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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 06): August 31, 1848

Ephraim Maxham

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Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 06): August 31, 1848" (1848). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 57.
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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. II. WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1848. NO. 6.

The Mail is published every Thursday Morning,
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.

[From the Union Magazine.]

TIMOTHY WARD,
THE YOUNG PREACHER.

BY REV. J. D. BALDWIN.

Friend reader, sit down and talk with me; or, at any rate, listen to me very seriously. I will begin by telling you, that I am familiar with some experiences, with which, I perceive, you are not often called on to sympathize. Believe me, ministers of the Gospel have hearts that yearn for human sympathy. They are not wholly composed of 'awfully-solemn' materials. You will understand this, I think, when you read what I propose to say of my friend, Timothy Ward. Therefore attend.

As the traveller in Connecticut passes thro' a certain portion of a certain county, he may observe a brown one-story house, situated just at the foot of a very large steep hill. The people in that neighborhood call this hill a mountain; and it is really a very respectable mountain in the eyes of children. In the imagination of those who leave the neighborhood young, it lives, with all mountainous honors, until their impressions are corrected, when, after years of absence, they return as men, to visit the home of their childhood; then it seems as if the 'dark brown years' had worn away the mountain to much less than half its former size.

As you observe the house I have mentioned, you will soon conclude, that the people who occupy it are not wealthy. It wears the wholesome appearance of industry. And mark that lawn-like grass-plat before the house, and that splendid bush of white roses near the door! By these, by the shrubbery, the flower-pots, and other indications, you may perceive that some of its inhabitants cherish the beauty of flowers and foliage. It is the residence of Abraham Ward, whose family consists of his wife, son, and two daughters. His little farm contains about fifty acres of land. He is a very worthy, industrious man, who, in the course of his life, has experienced various losses and misfortunes.

In the beginning of one of the rosy-breathed Junes that gladdened the world somewhere between the years 1830 and '40, two men and a boy might have been seen hoeing corn, in that field south from the orchard. One of the men was fifty-five or sixty years old, the other thirty or thirty-five years younger. These persons were Abraham Ward, his son Timothy, and a lad who officiated on the farm as 'hired man.' The old man's appearance showed plainly that he was one to be respected. His eye was intelligent, his face full of benevolence; and he worked on, in the fragrant summer sunshine, as if to be deprived of constant muscular exercise would make him wretched. His son's dress and appearance indicated different habits. He worked with less ease—in fact, his hands were blistered, and he had covered them with buckskin gloves.

Timothy Ward was a theological student. For some years he had been chiefly engaged pursuing his studies, or teaching, in order to procure means to defray his school expenses. His dark eyes and sallow face were alive and bright, that expression of truth and kindness, which so readily wins confidence. His form was strongly made, and not ungraceful, though it showed indisputable traces of the wear of sedentary habits. His forehead was not *very* heavy; it had rather more depth than breadth. A phrenologist, examining his head, would have reported large moral organs, with fair intellect and large approbativeness.

He was his mother's first-born; and, from the moment when smiles began to dawn and brighten on his face, he had been a theme for incessant wonder and prediction to half his aunts and both his grandmothers.

'How bright he is! how much he knows already! I really believe he understands every thing I speak!' exclaimed Aunt Eunice, caressing the baby.

'He knew his father before he was a month old! He knows as well as I do when I am about to give him medicine,' exclaimed Aunt Phebe.

'See, how he looks at the red window-curtain; he seems lost in thought!' observed Grandmother Ward.

'Ah, he will not live long, I fear; such forward children always die young!' sighed Grandmother Stevens.

His mother thought he was very bright and promising; but she had an unusual degree of wisdom, as well as an uncommon share of gentleness and affection. Under her guidance he succeeded to pass safely through the years of childhood and youth. She was a woman of considerable intelligence and culture; and from her he imbibed the love of books. He became a diligent reader, and ranked among the best scholars in the district school.

His parents were sincerely religious. They were among the worthiest descendants of the Puritans. He was trained to read the Scriptures, repeat the catechism, go regularly to church, and abhor all sorts of immorality: and from early childhood he had venerated every thing connected with religion. Yet it was not until his eighteenth year that he began to speak of religion as a great reality in his own life. Then he made a public profession of it, and united with the church to which his parents belonged. From this time he began to think of spending his life in the Christian ministry; and this direction of his thoughts and feelings did not proceed from anything like vanity or selfishness. For more than half a year he pondered the matter, anxiously desiring to understand his duty. He finally decided that he must become a minister of the Gospel, and, with the full consent of his gratified parents, began the usual course of study.

When it was generally known that Timothy Ward had begun to 'study for the ministry,' the neighbors did what neighbors will do in such cases: they talked. Every man and woman expressed an opinion. One thought Timothy would make an excellent minister, because he was so grave and deaconlike, and such an adept in the catechism; another presumed he 'would not set the world on fire,' and maintained that such grave youths usually became very dull, prosy men. This was replied to by another, who quoted the case of Samuel, and predicted that Timothy would become a shining light in the church, and die a doctor of divinity. A fourth said he knew several doctors of divinity who were intolerably stupid; and thought it wiser for Timothy to remain at home, and work on the farm.

Timothy's purpose met with hearty approval and encouragement from the minister of the parish, Mr. Wilkins. No one, excepting Mrs. Ward, so well understood the young man's character and capacity; and no one else was so well able, or so well disposed, to assist him.

It must also be recorded, that Timothy's purpose to become a minister of the Gospel produced immense excitement among his aunts and grandmothers.

'I knew it would be so!' said one.

'The Lord be praised!' cried another.

'The Lord be praised, that I have lived to see this day!' exclaimed his excellent Grandmother Stevens, removing her spectacles to wipe away the tears of joy.

They were all truly religious people, who regarded the Christian ministry as the highest and most ennobling business in which a man can be engaged. Seeing the predictions they had uttered over Timothy's cradle about to be fulfilled, they eagerly discussed every circumstance of his childhood, which had seemed to indicate that he was born to be a minister.

Aunt Eunice recalled the circumstances of his behavior when his parents brought him to church and gave him up to God in baptism. He was about five weeks old at the time, she said, and they were apprehensive that he would be frightened, and disturb the services by his cries. But, to their astonishment, he remained quiet, and looked steadily at the minister, with the expression of a little cherub, until the ceremony was performed, when he looked up to heaven, and, opening his mouth, uttered melodious sounds, as if he were trying to sing a hymn. She should never forget it, she continued; for the child's conduct on that occasion had affected her more deeply than any sermon.

Aunt Phebe related, that one day, when the boy was about four years old, his father was absent on business. On coming to the dinner table, the family began to eat. The child sat silent awhile, and, at length, insisted that they should all stop, lay down their knives and forks, and wait for him to ask a blessing.—They did as he desired, and 'the little creature asked a blessing almost as well as a minister.'

Grandmother Stevens said his mind had always seemed to be occupied with divine things. She reminded them, that when a child he had frequently built himself a little pulpit, in one corner of the room, from which he would read the Bible, give out hymns, and preach like Mr. Wilkins. She had listened to one of his sermons, and was 'surprised to hear him talk so beautifully.' He had always been a good boy, she said, and she hoped he would be a very holy and useful minister, and shine as a light on the walls of Zion. She had always thought the Lord had a great work for him to do, and she hoped she might be spared to hear him preach.

Mr. Ward said the boy had always been inclined to study, and he was plainly in the way of his duty now. He had always been faithful on the farm, and they would do what they could to help him along. It might be difficult to find means to pay all necessary expenses, but, as Timothy was plainly in the right way, the Lord would provide.

His mother said less, but she did not feel less. She was a clear-minded, superior woman, as well as a true mother. She was greatly beloved and respected by her son. On this occasion, as well as on all others, he felt that her words were full of wisdom, as well as tenderness; and he left home, feeling nothing more strongly than the influence of her character.

He pursued his studies successfully, though his father's ability to aid him was small. His Grandmother Stevens rendered him some aid from her little property. His aunts did something to keep his wardrobe in good condition. Mr. Wilkins remembered him; and several gentlemen in the parish were found ready to give him occasional assistance: so that, by teaching awhile, after he left college, he was able to clear off all debts, and have means to pay the expenses of his course in the theological seminary.

This course was nearly finished. He had spent the recent vacation at home. In a few days he would return, to remain until the fall vacation, when he expected to be examined for his license to preach.

We, boasting descendants of the pilgrim Puritans, have ceased to resemble them in many particulars, and in nothing more, perhaps, than reverence. What a day was the Sabbath in Connecticut, when our great-grandfathers were boys! Who was bold and strong enough in those days to defy the feeling which constrained all men to keep the Sabbath? And what a man was the parish minister in those times! Honored by all praying men and women, dreaded by all mischievous boys, and reverenced by the whole community, for his office' sake, he was an oracle to utter what the people believed in, as great and holy. He represented the ideas which so sternly ruled the souls, and regulated the society of our forefathers; and unto all law-making assemblies of the people he was a law. In those days, he was a very bold boy who could undauntedly keep the road when about to encounter the minister. All timid lads shrunk from such an encounter, and failed not to leave the road and hide somewhere behind the wall. The older people of my native parish tell me, that even when they were children, nothing would sooner quell the fury of a stubborn boy than to threaten to report his misbehavior to Dr. Hart.

In those days, the aspect of an assembled association of ministers was very different from that of the association before which Timothy Ward appeared to be examined for his license to preach. Formerly they appeared before the people, and sat together, in their assemblies,—

"Their heads with curled vastidity of wig
Thatched round and round, and queenly beautified.'

Then the young men were not allowed to forget their youth, but listened reverently while the old men spake and counselled. But alas! we have changed all that! The wigs have disappeared, and with them much of the dignity, and some say, much of the wisdom. Now, it seems a settled point with many, that a minister of the Gospel is never so great and wise as when very young; and even the churches seem ready to agree, that age and experience make a minister a fool, and disquality him for his office.

The association before which my friend appeared met at New Haven, in the lecture room under the north end of Trumbull Gallery. After a very close examination, which was continued eight or nine hours, he was unanimously approved and duly licensed.

Mr. Ward, as I must now call him, went with a classmate to spend the next Sabbath after this event in one of the northern parishes of New London county. Here he was to make his first appearance as a preacher. The minister of this parish was an old man, who had occupied the same pulpit thirty-five or forty years. Young Ward was well acquainted with him, having resided in his family while employed here as a teacher.

His first sermon! Did a clergyman ever forget the day, when he stood in a pulpit, before a hushed, curious, expectant audience, to preach his first sermon? I presume not. Some are able to stand up unembarrassed at such a time, and speak to the people seriously and earnestly, as a preacher should speak; but many find themselves so troubled by vain endeavors to rise above circumstances, and command the hour, or so misled by their aim to preach with astonishing eloquence, that their first attempts are liable to prove very sad and mortifying failures. Some, like Robert Hall, are repeatedly struck dumb with embarrassment; and they deserve it for allowing their aim to be corrupted by over-anxiety about what the audience will think of their skill and power as speakers.

Young man, (for some such may read this paper,) you, I mean, who have just folded your license, on which the ink is scarcely dry, and are making preparations to preach your first sermon, I have had more experience than you. True, I am not very old; I claim no share of that reverence which is due unto the fathers; but I have travelled over a portion of that path on which you are just beginning to set your feet. Therefore hear a few words of advice. If you would appear in the pulpit with entire self-possession, and preach your first sermon as it should be preached, dismiss that anxiety to preach with astounding eloquence, and be thought a youth of great promise—keep your mind in a just relation to the divine authority of truth—prayerfully preserve a sincere aim, and cherish a quick sense of preaching as a serious and solemn business—and, when you go before the people, let your thoughts and feelings be regulated by the conviction that you have something to say which it is important for them to hear. If you cannot possibly receive this counsel, then you must go on to find wisdom in the lessons of experience; and, I tell you beforehand, I shall not be sorry if your advance to wisdom is hastened by some very mortifying troubles, like those which befell my friend, Timothy Ward.

He went to preach his first sermon, with his mind by no means in the best condition. He was excited and disturbed by the various feelings common to all young preachers at such a time; and, besides, during the last year of his course in the seminary, he had allowed his mind to become rather more occupied with the art of writing and delivering sermons, than with the great reasons for preaching. He had, moreover, conceived an extremely favorable notion of his own capacity, and doubted not that his style of preaching would be deemed almost indescribably superior to that of the good old pastor of the church where he was to make his first appearance. He wished, and expected to make a great impression.

It is proper to remark, also, that his ambition on this occasion was considerably stimulated by another circumstance. During the time he had passed here as a teacher, he had become acquainted with most of the young people of the parish, and, among others, with a certain Mary Ellis, whose bright eyes, amiable disposition, and great excellence of character, drew his attention, and charmed his heart, until he deemed her a most beautiful and delightful person. He perceived that her presence made all places brighter, and all sounds sweeter. This interest in Mary Ellis became so absorbing, that he finally told her what he thought and felt; and it is certain she did not get angry with him. In a word, she had promised to become his wife. Well, she would hear him preach his first sermon; and, for her sake, he resolved to outdo himself. Yes, she should be proud of him. He was really a most excellent young man, and it was surprising that such feelings were suffered to lead him so far astray. Yet so it was.

Among his sermons were two which he had written and re-written with extraordinary care, and, as it seemed to him, with extraordinary eloquence. Elequent!—oh, the magic word! How it can magnetize the blood of young preachers and lawyers! How it sometimes heats the fancy and turns the head, until every thing seems to swim and glimmer!

'Yes,' he said to himself, as he read over these sermons, the evening after receiving his license. 'Yes, these sermons are of the highest order. They will make an impression. I shall not be surprised, if I am requested to furnish copies of them for the press.' And he was impatient for the Sabbath to arrive.

The Sabbath came at length, with no unusual hurry, and, as it appeared to him, with unusual tardiness. All the morning he was conning his discourse, and declaiming the more highly-wrought passages; but as the proximity of the family restrained the free use of his voice in the house, he went out to the most distant part of the orchard. The morning was beautiful. The soft, exhilarating sunshine seemed alive with gladness; but the soul of Timothy Ward was too wild with excitement to feel the serenity of holy and beautiful thoughts. He could think of nothing but his sermon; and, taking his stand on a rock, under a large tree, he spread it before him, on the wall, and began to declaim.

And his declamation produced a very stirring effect among certain auditors, who heard it without an invitation. The wall divided the orchard from a pasture, and he did not observe that a cow lay near it, just in front of him;—nor that a flock of turkeys were basking in the morning sunshine, at a little distance from her. to the left. He began with great power, and was rolling off the carved sentences with stunning emphasis on almost every word, when a most surprising commotion arose. His unnoticed hearers were electrified. The cow sprang to her feet, gazed at him an instant, and then, with head and tail erect, ran bellowing to the farthest side of the pasture, and leaped into a meadow. The turkeys started up, stretched their necks, uttered various nervous sounds, expressive of their sudden astonishment, and finally flew off into an apple-tree, where the old captain of the flock yelled as if possessed by a whole legion of demons! Altogether, the effect was very great.

Mr. Ward saw the power of his preaching, and stopped. It may be, that for one instant he looked to see the stones move, and the trees begin a holy dance. But immediately gathering up his manuscript, he hastened back to the house, beginning to feel that he had made himself ridiculous, and glad that none of his startled hearers was able to speak and tell what he had done. The adventure cooled his excitement. Better thoughts began to return and gleam into his mind, and he communed a little with conscience.

There was, however, but little time for self-communion, for, as he entered the house, the bell began the summons to church. His feelings were by no means pleasant; and he undertook the services with evident embarrassment, which was increased first by his mistaken fancy that the features of some of his hearers intimated that his embarrassment amused them—and next, by perceiving that, in his present mood, he was unequal to the delivery of the more eloquent passages of his sermon, particularly that very eloquent passage where he had introduced a long quotation from Pollok's Course of Time. There was a burr in his ears, the house seemed to darken, he grew wet with perspiration, and began to deliberate whether he should sit down and weep, or leave the pulpit and run away. But he kept on bravely, and finished his discourse, without leaving out more than one third of it. Then he sat down in the corner of the pulpit, wishing for darkness, that he might leave the house without being seen. But it was broad noon. He left the pulpit at length, and walked to the house of the old minister, in an agony of mortification.

'Well,' observed Deacon Adams, to a group of persons who were, at recess, seated in one of the Sabbath-day houses, 'Mr. Ward has preached a pretty fair sermon, considering it is his first one.'

'Yes,' replied Mr. Bassett, 'he did very well, for a beginner. He was a good deal embarrassed, as was natural. We can't expect a young man to do as well, at first, as when he gets used to preaching. I think he will make a pretty fair preacher.'

'Oh, these young men, when they first come from college, try more to preach great sermons than good ones,' said Aunt Deborah Collins; 'and then, it takes some time to get the starch out of them. But Mr. Ward is a good young man. He did a great deal of good when he kept school here; and, I think, he will make an excellent minister.'

Such was the tone of criticism, generally.—Mr. Somers, the old minister, perceived his young friend's trouble, and said many things to console him. Mr. Ward was led to view the matter with pleasanter feelings, and began his preparations for the afternoon. Remembering his adventure in the orchard, he now went to the barn. There was still a chance to redeem himself. He thought of prayer, but his mood was not truly prayerful. He looked over his sermon: it was eloquent, very eloquent—even more so, he thought, than the other. But he felt a little misgiving. There was something like a suspicion, that, at present, he was not equal to the delivery of any thing so very powerful. Without doubt, he could do it well enough when more accustomed to the pulpit; but, was not such a discourse too much for him, under present circumstances? He laid down the manuscript, and, walking to and fro on the barn floor, began to repeat portions of the sermon, from memory. He thought of the orchard, and ventured not to lift up his voice in declamation; but with appropriate gestures he delivered, in spirit, one or two important passages. There was no audible voice; no, it was merely the ghost or phantom of powerful declaiming.

While thus employed, he did not observe that the current of air had carried his manuscript into the stable, where it was taken possession of by a calf. As he walked and gesticulated up and down the floor, the calf smelled around the wandering manuscript a moment, and then began to chew it. Yes, the calf seemed to relish an eloquent sermon, and chewed it with great industry. When Mr. Ward sought it again, to refresh his memory, half of it was chewed to pulp, and the remainder trodden into the mire of the stable.

He gazed at his ruined sermon, and thought, convulsively—is there anything more to happen? Can anything equal this? He wondered how men feel when they swear; wondered whether his present emotions were not in reality, so many oaths and curses; wondered whether profane words are anything more than the body of a profane oath; whether profanity is not just as wicked when disembodied, as when bodied. Presently he became so much absorbed with this case of conscience, as to forget his ruined manuscript. He communed for awhile with his own heart, and, at last exclaimed—

'Heaven be praised! I ought to be, and shall be deeply thankful for this! How foolishly and wickedly have I acted! But, I have learned a lesson, and, I think, I shall never forget it.'

He went immediately to the house and said to Mr. Somers—

'I am sorry to disappoint you, sir, but I cannot preach for you this afternoon—really, I cannot. In preparing to preach my first sermons, I have allowed myself to be influenceed by so many wrong thoughts and anxieties, that I find myself incapable of preaching. I have learned a lesson. I think I shall act more religiously, in future. But you must excuse me, for I cannot preach now.'

Timothy Ward did learn a lesson, that day, which he has never forgotten. He did not feel quite at ease, when he joined Mary Ellis, to walk home with her; but her look and voice reassured him, and led him to tell her the whole story of his follies and disasters. He never again sinned in like manner. When he preached in the pulpit of his native parish, a few weeks afterwards, he felt as he ought, and spoke with great seriousness and effect. Since that day, he has constantly aimed to be a sincere, truthful, earnest, prayerful preacher of Christ.

An Irish Washerwoman was complaining of her hardships to her husband, who was sometimes in the habit of flagellating her. He endeavored to persuade her that her complaints were groundless, and among other arguments remarked that she always had 'a plenty of wood and wather in the house.' 'An' ye may well say that,' she keenly retorted, 'I'll always have plenty of that while I'm wid you, for I'll niver be widout a stick to my back or a tear in my eye.'

ORIGINAL THINKING.—The principles by which mind acts on mind is mysterious and inexplicable. The fact is obvious, that the world is ruled by mental power. There are intellectual as well as physical forces. A strong mind when encountering a weaker, will as naturally move it, as a strong force in the material world will overcome a weaker. It is an old adage, passed into an unquestioned axiom, that 'knowledge is power.' This is but a partial and imperfect expression of a great truth. Knowledge is not power, unless wielded by an intelligent agent, which knows how to use and apply it. A man may have stuffed into his head all the contents of the Bodleian libary, and his memory may be the treasure-house of all the facts in science; and yet comparatively a weak man, who may pass through the world and die without permanently influencing or changing the course of any individual. A mere acquaintance with facts, however extensive, does not give power. It is the comprehension of principles, and the ability to apply them in the varied circumstances in which he may be placed, which makes a strong man intellectully. Now a principle cannot be apprehended, much less can it be comprehended without thought. We may confidently assert then that mental power is generated by hard thinking only; and he alone possesses it who has been accustomed to bring the powers of his understanding to bear with such intensity of heat upon the subjects submitted to their action, as either to dissipate them in thin air, if they are intrinsically worthless, or to fuse them and remould them into forms better suited to his purpose. Such a man will be strong in himself, his power over others irresistible. *Sibi ipsi stat.* While resisting or modifying all influences however mighty and sweeping, coming in upon him from abroad, he sends out a strong and modifying influence over the excited elements raging around him. He is himself an original source of influence. He stands firmly fixed upon the adamantine rock of his own clear convictions, against which the turbulent waves of human opinion dash harmlessly, and break, and foam, and retire. But from this immovable stand he utters a voice which the elements hear and obey. Such a man, with respect to other men, is neither planetary nor reflective, but fixed and self-luminous.—He pours a light abroad from the living fountains of his own intelligence. Who does not envey power like this? It is truly the only power worth desiring or possessing. What true dignity and sublimity encircles the brow of the mighty ruler of mind! Olympian Jove shaking the material heavens and earth with his nod, and hurling his thunders upon the aghast and discomfited giants, does not 'with half that kindly majesty dilate our strong conception,' as a simple man, with no outward ensigns of authority, swaying to and fro a vast multitude of entelligent minds by the breath of his lofty eloquence, and demolishing the citadels of error by the might of his irresistible logic.

"GENTEEL PEOPLE."—We hear much said among mankind and womankind about gentility. The old saying, "the more *odd* the more genteel," is, perhaps, as true now as it ever was—it is *even* so. It is *odd* enough to see a man refuse to pay his bills, go into chancery and pay 00 cents on a dollar, still hold on to his property, wear fine broadcloth, drink champagne and smoke the best Havanas—but for all that, such a man is considered *genteel.* It is *odd* enough to see a man or a woman decked out in the height of fashion, while the baker, butcher, grocer, dressmaker, milliner, dry goods dealer, and others, have to 'whistle for their pay' for value delivered—but it is often done by people who call themselves *genteel.* It is odd enough to see boys just emerging from the nursery smoking cigars, uttering oaths and cracking jokes with their seniors; but such things are done by the sons of genteel people. It is odd enough to see pert misses who are just commencing to stick up their hair with a comb, and lengthening out their skirts and doffing their pantalettes, ogling 'nice young men' and receiving their attentions; but it is considered genteel. It is odd enough to see people at a social gathering cluster in little knots by themselves, pass by their nearest neighbors without recognition, and deal out prittle-prattle by wholesale to those who despise them while they are doing it; but it is nevertheless genteel. It is odd enough to see people go to church for the ostensible purpose of religious worship, and while there titter behind their fans, and on their way home discourse of new bonnets, dresses, and the latest fashions; but for all that it is decidedly genteel. It is odd enough to hear people prate about temperance and moral reforms, while they indulge in wine-bibbing and licentiousness; but genteel people do it. It is odd enough for a subscriber to owe for a paper half-a-dozen years; but then the most genteel subscribers do it. It is odd enough for an editor to imagine that all his papers will be paid for; but then genteel people have large ideality, and an editor had as well be 'out of the world as out of the fashion.' So it will be seen that many things are odd enough in this world, and as many things as are odd are genteel; which proves the truth of the old saw, 'the more odd the more genteel.' The Lord deliver us from such gentility.

[Norfolk Democrat.

COINING, STAMPING, &c.—The principle of copying is extensively employed in the Arts. It is generally executed by means of large presses worked with a screw and heavy fly wheel. The materials on which the copies are impressed are most frequently metals, and the process is sometimes executed when they are hot, and in one case when the metal is in a state between solidity and fluidity.

The whole of the coins which circulate as money are produced by this mode of copying. The screw-presses are either worked by manual labor, or by water, or steam power.

Medals, which usually have their figures in higher relief than coins, are produced by similar means; but a single blow is rarely sufficient to bring them to perfection, and the compression of the metal which arises from the first blow renders it too hard to receive many subsequent blows without injury to the die. It is, therefore, after being struck, removed to a furnace in which it is carefully heated red-hot and annealed, after which operation it is again placed between the dies, and receives additional blows. For large medals, and those on which the figures are very prominent, these processes must be repeated many times.

Ornaments on military accoutrements and furniture ornaments are usually made of brass, and are stamped up out of solid or sheet, by placing it between dies, and allowing a heavy weight to drop upon the upper die from a height of five to fifteen feet.

Buttons embossed with crests or other devices are produced by the same means, and some of those which are plain receive their hemispherical form from the dies in which they are struck.

The heads of several kinds of nails, which are portions of spheres, or polyhedrons, are also formed by these means.

A process for copying, called, in France, 'Clichee,' is applied to medals, and in some cases to forming stereotype plates. There exists a range of temperature previous to the melting point of several of the alloys of lead, tin, and antimony, in which the compound is neither solid nor yet fluid. In this kind of pasty state it is placed in a box under a die, which descends upon it with considerable force. The blow drives the metal into the finest lines of the die, and the coldness of the latter immediately solidifies the whole mass. A quantity of the half melted metal is driven about by the blow in all directions, and is retained by the sides of the box in which the process is carried on. The work thus produced is admirable for its sharpness; but it has not the finished form of a piece just leaving the coining press. The sides are ragged, and it must be trimmed, and its thickness equalized in the lathe.—[Scientific American.

A COURT SCENE.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and and the most even tempers will become ruffled at times. At the Assizes held during the past year at Lincoln in England, both Judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witnesses upon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible that the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way, and the more likely perhaps owing to his feeling himself to be a man of considerable importance since he had married a dowager Duchess. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed, threatened, and evened bullied witnesses, there was one called into the box, a young ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personified.

'Now, sir,' said the above named counsel, in a tone which at any other time would have been denounced as vulgarly loud, 'I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak up.'

'I hope not, sir,' was shouted or rather bellowed out by the witness, in tones which almost shook the building, and would have certainly alarmed any timid or nervous lady.

'How dare you speak in that way sir?' said the counsel.

'Please, zur, I can't speak no louder, 'zur,' said the astonished witness, attempting to shout louder than before, evidently thinking the fault to be his speaking too low.

'Pray, have you been drinking this morning?'—shouted the counsel, who had now lost the last remnant of his temper.

'Yes, zur,' was the reply.

'And what have you been drinking?'

'Corfee, zur.'

'And what did you have in your coffee, sir?' shouted the exasperated counsel.

'A spune, zur,' was the answer, innocently spoken, amid the roars of the whole Court, excepting only the now thoroughly wild councel, who flung down his brief, and rushed out of the Court.

HONORABLE POLITICIANS.—Col. Field, Whig, was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky by one majority over Jesse Haydon, Democrat; but Col. F. has resigned, and they are both again candidates for the Legislature in the county. Field, being elected by one vote, and finding that Haydon had voted for him, resigned, because he failed to vote for Haydon.

A TIGHT NIP.—Among other newspaper items of rather suspicious character, we find a story of 'lightning-freaks, where an apple-tree in Helderberg was struck and split from the top down. A man named Smith was leaning against the tree at the time, and slid into the cavity, when the tree closed and held him fast. Axes and crowbars were resorted to before the young man could be extricated.' We beg leave to doubt this untill we see the very crowbar that pulled Mr. Smith out of the tree.—[Courier.

COLLEGIATE.—It is easier to get out of college with 'the honers' than to get into it. We once heard rather a dull student say, many years after getting his parchment,'

'If I had to pass through the same examination to get out of college that I did to get in, I should have been obliged to stay there till this time!'

REWARDS OF KINDNESS.—On what principle of human nature are we to account for the fact, that many favors done to an individual will hardly obtain a single blessing, whilst a single injury, real or fancied, will obtain from him many curses? We have known men who have done acts of kindness to others all their days; but the last act, judged to be a hostile one, has made the recipient an enemy seeking the injury of his benefactor forever. This may not be true of all—certainly it is not true of any honorable minds—but, alas! all minds are not honorable: there are too many who will hate you for an injury when they will not love you for a score of benefits. How is this to be accounted for? Is it on the principle of total depravity.—[Gospel Banner.

WESTERN GIRLS.—Miss Beecher's project for providing Yankee girls with husbands, by sending them out West, as teachers, has been carried into practical operation with such success, that the western girls begin to feel jealous at this invasion of their dominions. The Yankee girls, with their superfine manners and education, and with the additional charm of novelty, threaten to cut them out of their most desirable beaux. Their only consolation is, that there are so many old bachelors in the west, that for some to come there will be enough for all; but should the Yankee girls come too thick, they threaten to pass a tariff on foreign petticoats, which will give incidental protection to the domestic article.—[Albany Knick.

VARIETY.

A Jewel of a Woman. Four years ago we were in possession of facilities for looking out upon a quiet, humble grave-yard, situated on the Sixth Avenue. Early one morning a scanty funeral train visited the yard, a hasty burial service was prenounced over a plain coffin, the earth was speedily covered over the mortal remains enclosed therein and the few mourners departed—all save one. That was a girl about thirteen years of age, who, casting herself upon the ground, could only sob 'my mother,' until completely exhausted by the violence of her grief. She recovered, after a while, and disappeared; but the next morning she was at the spot, planting flowers there.—Early every morning for two years afterwards, that girl paid a visit to her parent's grave.—In the season of flowers that mound bloomed like a garden, and in the winter its appearance was refreshed by several valuable little evergreens, and it was religiously kept cleared of all unsightly incumbrances.

One morning last week, chance led us to the grave yard, and the first object that met our eyes was the girl, now a blooming, marriageable maiden, kneeling over her mother's final resting place, and plucking away the weeds from among the beautiful peutonias, zinnias, etc., which beautify it. We are told by those who know, that rain or shine, cold or warm, that girl has never failed once to make her daily pilgrimage to that sacred shrine since the morning of the burial. Happy parent, even in death to have given birth to such offspring. We hazard nothing in saying that the girl is a jewel among her sex, and that the man fortunate enough to wed her, will procure a true woman, than which the earth contains nothing superior. There are many imitations of the article; but this, all hearts stirred by commendable impulses will acknowledge, is the thing of all its purity. Few children remember their parents with more than common respect while the latter live: how beautiful to cherish their memory and decorate their tombs with nature's rarest work when dead!—[N. Y. Mercury.

The Dog Law.—Mr. Frederic Dwight of this town, was arraigned before Justice Stockwell of Chicopee, on the 10th, for an infringement of the doglaw. Constable Skinner appeared as prosecutor. The defendant admitted that he had allowed his dog to violate the by-law, but resisted a conviction on the ground of its unconstitutionality. A long argument, containing many novel positions, was made by himself, in sustaining this ground. It was an unequel law, because the rich and poor though not of like means, were obliged to pay the same amount for a license; and because dogs were of unequal value, there not being ten in Springfield, in his opinion, that were worth $2. Again, the constitution of the United States authorise no tax upon an article not productive to its owner. And still further, his dog could not be taxed, for it was a foreigner of recent importation, and foreigners were not taxable in this country until after a residence of five years.

The dog tax was eloquently compared to the impost of the British on the tea of our forefathers. He resisted the former as they did the latter, because of the principle involved.—Like them he contended against the principle of unjust taxation. Although the courts condemned they could not destroy the unconquerable aversion in his mind to such oppressive and unconstitutional taxation, as this dog law imposed. Such laws have their origin with revengeful and meddlesome men,—grasping, overbearing beings.

The argument further invited the attention of the Court, to Europe, as it now appears to us. She is convulsed by revolutions caused by such injust taxations, as he here resisted.—This principle of unlawful and unconstitutional imposition was gaining too much ground in this country: and if persisted in,—we might not see it, but—many centuries will not elaspe, ere our own streets will flow with fratricidal blood!

A social compact, the defence also contended, had existed between man and dog from time immemorial. On one side was attachment, on the other protection. What right, now, has Springfield to dissolve this holy compact by an unjust and unconstitutional impost?

The Magistrate admitted the plausibility of the defendant's argument, but deeming the law a health regulation, which the town was empowered by the State to adopt, thought it his duty to sustain it and imposed a fine of $10 and costs,—nearly $20 in all. The defendant appealed, and gave bonds for appearance at the next term of Common Pleas Court.—[Springfield Paper.

Exemplifications of Instinct.—The similarity between the simple instinctive actions of animals and their ordinary organic functions is so great as to lead us to suppose that both sets of operations are arranged upon similar plans, though these may not be identical, and that both are carried on without the forethought or the consciousness of the animal. Thus the young bee, on the day that it first leaves the cell, without teaching and without experience, begins to collect honey and form wax, and build up its hexagonal cell, according to the form which its progenitors have used from the earliest generations. Birds build nests of a certain structure after their kinds, and many species, at certain seasons, excited by some internal impulse, take their migratory flight to other countries. The insect, which never experienced a parent's care or a mother's example, labours assiduously and efectively for the future devlopement and sustenance of an offspirng which it, in its turn, is doomed never to behold. Others toil all summer, and lay up stores for winter, without ever having experienced the severity of such a season, or being in any sensible way aware of its approach. We know that such actions are the result of involuntary and unreflective impulses, because we often find them performed in vain. Sir Joseph Banks had a tame beaver which was allowed to range at liberty in a ditch about his grounds, and was at all seasons liberally supplied with food. One day, about the end of autumn, it was discoverd in the ditch very busily engaged in attempting to construct a dam after the manner of it companions in a state of nature.

This was evidently the blind impulse of its instinctive feelings, for a moment's exercise of the lowest degree of reflection must have shown it that such labor, under the circumstances in which it was placed, was altogether superfluous. A common quail was kept in a cage, and became quite tamed and reconciled to its food. At the period of its natural migration it became exceedingly restless and sleepless; it beat its head against the cage in many vain efforts to escape, and on examination its skin was found several degrees above its usual temperature. A bee, which can fly homewards, one or two miles, in a straight line to its hive, with extreme accuracy, if it happens to enter an open window in a room, will exhaust all its efforts in attempting to get out at the opposite window which is closed down, but never pauses to think of retracing its flight a little way backwards, so as to fly out at the opening at which it had entered. We often observed a dog, when going to sleep on the floor, turn himself several times round before he lies down, and this is just one of the lingering instincts which he has retained; while in his wild state he is accustomed thus to prepare his bed amid the tall grass or rushes. An acute observer of animal habits has remarked that a jackdaw, which, for want of its usual place of abode, had for its nest made choice of a rabit hole, was often sorely perplexed in that way to get the long sticks of which its nest was to be formed, drawn within the narrow entrance. Again and again did it attempt to pull in the piece of stick, while it held it in the middle in its bill, and it was only after a series of vain efforts that, by mere chance, it at last accomplished its object by happening to seize it near one end instead of the centre. In this case it appeared to the observer that the building instincts of this bird were complete and perfect within a certain range but without the limits of this circle it had no deliberative foresight to guide its actions.—[British Quarterly.

"Short visits are the best," as the fly said when he lit on the stove.

Original Poem.

IRELAND.

O, Muse of Liberty, the song exalt
That claims for Erin's isle Hope's burning tear—
Let not my purpose, or my spirit, halt
In the smooth diction of a heartless fear—
But, bold in truth, let boldest words make clear
All judgment speaks and justice may demand,
Till Erin Freedom's standard shall uprear,
And, battling for the Right, once more shall stand
The emerald of nations—a regenerated land!

The lying loyalists—the crafty priest—
The absentee who spends thy wealth abroad—
Poor Country! still upon thy blood would feast
And fatten, while thy people bear the load
Of slaves, or build the military road
Thy masters think to march when famine crushed,
Thy sons, no longer howling at the goad,
May, haply with the breath of Freedom flushed,
Roll back the tide of woe that o'er the land has rushed.

God of Humanity! How have I sighed
And turned heart-sick, to view sad Erin's woes,
When in the very streets her children died,
Or, on the pavement, howling in the throes
Of pestilence and want, without repose,
Or shelter from the storm, have lain along,
Unheeded and unfed, and clasping close
Their offspring, Mothers there! many a throng
Doomed to slow death by English tyranny and wrong.

Will men believe it? Daily, such sights pained
For months my travelled eyes, while many fled,
Escaping from the misery that stained
As fair a land as e'er the sun has shed
His rays upon. I have beheld the dead
In one all nameless grave by hundreds heaped,
Unshrouded, till my heart with sorrow bled
And drank the cup of loathing, horror steeped,
Till in my bosom's core a patriot spirit leaped.

Ye sons of Erin, at your country's call,
Awake! True men are with you in this hour,
Men, who when Greece of late was nigh her fall
Bound on the buckler and exerted power
To cope with despots—men who will not cower
Where Might makes Right—who smote because they knew
The joy and peace of Freedom's priceless dower—
Such men are with you! They, like eagles, flew
To draw the car of Liberty—the strong though few!

They will not hear the cry of slaves in vain,
The squadron of brave freemen they will lead
And boldly meet the shower of leaden rain—
They seek not glory's crest, or honor's meed,
For Liberty they fight—for Freemen bleed,
And with the swift artillery they fly
Achieving freedom by each noble deed,
Force in their arm and lightning in their eye,
For those who would not basely live—would bravely die.

My countrymen, ye wrong yourselves to cease
In Hope for Ireland—aiding thus her foe:
What! Have you forgotten how when Greece
Stood boldly up to ward Oppression's blow—
You lent your aid the Turk to overthrow?
Have you forgotten Poland? Or is Right
A dream of Fancy—but mere Fashion's show,
That shifts and changes in an English light
And when bold Britain wills it Wrong—kept out of sight?

Be now at least consistent. Let the mane
Of England's lion awe you not. The strife
That England has with Erin shall be vain—
For Erin's wealth shall sharpen Erin's knife
To cut the bonds of Union! Hearts are rife
For battle—three to one—and they shall blend
Into one common feeling—giving life
To insurrection, Erin to defend—
Her Liberty their aim—her Happiness their end.

Despair not Erin! In this hour behold
The earnest of thy Freedom. Thou shalt stand
Unmocked by despots, strong, sublimely bold,
Guarded by Freedom's sons, a sacred band,
Heart knit at last to heart, hand joined to hand,
To baffle all the power that England wields:
Command thyself, and heed not the command
Of that base Power which feeds upon thy fields
And 'mid thy woes not one slight, paltry blessing yields.

Patience! It is a word to cherish crime!
There is no virtue where you tamely bear
The wrongs you suffer! Shall the serpent's slime
Be all the food your hungry children share—
The offal of the streets be all their fare?
No, God of Justice, no! Let men not toil
To feed with wealth the man who would not spare
Widows or orphans—and who would despoil
Of their sole hope in life the tillers of the soil!

They live who know the watchword of the free—
They live who know the strength of Freemen's swords,
Whose first successful blow a sign shall be
To fire a thousand beacons, waking hordes
Of freemen—myriads Erin still affords—
Battalia trebly strong to fill the gorge
Where Freedom's channel meets the English lords,
Men from the plough, the ocean and the forge,
A match for hirelings sure, and young, debauched Prince George!

Yes! battle for your native soil—the right
To count as one upon the Nations' scale:
Better to dare for this unequal fight,
To breast the sulphrous fire and iron hail
Than in the siege of famine weep and wail,
And crawl upon the earth to bite the dust,
When adverse seasons bid the harvest fail—
Victims of English avarice and lust,
Of those who never were, and never will be, just.

They live who know despotic England—know
That she, to hide her weakness and her shame,
Will wince and suffer and conceal the blow
That blots the lustre of a mighty name.
How vain! The hungry wolf will not be tame—
The people's majesty to power shall spring;
In every heart shall burn one common flame,
Across the land a better light to fling
Than ever yet was shed from nobles and a king.

Who doubts the issue of the hour may doubt
The sources of his knowledge. They are lies!
Erin can never live all freedom out:—
Her sons are far too active—far too wise
To heed the dangers of the sacrifice
From which a new and happier lot she gains:
From her rich soil a harvest yet shall rise,
When British landlords cease their thievish drains,
Which Nature always yields and God himself ordains.

Who would compare her Union unto ours
Must be a fool, a despot, or a knave,
For England draws, in rents, all Erin's powers
And, in return, we know what England gave!

An armed police, with bayonet and stave,
In every town, a useless, lazy band,
Who help to dig the peasant's early grave—
The black, detested locusts of the land—
Who live upon the bread, wrung from the peasant's hand.

The blood is curdled and the heart is sick
That strives in peace, poor Erin, for thine aid;
We know too well that England is all trick,
All falsehood, heartless all, and all afraid
Of the great ruin in thy borders made:
Now, therefore, strike! There is one only way.
Rise! Cut thy passage with the reeking blade,
And let the dawn of Freedom's brighter day
Renew thy blasted life and warm thee with its ray.

Blood shall no longer flow, when Justice gives
The rightful due unto your just desires;
Again the land in peace and glory lives
If you are true unto your ancient sires;
Arm for the fight while Liberty inspires,
Add one more page to Freedoms holy book,
Light one more beacon of her many fires
And let the nations struggling near you, look
On Erin in the day when chains she would not brook.

It is not, England, that I love thee less,
That I would end sad Erin's hapless fate;
But thou wilt never heed her helplessness,
Unbind her shackles or exalt her state
While Erin stands a beggar at thy gate.
From thee, in circling years, no good she'll win
The burthen of her sorrows to abate.
Her only hope is all herself within,
And blood alone can wash and purge her from thy sin.

It were not so, were Man less darkly vile!
His strife for gold the aggregate of good—
It matters not if Peace and Plenty smile,
Or pining famine on the pulses brood—
Of those who may supply his golden food;
The pleasures which his avarice derives
He never will abridge, until, withstood,
He yields them o'er a hecatomb of lives—
He clutches to the death, and, as the tiger, strives.

O, heed no promise, Erin, of a day
When England shall relent and give you bread:
Strike for the soil! O, be, without delay,
Erect and free, or prostrate with the dead,
Your native land with freemen's blood made red;
Strike for your homes, your kinsmen and your sires,
Strike for the martyrs who for Erin bled,
Strike for that freedom, Man, when free, desires;
And, on each beacon-hill, enkindle Freedom's fires!

Spix.

WATERVILLE, AUGUST 31.

☞ In the absence of the editor, for two or three weeks past, it is thought that a portion of our subscribers may have found cause to complain of delay or irregularity in receiving their papers. Such friends, we feel sure, will try to excuse us when we remind them that we have not previously been absent from our post a single day since the commencement of the Mail. Business, and not pleasure, now called us away;—but being again quietly restored to our chair, we promise our best efforts to make our readers forget any inconvenience they may have suffered by our absence.

Some brief 'pencillings by the way' got no advantage of us in regard to speed, and both are too late to be much concerned in our present sheet. A few unanswered letters are on our table, which *shall have immediate attention.*

THE LATEST IRISH NEWS.

It is not strange that our countrymen should suppose, that by the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien an end has been made of the Irish dissatisfaction towards England. It is possible that there may be a temporary quiet—but that it is only temporary, the state of Ireland seems to indicate beyond a doubt. An insurrection in which such men as the Messrs. Varian, merchants of Cork, are engaged, or are supposed to be by the Government, very clearly shows that the commercial interests of Ireland are so far affected as to arouse those concerned in promoting their extension. That the merchants of Ireland have cause for complaint and action — since their continued remonstrances have availed nothing—no man can doubt, who is acquainted with the taxation to which English measures have subjected Ireland. The failure to oppose the power of England successfully is of little consequence. It may yet be done—and must be done eventually, if England persist in carrying out her Irish policy. No country can long exist in a tranquil state that is trampled down as Ireland is. Man cannot endure such a state of things. It is true that a band of harpies, in the shapes of spies, policemen and detectives, in other words, a secret soldiery, panting for promotion and office, may do the dirty work of Lord John Russell for a while, but the day must come—indeed, must be near at hand, when such a despotic system must be crushed. We are not disposed to make prophecy out of our mere hopes, but we do believe that the people in their might will ere long be the possessors of Dublin Castle and the docks of the Liffy—that Blackrock Castle will communicate the signals of the *Free* to the arsenal at Ballycollig, and all along the Lea. This opinion is founded on the known opinions of the people of Dublin and Cork, of Limerick and Waterford. The patience of the peasantry is great—the patience of the merchants is great—but both peasantry and merchants feel the necessity of emancipation from the English yoke—and a greater than Smith O'Brien, a man less anxious to conciliate and protect the upper classes, would have completed the work, and, we believe, will yet complete it. There is not a country under the face of heaven, enjoying so many educational and social advantages, that is so much down-trodden and harassed as Ireland. Lord John has said it is his 'great difficulty.' Sir Robert Peel has said the same—and we think that the State Trials will place their declarations beyond a doubt. That the people of Ireland have not succeeded is not so much to be attributed to their own want of will and courage, as to that truckling and vacillating spirit which is the characteristic of their spiritual advisers. The priests, in too many cases, are the rulers of their districts—and a well-fed, studious set of men they are—studious to please their masters and the people at large. They are treacherous, however—and not to be depended upon; and we think we err not in judgment when we say, if Ireland were free from the control of such men, she would soon be free. There can be little hope of a Repeal of one Union till there is a repeal of the other. It is really lamentable to see so many good men as form the Catholic priesthood obliged to yield to masters and to obey a foreign power. There is no Catholicity in this, at all events; and as O'Connell denied the temporal power and authority of the Pope, so should every priest whose country is dear to him.

It may be a misjudgment of the tendencies of the events which have transpired in Ireland which leads us to the conclusion, but we have not a single doubt that the seeds of rebellion are as firmly planted now—and as little uprooted as they were a month ago. Their vitality may be only concentrating to form more vigorous shoots—and we shall be surprised in the extreme if some very important results do not make their appearance, notwithstanding the activity and enterprize of the secretive qualities of the blue-coated officials of England and black-coated bayonet-bearers of Ireland.

The Question Settled.—A vote was taken on board the Charter Oak, on her passage up the river on Wednesday, which resulted as follows:—Taylor 33, Cass 9, Free Soil 7.—"Strange," said a man we took to be a democrat, "what it is that always brings the whigs into the boats, cars and stages, while the democrats never turn out till election day." Well—what do we care! We only state a fact.

Insects on Trees.—The present season is at least fruitful in worms, bugs and insects. We have seen many trees stripped of every leaf. The elm, and most evergreens, we believe seldom suffer. The oak has always escaped till this year; its leaves are too bitter for the caterpillar and worm: but in a late trip we met many travellers who had observed that the "*Oak*" was suffering from an insect resembling the common bed-bug. The insect seems to have its *berth* in the *soft* parts of the oak, and does great injury to the *rest* of it.

Moosehead Lake.—Our Northern Lake is fast becoming the resort of the fashionable. Capt. Hinckley's house at Greenville has been the head-quarters of many distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the fashionable world, whose 'missions' have been chiefly confined to ascending Kinao's sublime steep and killing the antlered moose by moonlight. The next fortnight, it is supposed, will take some of our citizens to the wild and woody waste of waters.

Lamartine.—The sudden decline of Lamartine's popularity in France, is thus adverted to in a letter from Paris by Robert Walsh, to Littell's Living Age:—

So little survives of Lamartine's meteoric popularity, that if he should resign his seat in the assembly, he would not be re-elected by any constituency of France. Thus complains one of his votaries, endeavoring to convict the country of superlative injustice and fickleness. It is remarked that he would still be a desirable minister of foreign affairs, if he could abandon his policy, and habit of *universalism*—flattering, courting, caressing, abetting all parties and all men. In one of the caricatures, he carries Henry V. in one pocket, the Prince de Joinville in another; the rabble are at his heels; he looks back upon them fondly, while he extends his hands to Barbes, Blanqui, Gobrier, and Cabet, whom he pretends to have blandished in order to draw off their thunder and lightning.

Mr. Walsh says that throughout provincial France the peasantry, artizans, and citizens generally are beginning to detest all the sophists, and new-fangled doctrines and empirical innovations.

Weary of Life.—In a letter dated Trenton Falls, Aug. 14th, Mr. N. P. Willis relates the following curious anecdote:—

Among our fellow passengers up the Mohawk we had, in two adjoining seats, a very impressive contrast—an insane youth on his way to an asylum, and the mind that has achieved the greatest triumph of intellect in our time. Morse of the electric telegraph, on an errand connected with the conveyance of tho't by lightning. I sat nearly between them, and with the incoherent mutterings of a lampless brain falling upon one ear, and the easy transitions from great truths to trifles which called upon all the attention of the others, I was in the place to philosophize upon the gift of reason, and the value of life with or without it.—In the course of a brief argument on the expediency of some provision for putting an end to a defeated and hopeless existence, Mr. Morse said that, ten years ago, under ill-health and discouragement, he would gladly have availed himself of any divine authorization for terminating a life of which the possessor was weary. The sermon that lay in this chance remark—the loss of his priceless discovery to the world, and the loss of fame and fortune to himself, which would have followed a death thus prematurely self-chosen—is valuable enough, I think, to justify the invasion of the sacredness of private conversation which I commit by thus giving it to print. May some one, weary of the world, read it to his profit.

Bad Luck.—I may here, as well as anywhere, impart the secret of good and bad luck. There are men, who, supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the poverty of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away the time in fishing when he should have been in his office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at every thing but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle. Another, who was honest and constant at his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments; he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing; by sanguine speculations; by trusting fraudulent men; and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when I see a tatterdemalion, creeping out of a grocery, late in the afternoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck, for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler.

SUMMARY.

South Carolina again on Stilts.—A large meeting of members of all parties was held in the Theatre, at Charleston, on the 19th, N. Hayward, Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Butler, Burt, and Calhoun. The main topics discussed, were the action of the territorial bill, slavery, and the Presidential election. Mr. Butler was greatly indignant at the violation of the rights of the South, committed by the passage of the Oregon Bill. Cass and Taylor were alike objectionable, and he felt no interest in the election. He urged the necessity of a readiness for *physical resistance to the North*, and declared that the people of the South should trust themselves to their flashing swords and gleaming bayonets!

Mr. Burt followed in the same strain. Mr. Calhoun closed with a powerful speech, mostly on the Presidential question and the defeat of the South. He declared there was no choice between Taylor and Cass, and expressed alarm at the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention. He feared that the North would go over *en masse* to the Free Soil doctrine, and stand united in 1852. *South Carolina must then nullify!* The South must prepare to struggle with the North. Though old, he would bear his part in the conflict.

Fire.—On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in the saw mill in this city, at the 'Red Bridge,' near Mount Hope, owned by Col. Samuel L. Valentine and Mr. John Hooper. The mill was partly driven by water and partly by steam, and contained one up and down saw and a shingle machine. The whole was consumed. Loss estimated at $2500. Insured for $1600.

Near this mill was a tannery, recently purchased by Mr. Simeon Lord, of Amos Davis, Esq., and upon which but a small amount had been paid. It contained a splitting machine and all the machinery and fixtures required for the successful prosecution of the business. The tannery and all the tools and machinery, together with about three hundred sides of leather, were consumed. Loss on the tannery and tools, $1500. The stock was partially if not wholly insured. The stock in the vats was uninjured.

The loss by this fire falls heavily upon worthy and industrious men and will seriously interrupt their business. It is not known how the fire originated.—[Bangor Courier.

Singular Case at Waltham.—There has been and is now, considerable excitement in Waltham, occasioned by the following facts:—

A young lady in that town was taken sick recently, and during her illness dreamed, three nights in succession, that she should go into a trance, and that her friends, thinking her dead would undertake to bury her body; but that, as it was being placed in the tomb, symptoms of returning life would induce them to desist, and that she would finally be restored. Last Monday morning, about four o'clock she ceased to breathe, since which time none of the appearances usually seen upon the dead have occurred. The limbs are not rigid, but as pliable as in life. No sign of mortification has appeared, and the flesh has not that cold and hard feeling that follows death. The attending physician has pronounced her dead, but the family resolve upon not burying till decay commences. A consultation of physicians was to be held to-day, and attempts made to restore life.—*Chelsea Pioneer, 25th.*

Fair and Cattle Show.—Great preparations are making at Buffalo, New York, for the annual fair and cattle show, to take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September. The ground for the show will include an area of sixteen acres, enclosed by a high fence. There are to be poultry and pigeon houses, dairy, grain, and seed stalls, horticultural tents, small tents for editors, refreshment room, &c. Altogether it bids fair to be one of the grandest exhibitions of the kind ever held in the United States.

A witty lawyer, once a recorder of the third municipality, yesterday jocosely asked a boarding-house keeper in Recorder Baldwin's Court, the following question, We think the reply was good.

'Mr. ———, if a man gives you $500 to keep for him and dies, what do you do? Do you pray for him?'

'No sir,' replied the man, 'I pray for another like him.'—*N. O. Delta.*

Immigrants.—The whole number of immigrants which arrived at Boston during the week ending 21st inst. was 588, of which number 491 paid head money.

Our Factory.—The prospect is very favorable now that the Factory in our village, which for about 18 months past has rested from all its labors, will soon be put in operation.—We hope, that from the rest which it has received, it will be able to labor many years without a single stoppage.—*Brunswick Adv.*

Mr. Edward S. Osgood, son of Joshua B. Osgood, Esq., of Portland, mate of the ship Austiss of Boston, was stabbed and instantly killed by a Portuguese on the passage from Canton. He was aged about 30 years, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely fate.

The navigation of the Penobscot river, above Oldtown has been opened to Mattawamkeag Point. The Gov. Neptune taking passengers and freight from Oldtown to the Piscataquis falls, and the Mattanawcook then taking them at the head of the falls and landing them at the point. The first regular trip was made on Tuesday last. The Whig says, this route will be one of great interest.

Mr. Howard, occupant of the old haunted house at the Cambridge crossing of the Worcester railroad in Brighton, while digging in his cellar, found an apartment under ground, containing kegs, counterfeit American half dollars of 1833, and a machine for polishing coin. It was no doubt a counterfeiter's den, and the discovery causes quite a stir. Many years ago a black servant was supposed to have been murdered in the house.—*Boston Post.*

Fire at Frankfort.—We learn that on Tuesday, the barn of Mr. Edmund Clements, in Frankfort, was struck by lightning, and two barns, shed, and dwelling house, forming a row of buildings two hundred feet in length, together with about sixty tons of hay, and a wagon and harnesses were consumed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved in a damaged state. Loss estimated at $2,500. No insurance, the policy having expired on the previous day.

Bangor Whig, 19th.

Ex-President Adams.—We learn that Hon. C. F. Adams, on his return from a short absence from home, remitted to the committee of arrangements the full amount of all the expenses attending the funeral of his father in this town; but that the committee, with great promptness and perfect unanimity, declined to receive it. The course pursued by Mr. A. was in the highest degree honorable; but, under the circumstances of the case, it would have been impossible for the committee to avail themselves of his liberality.—*Quincy Patriot.*

The Dysentery is prevailing in the country extensively, and it becomes people, and especilly children, to avoid undue exposure to the heat, crude fruits and vegetables, and unwholesome diet generally during the sultry season. The Evening Post says it is the prevailing epidemic in New York, and in several instances it has been pronounced to be cholera asphyxia, or Asiatic Cholera.

Sickness.—Our town is visited at this time with a distressing epidemic, (the dysentery,) which is very prevalent, and often fatal. A large number of deaths have already occurred and many more ill are not expected to recover. It is hoped that the recent favorable change in the weather will serve to check the disorder.

[Gardiner Fountain.

Insulted Innocence.—'My lad,' said a traveller to a little fellow, whom he met clothed in pants and roundabout, but minus another very necessary article of apparel—'my lad, where's your shirt?'

'Mammy's washin'it.'

'Have you no other?,

'No other!' exclaimed the urchin with indignant scorn,—'would you want a body to have a thousand shirts?'

The Riot.—Cincinnati, Aug. 25.—The excitement occasioned by the attempt of the populance to execute Lynch law upon two Volunteers from Mexico, for an outrageous crime, has not yet subsided. The jail, where the brutal fellows are confined, and the wall of which has been partially demolished by the indignant mob, is now defended by a strong military guard. Three persons have been killed and seven others wounded in the melees which have already occured.

Fatal Accident.—An Irishman, name unknown, fell from a gravel train on the A. & St. L. Rail Road, near North Yarmouth, on Monday morning, was run over by the cars, and had both his legs broken. He lingered in great misery till towards night when he died, after having undergone amputation of one of his legs.

He came here to seek work, and we understand, left a wife and family in Boston.

An excellent dish.—Take of green corn twelve ears, and grate them; to this, add a quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt, as much as sufficient, stir all well together, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the ingredients a quarter of a pound of sugar and eat the pudding with sauce. It is good cold or warn, with meat or sauce, epicures of the most exquisite taste prefer it, we believe, hot, and with the first service.

A Man and His Wife Instantly Killed.—Yesterday, in the vicinity of the Palmer Depot of the Western Railroad, the New Haven train for new York, came in contact with a buggy waggon in which were a man and his wife, both elderly people. The man was endeavoring to get his horse across the track, but failed. The engine, with a force of a thirty mile an hour speed, struck the wagon and instantly killed both of the inmates. The bodies laid side by side on the track, crushed out of all form of humanity. It is stated that at the time of the accident they were going to the funeral of one of their relatives, eight of whom have died within a few months.

The Montreal Herald of the 16th says that Pagoet, late minister Plenipotentiary of the King of France, has left the United States for England, with the alleged intention of placing at the service of Louis Phillppe a large share of his princely fortune, and inviting the ex-King and family to take up their residence in America.

A Legacy soon Lost.—The N. Y. Commercial gives the following account of a wholesale robbery in that city:—

An Englishman, Robert Reynold, but for some years past a resident of Augusta, Washington Co., Michigan, on arriving at this port on Thursday evening in the ship Delta, from London, whither he had been to receive a legacy of about $8000, strolled about the Five Points the following day with 1500 sovereigns in a belt around his person. While on the Points he was taken in charge by a number of prostitutes, robbed of his money, and then turned into the street, where he was found and conveyed to the station house by a policeman. On recovering his senses he communicated the fact of his robbery, and yesterday officer Welch arrested Maria Robinson, Jane Pheny, Maria McGown, Harriet Evans and Maria Miller, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but none of the stolen money was found in their possession.—They were detained for examination.

Brown University.—Commencement at this Institution will take place on Wednesday, Sept 6th. On the day preceding, in the forenoon, the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Pomroy, of Bangor, and in the afternoon, the Exercises before the Philermenian and United Brother's Societies will take place.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th, says: We learn that a negro of 17 years of age, belonging to one Mr. Parker, of Scriven, murdered his mistress a little more than a week ago, and also a white laborer who was at the time sleeping on the piazza. All this occurred at early dawn—Mrs. P. being asleep with an infant in her arms. The only reason said to be alleged by the murderer for this horrid crime, is, that "they had made him angry." He was tried and hung immediately.

Gen. Lane has accepted the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and will take his departure for that distant territory of the United States, within the next two weeks, with Mr. Pritchett, the newly appointed Secretary of the Territory.

Shocking Occurrence.—The wife of Mr. W. Tann, Jr., of Pittsford, whose mind has been diseased for some time past, on Sunday afternoon killed two of her children, by holding their heads under water, in an iron kettle, until they were strangled to death. On Sunday, when all were absent except the two children, she accomplished the horrid purpose. One of the children was a little girl of about six years of age, and the other still a babe, and both handsome and interesting.

The Riot at Cincinnati—*Later.*—After the dispersion of the mob about 10 o'clock, Wednesday night passed off quietly—the Washington Cadets standing guard throughout the night and yesterday, till relieved by the Greys. So far as we can ascertain with certainty, but two persons were killed by the discharge of firearms from the police in the jail, viz. James B. Harding, barkeeper for John B. Newman, on Sycamore street, below Court,

and H. Westerkof, a workman in Clawson & Mudge's bedstead factory, Columbia street. The latter received a ball in his side, which passed up through the lungs and came out at the right breast. He died in about 20 minutes. Among the wounded heard of are —— Herman, a German, John Carnahan, a fireman, Barney Sand, drayman, and a blacksmith named Osman. Herman received five shots, and it is thought cannot survive. Carnahan was shot in the abdomen, and died about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The gatherings in the vicinity of the jail yesterday afternoon and last evening were confined to squads of ten and fifteen, scattered about over one or two squares, and on the canal bridges. At sundown a very decided re-action seemed to have taken place, and very little of the mob spirit was manifested.—[Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 25.

The cotton factories that have recently suspended operations, at Pittsburgh, were opened again, on the ten hour system, the operatives receiving 16 per cent. less than formerly.

RAILROAD IRON.—We learn that a vessel, the Elizabeth Jane, having 440 tons of iron on board for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, has foundered at sea. She was a British vessel, we believe. As the iron was to be delivered in this country, the loss does not come upon the Road or American underwriters.

We learn that the Company has two other cargoes on the way and shortly expected, which, with what they have here, will enable them to lay the rails to the junction as early as contemplated.

The Kennebec and Androscoggin Road has some iron on the way, and with favorable weather the road will be opened to the junction in October, and to Lewiston shortly after. [Portland Adv.

A convention of Free Soil men at Bangor have nominated Jeremiah Curtis as candidate for Congress from the 6th district,

A little daughter of Mr. John Whitmarsh while recently on a visit to Lowell, fell into the canal, and would have been drowned, had not a young Irish boy named Timothy Sullivan, 15 years of age, leaped in without stopping to strip, and seizing the child brought her safely to the shore.

ROMANISM.—It appears from the Roman Catholic Directory for 1848, that the total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England and Wales is 545; in Scotland 85, besides 22 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total of 630 churches and chapels. Of Catholic colleges, there are in England 19, and in Scotland 1. Convents, 38, of which 12 are in the London district. Monasteries, 4. Of Missionary priests in England and Wales, there are 707, including priests without any fixed mission; in Scotland, 99; making a grand total of 806 missionary priests in Great Britain, including the Bishops. This is a goodly staff, and well calculated to extend and uphold the interests of the Church of Rome.

Christopher Dunn, of Belgrade, Me., was walking in a room where a gun and bayonet were hanging horizontally against the wall, and at the moment when his shoulder was near the bayonet, the lightning passed from the point of the bayonet to his body and killed him.

The Calais Advertiser states that many of the potato fields in that vicinity that were struck with the rust and seemed doomed, have began to put forth new leaves, and look nearly as well now as they did before they were struck.

Edmund Hayes, the man mentioned yesterday under our telegraphic head, as having been drowned in Cleaveland, Ohio, belonged to Industry, in this State. He has a brother who is a Congregational minister at Frankfort. Young Hayes was a student at Bowdoin College, and was travelling for his health.—[Portland Umpire 11th inst.

POST OFFICE SABBATH DESECRATION.—On reference to the *Post Office Directory*, page 1689, the following statistics will be found In England and Wales alone there are 4250 post-towns, and sub-towns, in Scotland 715, and in Ireland 750, making a total of 5715 towns and villages which make up a letter-bag on Sunday. Allowing two officers only to each of these places—viz., a postmaster and letter carrier—and to 800 post-towns a clerk each, additional, we arrive at a numerical result of *twelve thousand two hundred and thirty* persons who are compelled, by a government that supports a religious establishment, to break the fourth commandment. Truly an army of Sabbath breakers under the patronage of the Crown!—*Liverpool Standard.*

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The Frederick Examiner states that Isaac Bougher, Esq., of Frederick county, Md., liberated all his slaves, by his will, and bequeathed $2000 to the Education Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Gettysburg, Pa.; $500 to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.; $500 to Pennsylvania College; $500 to the American Tract Society; and $500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Mayor of Albany acknowledges the receit of two thousand dollars from New York city, and one thousand from Rochester. Thus far 268 families have been aided with money, in sums varying from $5 to $100.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing one week's later news from Europe. We make the following extracts from the Traveller:—

Our first edition contained only a brief summary of foreign news, issued by the Mail before the steamer had arrived. It was brought, as we presume, by carrier pigeons, let off from the steamer somewhere between Halifax and Boston. The pigeons, as we understand, have been some time in training for the benefit of 'operators' in the market; and their success this time will be quite a feather in their caps, and probably feather the nests of the cotton and grain dealers, who got the first 'secret and confidential' news.

IRELAND.—From Ireland, to which point the chief interest is now directed, the accounts are not confirmatory of the 'secret and confidential' reports published by the New York Tribune, but they substantiate the previous statements that the rebellion had been in all probability strangled in its birth. At least it would appear that the insurgents are so completely held in check by the strong and rigid arm of military power, that any further attempts at revolution must be futile.

Mr. S. O'Brien was arrested at the railroad station in Thules, whilst in the act of procuring a ticket to pass him to Limerick, where he intended to take refuge among his friends. He was conveyed by a special train to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham jail. After his arrest, it is said, he expressed himself satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his objects, and that he was induced to leave his retreat in the mountain, because the farther he went the more the people seemed to fear to harbor him or hold any communication with him.

There does not appear to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the country since the Cambria sailed, and, according to the English accounts, it seems quite impossible, so long as the government maintains its present attitude of repression.

Many persons had been arrested, and among them four Americans.

At Dublin, according to the latest reports, it was pretty generally believed, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy were about to make an important move; that they would shortly assume the office of peace-makers. It is said that a memorial to the Government has been got up on the part of the Bishops and clergy, praying for a general amnesty of all political offences.

Dublin was perfectly tranquil; and the State prosecutions were proceeding without any manifestations of dissatisfaction on the part of the populace.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings of Parliament during the week have been of subordinate interest. All the endeavors made by the members connected with Lancashire have failed to elicit from Lord Palmerston, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, any detailed statement of the actual position of the American postage question; indeed, we do not perceive, to our regret, any disposition amongst the rulers on both sides of the Atlantic, to bring this question to a satisfactory conclusion. In the meantime, the mercantile body, and those who are interested in promoting the inter-communication by post with the United States and Canada, suffer severely.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley bro't forward the affairs of Naples and Sicily before the House, and upon Earl Malmesbury putting the question point blank to the Marquis of Lansdowne, whether Admiral Parker's fleet would interfere with any expedition which the King of Naples might send against Sicily, his Lordship refused most distinctly to answer the question.

The discussion on the Public Health Bill elicited from Lord Morpeth a variety of details respecting the approach of the cholera. The alarming fact was stated, that in St. Petersburgh, up to the last accounts, 17,000 cases of cholera had occurred, of which 10,138 had proved fatal. At Moscow there had been 9754 cases, and 4309 deaths. In various parts of Bassarabia the disease was advancing rapidly; and in Fontarabia, Bucharest, Jassy, and other places, the greatest alarm prevailed. At Jassy the deaths were at 100 to 130 per day. At Cairo, it had appeared in a form of peculiar malignity. Its ravages had been confined to the city itself; and, although the medical men had treated the disorder with every possible care, not one case had been saved, but every patient had died within the course of a few hours after the first attack.

FRANCE.—The chief consideration in Paris, at the present moment is the critical state of Northern Italy.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 6th inst. to assassinate M. Thiers. The shot intended for him was received by a little girl who was seated opposite the dwelling of M. Thiers.

ITALY.—Important advices from Italy were received in London on the 12th inst. They state that all doubt as to the fall of Milan was at an end.

The defeat of the Piedmontese army is probably the most rapid and complete on record. Ten days ago, we had accounts that Charles Albert was besieging Mantua; and now, he does not command a man in all Lombardy.

A letter from Paris states that the Austrians had entered Ferrara, to the number of 5,000; that they occupied the principal posts of the town; and that they had levied a war contribution upon the inhabitants.

The Pope had protested against the occupation, and the Chamber of Deputies had voted a project of a league of all the Italian States against Austria.

REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.—To one pound of green strawberry leaves, add one quart of good French brandy, and boil to one pint. Give of the strained liquor one table spoonful every three hours, until the disease is relieved of its distressing symptoms. This is said to be a valuable remedy.

RENOVATION.—See Mr. Smith's advertisement. He has shown us some very nice samples of his work, and we doubt not will give good satisfaction. There is great economy in cleaning up old garments in these hard times, and Mr. S. makes them look so much better than new ones, that nobody feels the worse in them. We have seen Daniel Webster in a coat that would look the better for passing through the hands of Mr. Smith. So pick up the old cast-off coats and pants, and let him convert them into a Sunday suit.

MARKETS.

WATERVILLE PRICES.

Flour, bbl. $6,00 a 6,25; Corn, bush. ,75 a 80; Rye, $1,17; Wheat, $1,25; Oats. ,37; Butter, lb. ,12 a ,14; Cheese, ,6 a 8; Eggs, doz. ,10 cts; Pork round hog 7 to 8.

BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

Flour—Gen. 5 75, Michigan 5 25 a 0 00 per bbl. Ohio and St. Louis, 5 00 a 5 67.

Grain—Sales Southern white Corn 62 a 63 cents, and yellow flat 65 a 66c per bushel. Oats scarce and in brisk demand; North River 47.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.

At market 990 Beef Cattle, about 2900 Sheep and 850 swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra quality, 6 50; first quality, 6 25 a 6 50; second do 5 50 a 5 75.

Working Oxen,—few pairs in market; prices from 00 to 000.

Cows and Calves.—A very few in market 19 to 41.

Sheep.—Sales from 1 25 a 2 75.

Swine.— Wholesale 5 for Sows, 5 1-2c for Barrows; Retil, 5 a 7 1-2.

Notices.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND. This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beaux. It is now about 18 months since the Mountain Compound was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. 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, as well as from the many who have used and been benefitted by the article.—[Bost. Merc. Journal.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.

For the preservation and reproduction of the hair, no article is so efficacious and speedy; and especially for retaining a moisture in the hair for a greater length of time than any other can.

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

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Dr. R. R. Clay, of New York, will be in attendance at John L. Seavey's Unity, Tuesday, August 15th; at Williams' Hotel, Waterville, Wednesday and Thursday, August 16th and 17th; at the Stage House, Skowhegan, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 18th, 19th, and 20th; at Washburn's Hotel, Canaan, August 21st, until 4 P. M.; at Marston's Hotel, Dexter, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22d and 23d; at Blithen's Hotel, Dover, Thursday and Friday, August 24th and 25th; at Soule's Hotel, Harmony, August 26th, from 12M. until 4 P. M.; at the Hotel in Athens, Sunday, August 27th; at the Hotel in Solon, Monday the 28th; at the Hotel in Anson, August 29th; at Stevens's Hotel, North New Portland, Wednesday, August 30th; at the Hotel in West New Portland, August 31st, until 3 P. M.;

Where he will be happy to see his former patients and as many more as may feel disposed to favor him with a call. Proba' tum est. Dr. Clay's medicines are the most powerful of all remedies in the removal of diseases; at the same time the most innocent of all preparations, because acting in perfect harmony with the laws of organic life, and bringing the agencies of Electricity and Galvanism, the elements which form the constituent principles of Life, Health, and motion, in direct contact with disease, and by the powerful impulse which they give to the organs, enables them to throw off whatever is deleterious to health.

Dr. C. uses no mineral Medicines, for they injure the fine coats of the secreting membranes of the viscera, and unfit them for manufacturing a sufficient quantity of the animal magnetic ether to keep a just balance of action.

Dr. C. will treat all Chronic diseases, of however long standing, or which may be regarded as incurable, Nervous and Billious affections, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula in ano and perineo, Fits, Eye and Ear affections, &c. &c., in the treatment of which he has met with unprecedented success. The operation of Dr. C's remedies upon the above diseases is the ultimatum of his wishes. Their Herculean power removes every vestige of the enemy, and builds up in its place a system free and uncontaminated from the dregs of disease.

N. B. The best of References given as to scientific attainments in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Patients who are affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear, and prefer going to the City will be furnished with letters of introduction to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, or Dr. Dix, Optician, opposite the Tremont House, Boston.

ADVICE GRATIS.

DR. MAUGHAN,

Physician & Surgeon,

FROM London, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Waterville and its vicinity, that he intends practicing here and hopes by curing Cancers, Wens, Rheumatism by a new invention, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Spinal Diseases, Consumption, Deafness, Diseases of the Eyes, Fits, Dysentery, Stone, Gravel, &c., to give universal satisfaction. He has also practiced with Bonaparte's Surgeon, and has been 50 years in practice.

N. B. Dr. M. is agent to the Mar Estate.

He may be consulted at Mr. Gray's 'Ticonic House.' (2 1m.)

August 3d, 1848.

Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

Delay is dangerous; neglect that cold and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb; no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity than Dr. Wistar. 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands; obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which, if neglected, will terminate your life. Be not deceived by quacks with their imitations and counterfeits; buy none but the genuine and original, which is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Wm. Dyer, Waterville., Wm. B. Snow & Co., Fairfield, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. (1-2w.)

Advertisements.

COLOURING & RESTORING,

OF various articles of WEARING APPAREL, by the subscriber, warranted to be done to order, and to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.

He also is prepared to act as Agent for the Augusta Dye House, to which, if they PLEASE, articles may be sent and returned to the owners with promptness.

FIRST DOOR NORTH J. MARSTON'S BLOCK.

Waterville, Aug. 31st, 1848.] JOS. SMITH.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON,

Furniture, Feather & Carpeting Ware-Rooms;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 39 HANOVER STREET,

Opposite Head of Portland-st.,

BOSTON.

G. W. Pruden,
G. W. Pruden, Jr. 6

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK'S

Furniture, Feather and Carpet Store,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Blackstone-st., BOSTON.

WHERE may be found an extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Feathers, Carpets, Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Hair and Palmleaf Mattresses, which will be sold at very low prices for Cash.

Public houses in or out of the City furnished on credit. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK.

Sept. 1. 6tf.

NOTICE.

THE Prudential Committee of Waterville College have this day found the full sum of ten thousand dollars subscribed in the books of the agent, appointed by them to procure subscriptions for the increase of the Library and Philosophical Apparatus, payable on condition that the above-mentioned sum should be subscribed in one year from the 14th August, 1847.

Waterville, Aug. 12th, 1848.] GEO. W. KEELY, Ch'n.

NAILS.

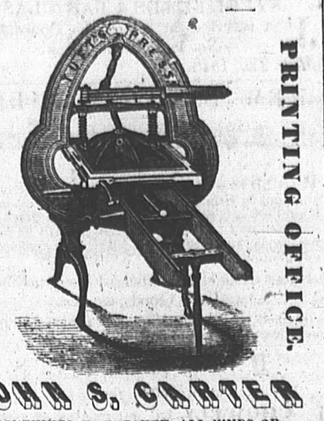
CUT and wrought Nails, a prime assortment, for sale by W. C. DOW & Co.

FISH of all kinds, for Sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

GENTS' ENAMELED HALE-BOOTS.

A BEAUTIFUL article just rec'd at J. WILLIAMS & SONS'.

CHOICE TOBACCO & SEGARS for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS



JOHN S. CARTER

CONTINUES TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

BOOK and FANCY JOB PRINTING,

IN GOOD STYLE AND AT SHORT NOTICE.

He keeps for sale most kinds of BLANKS in use in this vicinity.

JOB and CARD PRINTING done in good shape and at air prices.

*** Office in Pray's Building, three doors below Williams's Hotel, Main street.***

Waterville, Nov. 1847. 18tf

J. D. CHANDLER'S

Livery Stable,

SILVER ST., OPPOSITE THE "PARKER HOUSE,"

WATERVILLE.

Passengers taken to and from the Boats, and other places.

SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term of Miss Scribner's School will commence on Monday, the 28th of August.

Instruction will be gievn in the various Eng. Branches usually taught in select schools and Academies; also, in the French Language and Drawing.

Such assistance will be obtained as the interests of the school demand.

Tuition, from 2,00 to $4,00.

Waterville, Aug. 8th, 1848. 4-tf

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.

NEW CARPETINGS!

Henry Pettes & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

ROXBURY CARPET FACTORIES.

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

No. 224 Washington Street,

BOSTON,

ALL THE CARPETS made in this large establishment, consisting of

EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS;
MEDIUM DO. DO.
CHAMBER AND STAIR CARPETS;
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPETS;
ELEGANT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS;
SUPERB VELVET TAPESTRIES.

☞ *This is the only establishment in the city where Carpets can be bought at retail directly of the manufacturers.*

Every piece is made under our personal superintendence. We have TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS now at work, and can show to purchasers *a much greater variety of Carpets, and at less prices, than any other store.*

These Carpets are received from the factory every day. The assortment is large, and is constantly changed.

We adopt the LOW-PRICED CASH SYSTEM, and purchasers of any kind of

CARPETING

will find this is the place to buy.

HENRY PETTES & Co

MRS. E. KIDDER'S

DYSENTERY CORDIAL,

An immediate and perfect cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Summer complaints of Children, Sea Sickness, General Debility, etc., etc.

WHERE this all-powerful antidote is at hand, Cholera, Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhœa, are no longer to be seriously feared, or looked upon with terror—as this cordial will most assuredly cure the disease in the course of a very few hours, if taken at the commencement.

It has been before the public for more than sixteen years, and was the first article made known to the public as an immediate and perfect remedy for these complaints. It has been thoroughly tested in every country and every climate, and its effect has every where proved the same—SURE TO CURE, even where the disease has advanced to the last stage. The public may rest assured that it contains neither opium, or mineral substances, or anything that is in the least injurious to the constitution.

CHOLERA AND COMMON CHOLERA MORBUS.—This Cordial immediately checks the vomiting, relieves the pains, stops the Diarhœa, and restores the bowels of a perfectly regular and healthy state, however low the patient may have become, it invariably restores.

SEVERESL CASES OF DYSENTERY, are immediately counteracted, the pains allayed, the bowels healed, and not unfrequently the bowels become perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten or twelve hours.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—Either in children or adults, of months or years continuance, are most readily cured with this Cordial, notwithstanding they may be restored to a mere skeleton, it immediately strengthens, and shortly restores them to perfect health.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—It has saved the lives of many thousand Children when reduced to death's door by this complaint; it gives them immediate relief, and they very soon recover.

SEA SICKNESS.—It is a pleasant and desirable remedy for Sea Sickness. It checks the vomiting, and readily restores the patient. It invariably checks vomiting, produced from any cause whatever.

CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING, if inclined to Diarrhœa, should always be provided with this medicine, as it will keep the bowels regulated, and keep off the canker. It is wholesome, safe, and pleasant to the taste; and children are fond of it, and will take it without trouble or dislike.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA.—It is a most excellent restorative, giving a healthy tone to both the stomach and bowels, and prevents food from pressing or distressing the stomach.

☞ CAUTION.

Beware of those impositions which are daily palmed upon the public, bearing the name of my article, which is *Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial*, which name imposters have borrowed. Also, they have copied my advertisements and prefatory addresses.—Doubtless they have done this for the purpose of palming off their useless and worthless articles at the expense and reputation of this original and most popular medicine that ever came before the public.

Be sure that you obtain MRS. E. KIDDER'S Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial, and you will get the only true and original article, which has ever been held in the highest estimation by the public thro'out the whole country.

It is put up in bottles holding nearly a quart, intended for family use, and sold for One Dollar per bottle.

Sold by MRS. E. KIDDER,
No. 100 Court st., BOSTON,

who is the inventor and sole proprietor. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied as formerly, in large or small quantities. (50-is 4m.)

AGENTS—C. R. PHILLIPS, WM. DYER, and for sale by dealers in medicine generally.

FREEDOM NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day given my son, Henry A. Penny, his time till he shall be of age. I shall hereafter pay no debts of his contracting, and claim none of his wages. 3w-5

Waterville, Aug. 18th, 1848.] PELTIAH PENNY

NOTICE.—The shares as originally subscribed for upon the books of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company by the following individuals and firms will be sold at public auction on Friday, the 22d day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in Waterville, for the purpose of paying assessments due thereon with interest and costs of sale—to wit:

Wardsworth Bolter,	Moscow,	1	share.
Geo. W. B. Leonard,	Monson.	1	"
Cushman Bigelow,	Norridgwock,	2	"
Wellington Kidder,	"	4	"
James Taylor Jr.,	"	2	"
Joseph Taylor,	"	2	"
Benj. F. Whyte,	"	2	"
Ansel Allen,	Bloomfield,	2	"
Jane L. Allen,	"	2	"
Levi Emery,	"	10	"
Ja's Cleaveland,	"	2	"
A. & P. Coburn,	"	20	"
John Kimball,	"	2	"
Geo. W. King,	"	4	"
James B. Dascomb,	"	2	"
Samuel & William Parker,	"	10	"
Sumner Parlin,	"	2	"
Daniel Snow Jr.,	"	6	"
Nathaniel Grant,	Skowhegan,	2	"
William M. Lewis,	"	1	"
Moses Littlefield,	"	2	"
Thomas Robinson,	"	2	"
Osgood Sawyer,	"	2	"
Ruel Weston,	"	2	"
William McLellan,	"	5	"
Willis Currier,	"	2	"
John G. Dunn,	Belgrade,	1	"
William T. Mills,	"	1	"
Ezekiel Page Jr.,	"	1	"
Geo. J. Penny,	"	1	"
William Taylor,	"	1	"
Emily Wentworth,	"	2	"
Willard Vivian,	"	1	"
Actor Hunter,	Clinton,	2	"
Phebe Ann Currier,	Chesterville,	1	"
Joseph C. Bates,	Fairfield,	1	"
Milton Chase,	"	2	"
Benj. L. Deering,	"	1	"
Butler A. Emery,	"	1	"
Geo. P. Gullifer,	"	4	"
Jos. F. Nye,	"	2	"
Hudson Osgood,	"	2	"
G. H. Quimby,	"	1	"
Rodney Wyman,	"	2	"
William Spearin,	Sebasticook,	2	"
Kendall Decker,	Smithfield,	6	"
Calvin G. Hale,	Norridgwock,	1	"
Leonard Avery,	Waterville,	1	"
Peter Cannon,	"	1	"
Benj. W. Chipman,	"	4	"
James L. Crommett,	"	2	"
William E. Harris,	"	5	"
David Huston Jr.,	"	1	"
Jason W. Moor,	"	2	"
William G. Penny,	"	1	"
Isaac Perry,	"	2	"
Simeon Tozer,	"	1	"
Cha's Weeks,	"	1	"
Ransalier Wyman,	"	2	"

By order of Directors.
EDWIN NOYES,
Treasurer of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company.

Waterville, Aug. 16th, 1848.] (4-4w.)

NOTICE.—The shares as originally subscribed for upon the books of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company by the following individuals and firms will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 23d day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in Waterville, for the purpose of paying assessments due thereon with interest and costs of sale—to wit:

Abigail Bearce,	Readfield,	2	shares.
Franklin Bean,	"	4	"
James B. Bell,	"	8	"
James W. Boynton,	"	2	"
David Bowker,	"	2	"
Wm. P. Caldwell,	"	2	"
J. L. Carr,	"	2	"
Wm. Cochran,	"	1	"
Jno. O. Craig,	"	1	"
C. D. Crosby,	"	1	"
James Currier,	"	1	"
Samuel Currier,	"	2	"
Lewis E. Davis,	"	1	"
Benjamin Davis,	"	2	"
Stephen Dorman,	"	1	"
Wm. H. Dudley,	"	2	"
Jno. V. Dunbar,	"	2	"
Joseph Earl,	"	1	"
James Fillebrown,	"	52	"
Dana B. Fogg,	"	1	"
Isaac Ford,	"	2	"
Asa Gile,	"	2	"
Geo. W Hammond,	"	1	"
Nehemiah Hanson, Jr.,	"	1	"
Dudley Hains,	"	8	"
Nancy W. Hains,	"	2	"
G. W. Hains,	"	2	"
Wm. Harvey,	"	1	"
Gilman Hawes,	"	1	"
James Hazeltine,	"	2	"
Clarissa Hillman,	"	2	"
Lewis B. Hunton,	"	2	"
Francis Hunt, Jr.,	"	4	"
Francis Hunt,	"	2	"
Henry Hutchinson,	"	1	"
Noah Jewett,	"	1	"
Albert Johnson,	"	2	"
Wm. M. Jose,	"	1	"
E. & O. Kent,	"	6	"
George B. Kittridge,	"	1	"
Marinda Lambert,	"	4	"
Benj. L. Lombard,	"	2	"
Atsatt Luce,	"	1	"
R. B. Norton,	"	10	"
Jarvis M. Norcross,	"	1	"
James Packard,	"	2	"
Alden Packard,	"	2	"
Samuel Packard,	"	2	"
Sarah Perkins,	"	2	"
Betsey J. Pierce,	"	4	"
Joseph Robinson,	"	2	"
Ezekiel Robinson,	"	2	"
Lucy Shurburn,	"	2	"
John Smith,	"	100	"
John Smith, Jr.,	"	4	"
Cyrus L. Springer,	"	1	"
H. P. Torsey,	"	2	"
George C. Vance,	"	2	"
John Vosmus,	"	2	"
Andrew Walsh,	"	1	"
Osgood Whittier,	"	1	"
William H. Whittier,	"	2	"
Hiram Whittier,	"	1	"
D. C. Williams,	"	2	"
Allen F. Williams,	"	2	"
Samuel N. Williams,	"	3	"
Miles Williams,	"	1	"
Jos. H. Underwood,	Fayette,	10	"
William F. Eaton,	Greene,	1	"
Osman Cary,	Leeds,	1	"
B. B. Dudley,	Mt. Vernon,	2	"
David M. Greely,	"	2	"

By order of Directors.
EDWIN NOYES,
Treasurer of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company.

Waterville, Aug. 16th, 1848.] (4-4w.)

A. & K. RAILROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that two assessments of five per cent. each, (being the fourteenth and fifteenth assessments,) on the amount of stock of each stockholder in the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Company, whose stock has not been paid for in full, have been ordered by the President and Directors of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company at his office in Waterville, as follows, to wit:—

The fourteenth assessment on the second day of October next,

The fifteenth assessment on the first day of November next.

5-t nov 1 EDWIN NOYES,
August 19th, 1848.] Treasurer A. & K. R. R. Co.

Elden & Co.

HAVE just received, per steamer, 4 Bales Merrimack, New Bedford and Ascutney sheetings, (40 inches wide,) which they are selling *at the extremely low price of 7 cts. per yard.*

ALSO:

2 Bales, yd wide, and heavy,	at	6cts.	
2 " ditto	at	4	
8 ps more those beautiful Ind. Linens.			
10 " Prints	at	3	
10 " more those h'vy Tickings,		10 to 12 1-2	
1 doz. green fringed Parasols.			
1 " Shawls, all wool,	at	42	
10 " Cotton Hose,	at	8 to 12 1-2	
10 " Linen Hdkfs.,	at	12 1-2	
10 " do.	at	8	
6 " Childrens do., (all linen,)	at	6 1-4	

Customers in want of a rich Crape Shawl can procure them by calling on us. All orders promptly attended to.

J. R. ELDEN & CO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE best bargains for the season are now offered to purchasers of W. I. Goods—Groceries—Provisions—&c., &c., at No. 1 Ticonic Row.

E. L. SMITH,

having just returned from Boston, with a choice assortment of

Goods,

selected expressly for this market, now offers to Customers *as good*, if not *better* bargains than they can buy in Waterville.

He has on hand a large assortment of

STONE & EARTHEN WARE,

also, a good assortment of Wooden Ware comprising Tubs, Keelers, Bowls, Clothespins, Wash-boards, Clothesline Reels, Pails, Measures, Bbl. Cov'rs, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of crushed and Powdered Sugars, White and Brown Havana do., Portland and New Orleans do., P. R. do., at 25 lbs. for $1,00, Box, quarter Box, Muscatel and Sultana Raisins. Cask Raisins at 25 lbs. for $1,00. cardenas and Mansanilla Syrup, Molasses. soushong, Ningyong, Oolong, Young and Old Hyson Teas Rio, Havana, P. cabello and Old Java coffee.—Blue and White Starch, Irish Moss, Sago, Tappioca, cream of Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. A large assortment of Fish, Pickled and dry, Pork, Lard, Lamp Oil, Flour, Rye, corn, Oats and Beans. The best of Flour, received weekly per steamboats, from Boston.—Tobacco and cigars at wholesale and retail. Tobacco at from 8 to 50 cts. per lb. Cigars from 6 cts. a bunch to 6 cts. apiece. The above are but a few of the articles to be found at

☞ NO. 1, TICONIC ROW, ☜

where customers may always be sure of good bargains and strict attention. [June 8th, '48

WATERVILLE LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28th, under the charge of Mr. JAMES M. PALMER, A. B., Principal. Mrs. Susan L. Phillips, Teacher in Music. Such assistance as the interests of the school may demand, will be provided.

TUITION—In Languages - - - - - - $5 00
" Higher Eng. Branches - - 4 00
" Common do. - - - 3 00

Board as usual.

ALPHEUS LYON,
Waterville, Aug. 1st, 1848.] *Secretary.*

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

Fall Term.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 28th of August, under the direction of JAMES H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss ROXANA F. HANSCOM, Preceptress, Miss CATHARINE A. COX, Teacher of Music, and such other assistants as the interests of the school require.

Its prominent objects are the following:—To provide, at moderate expense, facilities for a thorough course of preparation for College; to furnish a course of instruction adapted to meet the wants of teachers of Common Schools, 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 intending 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.

STEPHEN STARK,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

waterville, Aug. 2, 1848

STEAMER ROUGH & READY,

WILL run on the Kennebec river, from Waterville to Bath, as business may be.

This Boat has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up for carrying freight. Goods put on board will be secured from wet when necessary, and delivered in as good order as when received on board.

Freighting bills cheap as any boat on the river. All orders punctually attended to. S. M. INGALLS.

New Arrangement,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NUMBER ONE, PRAY'S BUILDING.

☞ TO CASH ONLY. ☜

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

CARPET-BAGS,

AND

Gentlemn's Furnishing Goods,

M. S. and F. N. Hats, from		1 to	$5,
Cloth Caps, from	20 cts. to		1,50
Trunks, large and small sizes,			2,25
Large Carpet Bags	75 cts. to		1,
Shirts, white linen bosoms,	75 cts. to		2,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Umbrellas, Gloves, Hdkfs., Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs

in town, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

2tf C. R. PHILLIPS.

A CHALLENGE IN COOKERY.

THE Subscribers are prepared to offer to their friends and the Public, J. M. THACHER'S new and justly celebrated

HOT BLAST AIR-TIGHT

Cooking Stove,

with a Rotary Gridiron in a Broiling Chamber, constructed for cooking steaks cleanly and in the short space of five minutes, without any supply of coal. The principle is well worthy of the examination of housekeepers, as it is quite new and exceedingly desirable. The other qualities of this stove defy competition.

ALSO,

Smith's Patent Trojan Pioneer, which is universally pronounced superior to all open-draught stoves now in use.

In addition to the above the Subscribers have an extensive assortment, comprising

Stanley's Air-tight Rotary,
Congress Air-tight,
Wedge's Air-tight,
Atwood's Empire,
Boston Air-tight,
Hathaway's Air-tight,

together with

Express,
Ransom's

SPRING & SUMMER

Clothing.

C. H. THAYER,

WOULD imform his friends and the public that he has just received in addition to his former stock]

12 Broad cloth Dress coats	$10 00 to	$12 00
12 " " " Frocks	10	11
9 " " " Sacks	6	7
12 Tweed Sacks & Frocks	5	5 50
12 " "	4	4 50
18 " Sacks & "	3 50	3 75
9 Alpine Dress Coats	3 75	4 00
12 " Sacks	3 75	4 00
12 Croton "	4 00	4 50
18 Brown Linen "	1 25	1 50
46 " " Frocks	1 25	1 50
32 Plaid " "	1 37	1 55
12 Check " "	1 50	1 70
16 French Gingham Coats	1 25	1 33
2 Check cotton "	92	1 00
12 " " "	7	9½
12 Double Breasted Satin Vests	4 00	4 50
12 Single " " "	3 00	3 50
12 " " " "	2 50	2 75
9 " " " "	2 00	2 25
8 Silk, Satin Stripe "	2 50	2 75
9 Lasting "	2 00	2 25
12 Black cas. "	2 25	2 50
6 Blue " "	1 25	1 50
12 Cashmere "	1 50	1 75
6 " "	1 25	1 50
28 Cotton & Worsted "	75	1 25
1/4 P'rs Black cas. Pants	3 00	5 00
5/2 Mixed " "	2 50	2 75
5/2 Light Doeskin "	3 75	4 25
4 Striped " "	2 50	3 50
1/4 checked cas. "	3 75	4 00
12 " " "	2 75	3 00
31 Plaid " "	2 50	2 75
8/9 Black Satinett "	2 75	3 00
24 Blue Rib'd " "	2 75	3 00
12 Mixed " "	2 50	2 75
12 " " "	1 67	1 75
12 " " "	1 50	1 58
12 " " "	1 25	1 33
18 checked Lin. "	1 67	1 75
24 Br'n Lin. Drlg. "	1 25	1 50
12 Plaid cotton "	75	83
18 checked " "	58	67
36 Duck "	50	58
12 String "	25	1 33
12 " "	92	1 00
48 Overalls	50	58
24 String "	58	67
36 Denim Frocks	58	62 1 2
24 Red Flanel Shirts	1 17	1 25
60 Striped "	50	56

BOY'S CLOTHING.

12 Tweed Frocks	3 25	3 50
12 " Sacks	3 00	3 25
9 " "	2 50	2 75
24 Linen Sacks & Frocks	1 00	1 25
18 Cotton " "	75	1 00
24 P'rs Satinett Pants	1 25	2 00
12 Linen Drilling "	92	1 12
24 Cotton "	58	67
12 Plaid Vests	92	1 00
12 " "	75	87 1-2
9 " "	58	67
12 Striped "	50	58

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS & GLASS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS *and* OILS.

Also a large stock of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

comprising in part the following articles:

10 Hhds Molasses,
3000 lbs. H. B. Sugar,
4000 " P. R. do. 20 lbs. for $1.
1500 " Cask Raisins, 16 to 25 lbs for $1.
500 " Box do.
1000 " Coffee.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW FLOUR.

The above goods were bought for cash and consequently will be sold as low as can be bought on Kennebec river. Those in want will find it for their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. (40-tf)

Waterville, April 25th, 1848.

ALL Wool Cashmere and Broche Shawls.—A few beautiful styles at very low prices at WILLIAMS'.

BEST selected Medicines and Drugs, a fresh supply.—Families and Physicians supplied with articles that shall give satisfaction, and at reasonable prices, at
June 1st, 1848.] WILLIAM DYER's.

SMYRNA EDGINGS, just received at WILLIAMS.'

"DRINK AND BE REFRESHED."

J. B. WENDALL,

(at the *real* Temperance Restaurant, opposite the Parker House, Silver Street,)

OFFERS his friends and the public, Soda, Lemonade, 'Royal Pop' Beer and Mead, of the very first quality—also, Oranges Lemons, Figs, Raisins, and a general and choice assortment of

CONFECTIONARY,

at prices as low as can be found elsewhere.

He hopes to secure his share of public patronage and promises his friends that none who deal with him shall go away dissatisfied. May 27th—44 tf.

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, Axels, Eliptic Springs, Anvils, Circular, X-cut and Mill Saws, Fire Frames, Fire Dogs, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cauldron Kettles, Stove Pipe, 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 Parlour Stoves, common Sheet Iron Airtight, Office, Box and other Stoves.

Also—a full supply of fresh Ground LEAD of different qualities and all other kinds of Paints—

Linseed, Sperm, Lard and Whale Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan, Coach and Furniture Varnish of the best qualities—

Manilla Cordage, Harness, Sole, Patent, Covering, Dasher and Top Leather, Carriage Trimmings,

Goodyear'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 Saddlery direct from the Manufacturers in England, together with various 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.]

A. & K. RAILROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that two assessments, of five per cent each, (being the twelfth and thirteenth assessments,) on the amount of stock subscribed for by each stockholder in the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Company, (being two dollars, 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 as follows, to wit;

The twelfth assessment on the first day of August next.
The thirteenth assessment on the first day of Sept. next

June 23d, 1848.] EDWIN NOYES,
(49 t jy 1.) Tr. A. & K. R. R. Co.

SHADE TASSELS.

50 Dozens received, and for sale by ELDEN & CO.

FOUND SELLING CHEAP

AT Lyford's, a fresh lot of Fruit and Confectionary, Groceries, Sarsaparilla and Checkerberry Mead, Lemonade, Beer, &c.

N. B., Cash paid for eggs and butter.

July 27th, 1848.

150 HDS. T. ISLAND and CADIZ SALT for sale, PARKER & PHILLIPS.

DISOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Goss & Hill, in the Painting Business, is dissolved by mutual agreement. The books and accounts are in the hands of Joseph Hill, who is authorized to settle the same. C. S. GOSS.

Waterville, May 1st, 1848.] J. HILL.

CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE Subscriber continues to execute, at the old stand, CARRIAGE, SIGN, HOUSE, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Also, GLAZING and PAPER HANGING.

J. Hill will be found at the old stand of Goss & Hill, next building north of Marston's Block. He intends to employ Journeymen, so as to be able to execute with despatch all Work and Jobs they may be called upon to do.

And, likewise, PAINTS prepared for use on reasonable terms. J. HILL.

Waterville, May 10, 1848. 42tf.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the style of

PAINE & GETCHELL,

for the purpose of trading in Goods and Merchandize, and have taken the Store recently occupied by W. & W. Getchell, Main Street.

HENRY L. PAINE,
W. & W. GETCHELL.

Waterville, Apr. 17, 1848.

NEW STORE
AND

New Goods!

PAINE & GETCHELL

HAVE just received from Boston a choice and select assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which they offer on terms as favorable as can be purchased elsewhere. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and see.

A good assortment of Hemp and Manilla

CORDAGE

will be kept constantly on hand, and of the best quality. April 25, 1848.—40tf.

WHITE LEAD,

GROUND & Dry, for sale by *PARKER & PHILLIPS.*

GLASS.

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

NAILS and GLASS for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

FRESH FLOUR

RECEIVED every Wednesday, per steamer, from Boston by E. L. SMITH, No. 1 Ticonic Row.

100 BAGS extra Butter Salt, just received at No. 1 Ticonic Row by E. L. SMITH.

Look at this!

JOSEPH MARSTON

HAS just received, at his Brick Block, a fresh and desirable stock of

Foreign, Domestic, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Comprising, in part, the following articles—

Broadcloths,	Lawns,
Cassimeres,	Linen Lawns,
Doeskins,	M. de Laines,
Satinetts,	Shawls,
Tweeds,	Carpet Bags,
Gambroons,	Linens,
Denims,	Bosoms,
Vestings,	Dickeys,
Ginghams,	Eng. and Am. Prints,
Muslins,	Bl. & br. Sheetings,

together with a general assortment of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

which he offers to his friends and the public as LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT ON KENNEBEC RIVER.

He has on hand a lot of L. Bayley's superior Laundry STARCH POLISH, which he will sell at wholesale or retail.

Waterville, May 10, 1848. 42.tf

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, & WILD

CHERRY PHYSICAL BITTERS,

AT FIFTY CTS. PER BOTTLE.

SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters, have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scrofulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billious Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the face or body, Cancerous Sores, Kings's Evil, chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

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

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by
DAVID F. BRADLEE & SON,
130 Washington street, Boston.

AGENTS—Waterville, WILLIAM DYER; Norridgewock, Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens, A Ware; Anson, Rodney Collins; Mercer, Haniball Ingalls; Farmington, J. W. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, and the dealers in mediciue generally throughout New England. 1 1 y

MACCARONI, a superior article, at WILLIAMS'.

The Place

WHERE Goods may be bought as low, to say the least, as at any other store in the country, is at

J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 2, BOUTELLE BLOCK.

WE have just received a large assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots and shoes, Crockery, Farming Tools, &c., &c., which we are selling at prices that astonish everybody. For instance, we sell

1 yard wide sheetings from	4 to	10c.
Prints "	3 "	12 1-2

and all other goods equally low. It is impossible for us to give a long list of prices that will satisfy purchasers of the cheapness of goods before they have seen them. There are so many qualities of goods that our neighbors may have something poorer than we that they can adveitize at less price. It is our intention to keep

GOOD GOODS.

It will cost purchasers nothing to look at them and we are always happy to show them, whether we sell or not. Just have the kindness to

CALL,

and we will sell you goods cheaper than you can buy at any other store in Waterville.

GENTS' ENAMELED HALF-BOOTS.

A BEAUTIFUL article just rec'd at J. WILLIAMS & SONS'.

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, August 30th, and will continue sixteen weeks, under the supervision of EBEN THORNDIKE, Esq., with such assistants as the interests of the school may require. H. RICHARDSON,

Sebasticook, Aug. 16th, '48.] Sec. Board of Trustees.

A LARGE lot of EARTHEN WARE just received by E. L. SMITH.

STEEL BEADS & BAG CLASPS

JUST received at Shurtleff's Bookstore No. 1. Boutelle Block.

Mar. 22d, 1848.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. F. M. BURBANK,

from **BOSTON,**

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Waterville and its vicinity, that she has taken rooms in No. 1 Boutelle Block, (2 doors south of the Post Office,) lately occupied by C. J. Wingate, where she will be happy to wait upon them. She is supplied with a fashionable assortment of

Straw Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Lace Goods, &c. &c.

Bonnets made to order, on short notice. Straw Bonnets cleansed and fashionably shaped.

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;
AND
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Feathers & Looking Glasses

Waterville, Mar. 23, 1848. 36,tf.

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 nothings at nothing per yd., as is sometimes practiced to dupe the unreflecting, 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 us trading this season for the sake of trade without regard to profits.

ESTY & KIMBALL.

May, 1848. 41tf.

WILLIAM. C. DOW & CO.

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

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

West India Goods and Groceriec,

FEATHERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, CROCKERY,
AND
CHINA WARE.

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

HEMP & MANILLA CORDAGE.

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

MARSEILLES & ENGLISH QUILTS. PARKER & PHILLIPS.

OIL.

PURE Sperm, ref'd Whale, and Lard Oil, for sale by W. C. DOW & Co.

THE pretiest style of Gaiter Boot is to be found at Williams'. Only a few left—call quick.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received at J. WILLIAMS & SONS'.

Music! Music!!

THE WATERVILLE BRASS BAND has lately received, and is constantly receiving new Music of the latest and most fashionable style, which they are ready to execute to the satisfaction of the public, at short notice.

N. B. Business letters addressed to M. S. TAFT, West Waterville, will meet with prompt attention. MICAH B. ELLIS,

June 15th, 1848. Clerk.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY CHRONOTYPE.

EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

Published by White Potter & Wright, 15 State st., Boston.

TERMS—DAILY ONE CENT, each number For any sum forwarded to the publishers free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted.

WEEKLY.—Two dollars in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars, three copies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of newspaper typography. It is independent of all 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, thorough land reform, cheap postage, abstinence 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 mens' protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

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

JUST RECEIVED, a good assortment of Thread Laces, Gimps, Fringes for Visits, Linen Hdkfs., and Embroideries, very cheap at

Waterville, May 17th, 1838.] Mrs. BURBANK's, No. 1 Boutelle Block.

OX-BOWS & AXE-HANDLES,

FOR sale by W. C, DOW & CO.

Groceries, Groceries

AT

J. R. ELDEN & CO'S.,

(One Door North of Boutelle Block,)

MAY be found one of the largest and best assortments of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

that can be found on the Kennebec River;

Consisting in part of the following articles;—Old Hyson, Young do., Souchong, Pouchong, Oolong and Ning yong Teas; Rio, Maricabo, Porto Cabello and Old Java Coffees; 10 Hhds. Havana, Trnidad, Guadaloupe and Porto Rico Molasses; Muscavado, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars; 10 Boxes Brown, White Havana, Crushed and powdered do. Sugars;

Also—a large assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE;

AMONG WHICH WE MAY MENTION,

Flowing Blue Ware, (of various patterns,) Light Blue Printed do., Fancy Colored, Dark Blue Eged, Plain & Figured China, Cream colored and Yellow Stone do.

GLASS WARE.

10 Doz. Tumblers, different patterns, Lamps, Candle sticks, Lanterns, Jars, (with covers,) Preserve Dishes, of all sizes, Salts, pressed and cut, Sugar Bowls and Creamers, Flower and Cologhe Vases, &c., &c.

The above goods were bought mostly for cash, and we shall sell them at a very small advance from present cost

J. R. E. & CO. have the Agency of the *Buckfield and Camden Powder Companies* and are prepared to sell at wholesale and retail.

Waterville, July 1848.

46 P'S Elegant Styles Ginghams just received by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

May, 1848. 41

LEFT. At my shop, through mistake, by the hackman—A SMALL ROUND TRUNK, covered with sheepskin, marked H. D. on the top. Said trunk was left some five or six weeks ago, as belonging to my boarders, and the contrary was not known by me till now. The owner is requested to pay charges and take it away.

Waterville, Aug. 5th, 1848. 4-3w A. LYFORD.

SASH & DOOR EACTORY.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now prepared to execute at short notice and on reasonable terms, at their establishment, near the steamboat landing in Waterville, all orders in their line of business.

They manufacture all kinds of

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Window Frames, &c.,

which will be be sold on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Planeing, Matching and Jobbing

done to order.

They are prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of buildings, with or without furnishing materials; and having good facilities for securing the best of workmen, and furnishing stock at advantageous prices they are confident of being able to offer as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere. (38 1y.)

Waterville, Ap'l 12, 1848.] WING & McCAUSLAND.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING
AND
HARNESS MAKING,
BY
I. S. MC FARLAND,

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

WATERVILLE.

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

SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, JAPAN & VARNISH for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

LIME for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

LINEN CAMBRIC. A Few Pieces extra quality were opened last eve, and will be sold low by applying at J. R. ELDEN & CO's. 43

FISH FOR SALE.

3000 LBS. Cod Fish from 2 to 4 cts. per lb. by JOSEPH MARSTON.

CALL AT LYFORD'S

AND you will find a fresh lot of Oranges, Lemons. Confectionary & Groceries,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

STONE WARE!!

AN extensive assortment of STONE WARE just received and for sale at J. MARSTON's.

June 21st, 1848.] 48.

MONTHLY BULLETIN, NO. 6.

THE SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND of this Company is almost literally a sulphate of Sarsaparilla. So highly concentrated is it that the dose is but the half of a very small teaspoonful, while the dose of that which is sold in large bottles is nearly a wine glassful! In addition to Sarsaparilla it contains a powerful concentration of Mandrake, Burdock, Queens Delight, Elder, Yellow Dock, Guiacum, and other important medicaments which are not found in any other preparation.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT, which forms an essential ingredient in the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost of Charleston, S. C, speaks of it as follows in the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy:—'Few vegetable productions exhibit more power upon the system generally. So powerfully is its action exerted upon the capillary and secreting vessels, in changing their morbid states or conditions and disposing them to a new healthy action, that it is greatly to be preferred, &c., &c.'—He further adds, 'that it is in chronic diseases and chronic inflammations, and also in the long train of consequences that follows syphilis, that its efficacy is best exhibited.'

The superiority of the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound may be thus stated:

1st. It is composed of a number of the most efficacious vegetables in the whole range of Materia Medica in addition to Sarsaparilla.

2d. These are so highly concentrated that there are many more doses in the bottle than in any of the very largest bottles advertised.

3d. This concentration renders it to Sarsaparilla what Quinine is to Peruvian Bark. The more diluted preparations are no better than ordinary root beer; souring on the stomach and spoiling in the bottles. To use a weak infusion of Sarsaparilla when a sulpnate of the article may be had, is like taking bark instead of Quinine, or like travelling in a scow against a strong current instead of in a swift steamer.

These things being so, let all who have made up their minds to use Sarsaparilla, use that of the Graefenberg Company. ☞ It is warranted to be ten times more efficacious than any other known; no matter how large the bottle, or extravagant the advertisements. As

SPRING MEDICINES,

the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, the Graefenberg Health Bitters, and the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound should supercede all others. For universal use the Pills and Bitters are of incalculable value. Those who take them need not fear the enervating effects of the summer which is at hand. EDWIN C. BARNES, Sec.

☞ The General Agent for Franklin and Somerset Counties is J. B. SHURTLEFF, to whom application may be addressed.

AGENTS—J. B. Shurtleff, Waterville; Tho's Frye, Vassalboro'; J. H. Sawyer, S. Norridgewock; Snell & Dinsmore, Madison; R. Collins, N. Anson; B. Smith 2d., Bingham; H. Percival, Solon; White & Norris, Skowhegan; H. C. Newhall, Canaan; Thomas Lancy, Palmyra; O. W. Washburn & Co., China; Jeremiah Merrill, Sidney; and A. Pattee, Smithfield.

IRON AND STEEL.

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

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

SAWS.

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

A CHOICE lot of Groerries—Dye Stuffs—Lamp Oils—Mats—Tubs—Churns—Brushes—Brooms &c. for sale by WILLIAM M. DYER,

June, 1st, 1848.] Druggist.

GREAT BARGAINS

For a Short Time.

Prices cut down from 20 to 30 per cent,

THE undersigned being anxious to close up their business in this place, offer their large and desirable stock, consisting of every description of

Dry Goods, Carpetings, Crockery and Glass Ware, Feathers, Shoes, W. I. Goods, &c.,

at astonishingly low prices to cash purchasers. We invite particular attention to the prices of our large and

Choice Assortment of Prints,

which we offer at the following low rates:

1000 yds desirable styles, at	10c,	former price	12 1-2
500 " "	8c,	"	10
25 ps. "	4c,	"	6 1-4

Shawls, Dress-Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Velvets, Satins, White-Goods, &c. &c., at the same low prices. Purchasers who pay Cash for their Goods, will find this just the place to meet their expectations.

G. S. C. DOW & Co.

Waterville, Mar. 30. 36tf.

SUPERIOR MEAD & LEMON SYRUPS, for sale *very low* by the manufacturer,

July, 1848.] *WILLIAM DYER.*

BLANKETS—Whitney, Bath, and Duffil— PARKER & PHILLIPS.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

TWO HUNDRED TONS OF PLASTER, of the best quality, just received and for sale by the undersigned, at their Mill, near the steamboat landing, where a good supply of fresh-ground will be kept constantly on hand. Please call at the store (at the landing) of

W. & D. MOOR.

Waterville, Dec. 27, 1847. 23tf

TO BE LET.

STORE No. 3 Marston's Block, opposite the Railroad Office, can be obtained by applying to

Watverille, May 29th, 1848.] JOSEPH MARSTON.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

6 DOZ. SILK, CASHMERE, MOHAIR, DELAIN and Berage Shawls, for sale by J. R. ELDEN & Co

TO THE LADIES OF WATERVILLE.

WE have just got in a very large lot of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Polkas, Shoetees, &c., of every style and quality, which added to our former stock, makes an assortment unsurpassed by any in town. They were bought low, and it is our determination to sell them at a

VERY SMALL PROFIT.

Please call and examine them. We can suit you to anything, and you can save from 15 to 25 per cent. by purchasing of us.

WILLIAMS & SONS,
2 Boutelle Block.

SHOETEES, a new and beautiful article between a gaiter boot and shoe, just rec'd at WILLIAMS & SONS'.

NAILS.

CUT and wrought Nails, a prime assortment, for sale by W. C. DOW & Co.

FISH of all kinds, for Sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS.

CHOICE TOBACCO & SEGARS for sale by PARKER & PHILLIPS

MACHINE SHOP.

RUFUS NASON,

(Late of the firm of Scammon & Nason,)

WOULD give notice that he still continues the business of the late firm, at the old stand, on Temple Street, near Main st., Waterville, where he is now ready to execute, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of

MACHINERY

usually made in an establishment of this kind. Such as

Shingle, Clapboard, & Lath Machines,

With all the latest improvements:

SWEDGING & FUNNEL MACHINES

FOR SHEET IRON WORKERS.

MILL SCREWS, STEAM ENGINES,

For Shops, &c., the workmanship always being warranted equal to the best.

He particularly calls the attention of Millers to the very important improvement (for which he has obtained a patent) recently made by him in the

SMUT MACHINE.

R. N. is prepared to furnish this excellent article at a bout half the price usually paid for the machine in general use; and he trusts that no person in want of one will disregard his own interest so far as to purchase before calling upon him.

Repairing of Threshers, Horse Power, &c., done as usual.

WOOD WORK, large or small, requiring he aid of a Turning Lathe or Circular Saw, executed as wanted, at the shorsest notice.

The location of this Establishment is so convenient, and the facilities for executing orders with cheapness and despatch are so great, that an increase of patronage is confidently expected.

RUFUS NASON.

Waterville, Oct 7 1847. 11,tf.

PALM LEAF HATS AT WHOLESALE!

400 DOZENS for sale by the subscriber.

L. CROWELL.

Waterville, May 23d, 1848.] (44-tf.)

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having formed a connection in business, under the firm of SHOREY & WATERS, would espectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its branches at their Shop in Pray's Building.

29 tf. D. SHOREY.

Waterville, Feb. 1st., 1848.] C. H. WATERS.

FEATHERS and Looking Glasses—A large assortment for sale by W C. DOW & Co.

PAINTS of all kinds for sale by *PARKER & PHILLIPS.*

CONSUMPTION CURED!

BUCHAN'S

HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE,

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma and other Diseases of the CHEST and LUNGS.

BUCHAN'S Hungarian Balsam, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, and effectual curatiae of these formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Five years of trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its preeminent merit in all parts of the world.

From the Christ. Freeman—Edited by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb

THE HUNGARIAN BALSAM.—While we repudiate all quackery, we are always pleased to give credit for that which is truly useful, and to give information which may benefit others. A few days ago, a brother of ours, from Norway, Me., came into our office, in comfortable health, whom we did not expect to see again on earth. We received a letter a few weeks since, from another brother, resident in the house with him, saying that he was confined to his bed, and could not probably continue but a short time. Judge then of our surprise when we saw him enter our office. He has a slight cough remaining, as it would be natural that he should have until he has had further time for acquiring strength of lungs.—But he is in comfortable circumstances. The following letter which he addressed to the General Agent for the medicine which has restored him so wonderfully, will show what medicine has been the instrument of the good work.

Boston, Feb. 16th, 1847.

Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Sir; I cannot refrain from saying a word to you in commendation of 'Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.' Here is a plain statement of the facts in the case, and if they are of any service in inducing the sick to seek relief at the source from whence I obtained it, I shall be thankful.

My residence is Norway, Me. Three years ago last fall, I took a violent cold, which left a cough of the most aggravated kind accompanied by a severe pain in the left side. Last June I had become so feeble that I was obliged to quit all work, and was confined to my house until four weeks since. During that time I received the best of medical attendance and tried nearly all the medicines which are recommended in such cases, but could find no relief, but grew worse and for the last three weeks was confined to my bed. Two of my physicians gave me up as past recovery. But as fortune would have it, I heard of the Balsam and immediately procured a bottle. This gave me immediate relief, and six bottles have entirely broken up my cough, and placed me in a situation to resume, with advancing health my usual occupation. Yours truly, CHURCHILL COBB.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!!

Another life saved after the Doktors could do no more.

Dr. Bradlee, Sir, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial results of Buchan's Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising of blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, CONSUMPTION. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits finally declared that they could do no more! I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured* and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit while Six Dollars worth of Balsam has removed the disease, restored strength and brought on healthy action.

Yours, J. YOUNG.

AGENTS—Waterville, WM. DYER; Norridgewo c Blunt & Turner; Skowhegan, White & Norris; Athens A. Ware; Anson, Rodney Collins; Mercer, Hanibal Ingalls; Farmington, J. W. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, and by the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England. 1 1-y

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having formed a connection in business under the firm of

STEVENS AND SMITH,

would respectfully inform the public that they will carry on the

GRAVE STONE

business in all its variety of forms, at their shops in WATERVILLE, & SKOWHEGAN, and will guarantee to furnish as good an article and at as reasonable prices as can be purchased at any other shop in the State.

Jan. 3, 1848. { W. A. F. STEVENS. CYRUS S. SMITH.

N. B. All persons indebted for Grave Stones prior to the 3d day of January, 1848, are requested to make immediate payment to W. A. F. STEVENS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

To be found in Waterville, for Sale by

W. L. SMITH.

NEW FLOUR constantly on hand. *PARKER & PHILLIPS.*

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of PARASOLS just rec'd and selling cheap at WILLIAMS & SONS'.

LAWNS AND GINGHAMS.

REC per *Last Boat*, and selling at the lowest prices at *WILLIAMS & SON'S.*

GEORGE GOURLAY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

KENDALL'S MILLS.

Residence at W. M. Bates'.

May 29th, 1848—45 tf.

ROBERT T. DAVIS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WATERVILLE.

REFERENCES—DR. JACOB BIGELOW, " H. I. BOWDITCH, " D. H. STORER, " J. B. S. JACKSON, } BOSTON.

No. 5 Ticonic Row.....Residence at Williams's Hotel.

J. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Devotes special attention to diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Office cor. Main and Silver sts.- Residence, Parker House,

WATERVILLE, ME.

BOOTS AND SHOES for sale *PARKER & PHILLIPS*

DR. T. H. MERRILL,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as PHYSICIAN and SURGEON to the citizens of this place. Office No. 2 MARSTON'S BLOCK.

Residence at the house recently occupied by Levi Dow.

Waterville, Oct. 1847. [14,tf.]

JUST RECEIVED, a prime lot of RUBBERS and for sale, cheap, for cash, by A. CHICK & CO.

JAPAN, Coach and Furniture Varnish, for sale by W. C. DOW & CO.

Dentistry.

DR. D. BURBANK,

SURGEON DENTIST

AND

MANUFACT'R OF MINERAL TEETH

Rooms in Hanscom's Building, Cor. Main and Elm sts.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.

ALL

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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

A. CHICK & CO'S,

where they will find

Ladies' Gaiter Boots; price from $1.25 to $2.00;
Ladies' shoes, from 50 cts. to $1.50;
Polkas, from $1.25 to $1.75;
Rubbers, from 50 cents to $1;
Misses' shoes and rubbers, of all kinds, and prices to suit the shoes;
Children's shoes and rubbers.
Gent's Winter water proof sewed Calf Boots;
Do. pegged—from $4 to $7;
French Calf Dress Boots from $5 to $6.50;
Gent's Thick Boots from $2.50 to $3;
Pegged Calf Boots from $2.50 to $4;
Gent's rubbers from $1.22 to $1.50;

And all other kinds of fixings usually found at boot and shoe stores; such as,

Lasts, Tools of all kinds, Bindings, Thread, Kid Lining, &c. &c.

A BOY—16 or 17 years old—can find a place to learn the Boot and shoe trade, by applying soon.

Gent's Boots, shoes and Gaiters made to order; also Ladies' Boots, shoes, &c.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

Nov. 24, 1847. 18tf