has been completed, and a line of splendid coaches established upon it—fare \$2. These roads must create a very pleasant variety in travelling. Coaches are driven very rapidly over them, the papers say at the rate of ten miles an hour.

In Buffalo a man is fined twenty-five dollars if he erects a building without setting out shade trees in front of it.

TOUCHING.—A recent traveller gives an account that when he was walking on the beach of Brazil he overtook a colored woman with a tray on her head. Being asked what she had to sell, she lowered the tray, and with reverend tenderness uncovered it. It was the lifeless form of her babe, covered with a neat white robe, with a garland round the head, and flowers within the little hands that lay clasped upon its bosom.

"Is that your child?" said the traveller.
"It was mine a few days ago," she replied,
"but the Madonna has it for her angel now!"
"How beautifully you have laid it out!" said he.

She added cheerfully, "An, what is that to the bright wings it wears in Heaven."

The English papers speak of a sad scene which is said to have occurred at the last sitting of the French cabinet. The majority insisted upon the resignation of M. Ledru Rollin, but he refused, and threatened to appeal to the people; and following up the threat, rose to throw up the window and address those without, when M. Garnier Pages, the minister of finance, presenting a pistol to him, threatened to blow his brains out if he persisted in his appeal. A violent scene followed, in the course of which M. Ledru Rollin forgot himself so far as to raise his hand against M. Lamartine, who replied to him with calmness—"I prefer dying in a popular tumult to dying on the scaffold." M. Garnier Pages then further threatened that, if M. Ledru Rollin should persist in his appeal to the people, he himself would exhibit to the people a draft for 300,000 francs which M. Ledru Rollin had drawn upon the treasury, and call upon him to account to them at once for the use of this money. This rendered M. Ledru Rollin more reasonable.

RIOT AT COLUMBIA.—We learn from Columbia that quite a riot took place there on the night of the 15th. As the occurrence was related to us, it commenced with a difficulty between some of the College Students and the police. Soon after the Students turned out in force and marched to the Guard House, which was assailed with missiles. The police were unable to quell the disturbance, and the fire bells were about to be sounded; to bring out the citizens, but at this time Mr. Preston, President of the College, came on the ground, and with his assistance the crowd was dispersed. —Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

HORRIBLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The village of Francisville, Spring Garden, has been lately infested to an alarming extent, with mad dogs; and last evening Mr. Wm. Knight who was bitten by his own dog some two or three months ago, was laboring under all the horrid paroxysms of the deplorable disease of hydrophobia, with no possible hope of recovery. When our informant left, his paroxysms had become so violent and dangerous that several stout men had wrapped him in bed quilts and secured them around him with a clothes-line. —Phil. N. Am., Saturday.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF VENICE.—A republic had been misunderstood, have issued a declaration that no pretensions were meant to be advanced for the resumption of its ancient sovereignty; and that in proclaiming the Venetian republic, a provisional measure only was adopted, and that Venice would be ready to unite itself with the centre of nationality, whenever the kingdom of Italy should be re-established.

Advertisements.

N. R. BOUTELLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
WATERVILLE, ME.

NEW GOODS.

DOW & CO. have just received new styles Gingham, Merrimack Prints, Slate Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap. Call and examine. Goods freely shown.
April 10, 1848. DOW & CO. 38-39.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing under and by the name of the firm of C. C. Cornish & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons having demands against said firm are requested to exhibit the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm by note or account are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 1st day of May next.
Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of April, 1848. C. C. CORNISH. J. OS. EATON.

150 HDS. T. ISLAND AND CADIZ SALT. for sale, 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,
WATERVILLE, ME.

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 ELIZABETH W. STONE.
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 sects, parties, or cliques, expressing freely the views of its editor, and of such correspondents as he thinks proper to admit on all subjects of human interest. It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, through land reform, cheap postage, assistance 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 tolerance in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical reforms 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.

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, Feather Beds, & Looking Glasses
Waterville, Mar. 23, 1848. 26,tf.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

BUCHANAN'S
HUNGARIAN BALSM OF LIFE.

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption.

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, tested for 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 *Worst Possible Case* that can be found in the community—cases that are deemed by the medical profession to be incurable. 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 of Cough, Asthma, and a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

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, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Consumption and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SAFE and EFFECTIVE Remedy. Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Indian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and Cases, for Ships, Hospitals, &c. *Price 25 cents per bottle.* D. D. H. BRADLEY, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits 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 counterfeits for which is forgery.

AGENTS:—WATERVILLE, C. R. PHILLIPS; NORRIDGEWICK, Blunt & Turner; SKOWHEGAN, White & Norris; ATHENS, A. Ware; ANSON, Rodney Collins; FARMINGTON, J. W. Perkins; AUGUSTA, J. E. Ladd; and by the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England. 1-13

Waterville Academy.

SPRING TERM.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 28th of Feb., under the direction of JAMES H. HANCOCK, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss Roxana F. HANCOCK, Preceptress, Miss SUSAN D. FRENCH, Book-keeper, and D. D. H. BRADLEY, Esq., Counselor. The course of study in the department preparatory to college, has been arranged with special reference to the preparation of students for the University of Cambridge, and to the study of the classics, and to the study of the sciences, and to the study of the arts, and to the study of the professions, and to the study of the law, and to the study of the medicine, and to the study of the divinity, and to the study of the philosophy, and to the study of the history, and to the study of the geography, and to the study of the astronomy, and to the study of the meteorology, and to the study of the botany, and to the study of the zoology, and to the study of the mineralogy, and to the study of the geology, and to the study of the anthropology, and to the study of the ethnology, and to the study of the linguistics, and to the study of the philology, and to the study of the paleontology, and to the study of the archaeology, and to the study of the numismatics, and to the study of the epigraphy, and to the study of the sigillography, and to the study of the heraldry, and to the study of the genealogy, and to the study of the chronology, and to the study of the metrology, and to the study of the weights and measures, and to the study of the coinage, and to the study of the postage, and to the study of the telegraphy, and to the study of the railway, and to the study of the steamship, and to the study of the balloon, and to the study of the submarine, and to the study of the aerial, and to the study of the aquatic, and to the study of the terrestrial, and to the study of the celestial, and to the study of the universal, and to the study of the eternal, and to the study of the infinite, and to the study of the omnipotent, and to the study of the omniscient, and to the study of the omnipresent, and to the study of the omnibenevolent, and to the study of the omnifarious, and to the study of the omnivorous, and to the study of the omniscient, and to the study of the omnipotent, and 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