



9-21-1848

## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 09): September 21, 1848

Ephraim Maxham

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### Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 09): September 21, 1848" (1848). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 60.  
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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, SEPT. 21, 1848.

NO. 9.

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.

### THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

by Kate Sutherland.

Kate Darlington was a belle and a beauty, and had as might be supposed, not a few admirers. Some were attracted by her person, some by her winning manners, and not a few by the wealth of her family. But though sweet Kate was both a belle and a beauty, she was a shrewd, clear seeing girl, and had far more penetration into character than belles and beauties are thought to possess. For the whole tribe of American dandies, with their disgusting moustaches and imperial, she had a most hearty contempt. Hair never made up with her, for the lack of brains.

But, as she was an heiress in expectancy, and moved in the most fashionable society, and was, with all, a gay and sprightly girl, Kate, as a natural consequence, drew around her the gilded months of society, not a few of whom got their wings scorched, on approaching too near.

Many aspired to be lovers, and some, more ardent than the rest, boldly pressed forward and claimed her hand. But Kate did not believe in the doctrine that love begets love in all cases. Were this so, it was clear that she would have to love half a dozen, for at least that number came kneeling to her with their hearts in their hands.

Mr. Darlington was a merchant. Among his clerks was the son of an old friend, who, in doing some years before, had earnestly solicited him to have some care of the lad who, at his death would become friendless. In accordance with this request, Mr. Darlington took the boy into his counting-room; and, in order that he might, with more fidelity, redeem his promise to the dying father, also received him into his family.

Edwin Lee proved himself not ungrateful for the kindness. In a few years he became one of Mr. Darlington's most active, trustworthy and intelligent clerks; while his kind, modest, gentlemanly deportment at home, won the favor and confidence of all the family. With Edwin, Kate grew up as with a brother. Their intercourse was of the most frank and confiding character.

But there came at last a change. Kate, from a graceful, sweet-natured, affectionate girl, stepped forth almost in a day, it seemed to Edwin, a full grown, lovely woman, into whose eyes he couldn't look as steadily as before, and upon whose beautiful face he could no longer gaze with the calmness of feeling he had until now enjoyed.

For awhile, Edwin could not understand the reason of this change. Kate was the same to him; and yet not the same. There was no distance, no reserve on her part; and yet, when he came into her presence, he felt his heart beat more quickly; and when she looked him steadily in the face, his eyes would droop, involuntarily, beneath her gaze.

Suddenly, Edwin awoke to a full realization of the fact that Kate was to him more than a gentle friend or a sweet sister. From that moment he became reserved in his intercourse with her; and after a short time, firmly made up his mind that it was his duty to retire from the family of his benefactor. The thought of endeavoring to win the heart of the beautiful girl, whom he had always loved as a sister, and now almost worshipped, was not for a moment entertained. To him there would have been so much of ingratitude in this, and so much that involved a base violation of Mr. Darlington's confidence, that he would have suffered anything rather than be guilty of such an act.

But, he could not leave the home where he had been so kindly regarded for years, without offering some reason that would be satisfactory. The true reason, he could not, of course, give. After looking at the subject in various lights, and debating it for a long time, Edwin could see no way in which he could withdraw from the family of Mr. Darlington, without betraying his secret, unless he were to leave the city at the same time. He therefore, sought and obtained the situation of supercargo in a vessel loading for Valparaiso.

When Edwin announced this fact to Mr. Darlington, the merchant was greatly surprised, and appeared hurt, that the young man should take such a step without a word of consultation with him. Edwin tried to explain; but, as he had to conceal the real truth, his explanation rather tended to make things appear worse than better.

Kate heard the fact with no less surprise than her father. The thing was so sudden, so unlooked for, and, moreover, so uncalculated for, that she could not understand it. In order to take away any pecuniary reason for the step he was about to take, Mr. Darlington, after holding a long conversation with Edwin, made him offer far more advantageous than his proposed expedition could be to him, viewed in any light. But he made them in vain. Edwin acknowledged the kindness in the warmest terms, but remained firm in his purpose to sail with the vessel.

"Why will you go away and leave us, Edwin?" said Kate one evening when they were alone, about two weeks before his expected departure. "I do think it very strange!"

Edwin had avoided as much as possible being alone with Kate, a fact which the observant maiden had not failed to notice. Their being alone now was from accident rather than design on his part.

"I think it right for me to go, Kate," the young man replied, as calmly as it was possible for him under the circumstances. "And when I think it right for me to do a thing, I never hesitate to look back."

"You have a reason for going, of course. Why then tell it frankly? Are we not all your friends?"

Edwin was silent, and his eyes rested on the floor while a deeper flush than usual was upon his face. Kate looked at him fixedly. Suddenly a new thought flashed through her mind, and the color on her cheeks grew warmer. Her voice from that moment was lower and more tender; and her eyes, as she conversed

with the young man, were never a moment from his face. As for him, his embarrassment in her presence was never more complete, and he betrayed the secret that was in his heart even while he felt most earnest to conceal it. Conscious of this, he excused himself and retired as soon as it was possible to do so.

Kate sat thoughtful for sometime after he had left. Then rising up, she went with a firm step to her father's room.

"I have found out," she said, speaking with great self composure, "the reason why Edwin persists in going away."

"Ah! What is the reason, Kate? I would give much to know."

"He is in love," replied Kate promptly.

"In love! How do you know that?"

"I made the discovery to-night."

"Love should keep him at home, not drive him away," said Mr. Darlington.

"But he loves hopelessly," returned the maiden.

"He is poor, and the object of his regard belongs to a wealthy family."

"And her friends will have nothing to do with him."

"I am not sure of that. But he formed an acquaintance with the young lady under circumstances that would make it mean, in his eyes, to urge any claim upon her regard."

"Then honor as well as love takes him away."

"Honor in fact; not love. Love would make him stay," replied the maiden with a sparkling eye, and something of proud elevation in the tones of her voice.

A faint suspicion of the truth now came stealing on the mind of Mr. Darlington.

"Does the lady know of his preference for her?" he asked.

"Not through any word or act of his, designed to communicate a knowledge of the fact," replied Kate, her eyes falling under the earnest look bent upon her by Mr. Darlington.

"Has he made you his confidant?"

"No sir. I doubt if the secret has ever passed his lips." Kate's face was beginning to crimson, but she drove back the tell-tale blood with a strong effort of the will.

"Then how came you possessed of it?" inquired the father.

The blood came back to her face with a rush, and she bent her head so that her dark glossy curls fell over and partly concealed it. In a moment or two she had regained her self-possession, and looking up, she answered—

"Secrets like this do not always need oral or written language to make them known."

"Enough father, that I have discovered the fact that his heart is deeply imbued with a passion for one who well knows his virtues—his pure true heart—his manly sense of honor—with passion for one who looked upon him till now as a brother, but who henceforth must regard him with a different and higher feeling."

Kate's voice trembled. As she uttered the last few words, she lost control of herself, and bent forward and hid herself upon her father's arm.

Mr. Darlington, as might well be supposed was taken altogether by surprise at so unexpected an announcement. The language used by his daughter needed no interpretation. She was the maiden beloved by his clerk.

"Kate," said he, after a moment or two of hurried reflection, this is a very serious matter, Edwin is only a poor clerk, and you—"

"And I," said Kate, rising up and taking the words from her father—"and I am the daughter of a man who can appreciate what is excellent in those who are humblest in the eyes of the world. Father, is not Edwin far superior to the artificial men who flutter around every young lady who now makes her appearance in the circle where we move? Knowing him as you do, I am sure you will say yes."

"But, Kate—"

"Father, don't let us argue this point. Do you want Edwin to go away?" and the girl laid her hand upon her parent and looked him in the face with unresisting affection.

"No, dear, I certainly don't wish him gone."

"Nor do I," returned the maiden, as she leaned forward again, and laid her face upon his arm. In a little while she arose, with her countenance turned partly away, said—

"Tell him not to go, Father—"

And with these words she retired from the room.

On the next evening, as Edwin was sitting alone in one of the drawing-rooms, thinking on the long night of absence that awaited him, Mr. Darlington came in, accompanied by Kate.

They seated themselves near the young man, who showed some sense of embarrassment. There was no suspense, however, for Mr. Darlington said—

"Edwin, we none of us wish you to go away. You know that I have urged every consideration in my power, and now I have consented to unite with Kate in renewing a request for you to remain. Up to this time, you have declined giving a satisfactory reason for your sudden resolution to leave, but a reason is due to us—to me in particular—and I now most earnestly conjure you to give it."

The young man at this time became greatly agitated but did not venture to make a reply.

"You are still silent on the subject," said Mr. Darlington.

"He will not go, father," said Kate, in a tender, appealing voice. "I know he will not go. We cannot let him go. Kinder friends, he will not find any where than he has here; and we shall miss him from our home circle. There will be a vacant place at our board—Will you be happier away, Edwin?"

The last sentence was uttered in a tone of sisterly affection.

"Happier?" exclaimed the young man, thrown off his guard. "Happier! I shall be wretched while away."

Then why go?" returned Kate tenderly.

At this state of affairs, Mr. Darlington got up and retired; and we think we had as well retire with the reader.

The good ship "Leonora" sailed in about ten days. She had supercargo on board; but his name was not Edwin Lee.

Fashionable people were greatly surprised when the beautiful Kate Darlington married her father's clerk; and moustached dandies curled their lips, but it mattered not to Kate. She had married a man in whose worth, affection, and manliness of character she could repose a rational confidence. If not a fashionable, she was a happy wife.

Some people never have enough of anything. To this class belong those railroad travellers, who, after having nearly every bone in their body broken; take the trouble to go to law to recover damages.

## BRIEF LIST OF THE CHIEF

### EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1564. St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest town in the United States, founded by the Spaniards.

1584. Virginia visited by Sir Walter Raleigh and so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth. A colony of 107 persons were left there in 1585, but returned to England next year.

1602. Voyage of Gosnold, who discovers Cape Cod.

1603. Voyages of Pring and Gilbert to Virginia.

1607. The first permanent English settlement in North America, made in Virginia, and the place named Jamestown in honor of James I.

1620. The first settlement in New England, by a colony of English Independents, who embarked from Leyden, and landed on the 21st of December at a place they named Plymouth.

1622. First permanent Dutch settlement in New Netherlands, afterwards the State of New York, at Fort Orange, afterwards Albany, and New Amsterdam, afterwards the city of New York. The Dutch had erected a fort and factory in this region in 1615.

1628. The town of Salem, Massachusetts, founded.

1634. Maryland first colonized by Lord Baltimore, who receives a grant of territory from Charles I.

1636. Rhode Island colonized, and Providence founded by a party from Massachusetts under Roger Williams.

1638. The colony of New Haven, (Connecticut), founded.

A colony of Swedes on the Delaware—soon after incorporated with the Dutch of New Netherlands.

1643. Union of the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut, under the style of the United Colonies of New England.

1663. Carolina granted by Charles II. to Lord Clarendon and his associates; settlements made at Albemarle, Port Royal and Charleston (1664-1671).

1664. Charles II. grants to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. the country extending from Connecticut to the Delaware, and an English force takes possession of New Amsterdam, which is named New York. In the same year, the Duke of York grants a part of this tract to Lord Berkeley and others, by the name of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey. The first representative assembly was held in New York in 1683.

1679. New Hampshire, which had been granted in 1662 to John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and had been governed by Massachusetts, now receives a separate Government.

1681. William Penn, having received a charter of the territory between Maryland and the Delaware, conducts there a body of emigrants, chiefly Quakers, and founded the city of Philadelphia.

1690. French and Indian war in Canada.—Several of the English settlements destroyed.

1699. French settlement on the Mississippi, and in the territory called Louisiana.

1717. New Orleans founded.

1732. GEORGE WASHINGTON born in Virginia.

1733. Georgia colonized by a company under Gen. Oglethorpe. Savannah founded.

1739. War between Great Britain and Spain. In 1745 the New England troops capture the important fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton.

1759. War between Great Britain and France continues seven years and is actively carried on between the colonies of the two nations in North America.

1759. Quebec taken, and Canada reduced by the English.

1764. St. Louis on the Mississippi founded.

1766. Commencement of the dispute relative to the taxation of the Anglo-American colonies, which terminates in the war of Independence. Taxes first laid by parliament on sugar imported into the colonies in 1764; this year the 'Stamp Act,' levying duties on stamped paper, causes great excitement and general resistance in all the colonies. They send delegates to a general assembly, and adopt a 'declaration of rights,' asserting the exclusive right of the colonies to tax themselves.—The stamp act was repealed in 1766.

1767. Colonial revenues again attempted by the British Government; duties laid on paper, glass, tea, colors, etc.

1768. The Massachusetts House of Representatives sends a circular to the other colonies, calling upon them to unite in obtaining a redress of grievances; and refusing to rescind these resolutions, is dissolved by the governor. New bodies of troops sent to Boston.

1769. Parliament condemns the proceedings of Massachusetts, and calls for a commission for the trial in England of treasonable offences committed in the colonies.—Most of the colonial legislatures adopt resolutions against this proceeding.

1770. The British troops in Boston being annoyed by the people, fire upon the crowd (March 5th) and kill four persons.

1773. Cargoes of tea, sent out by the East India Company; sent back from New York and Philadelphia, and at Boston a cargo is thrown into the dock.

1774. The Boston Port Bill passed, and another, virtually annihilating the chartered privileges of the colony. Virginia observes the day when the act goes into operation as a solemn fast. A general congress meets at Philadelphia (Sept. 5th), and adopts a declaration of rights and grievances, and addresses to the king and people of Great Britain, etc. Massachusetts adopts a plan of defence.

1775. British troops sent out from Boston to destroy military stores collected by the people of Lexington; are resisted by the inhabitants; a skirmishing fight ensues between the troops and the people, and the former are driven back to their quarters. This was the first bloodshed of the struggle for Independence.

The militia of the various colonies assemble promptly, and shut up the British troops in Boston. Battle of Bunker Hill.

June 17. George Washington elected commander-in-chief of the American Army.

1776. Boston evacuated by the British troops. July 4th, Congress declares the United Colonies to be free and independent States.

1777. Thirteen 'articles of confederation and perpetual union,' adopted. A British army under General Burgoyne, surrenders to the American General Gates, at Saratoga, Oct. 17.

1781. Another British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.

1783. Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris, Sept. 3. The American army disbanded and Washington resigns his commission, Dec. 23.

1787. A convention of delegates from all the States except Rhode Island, meet at Philadelphia, May 25th, and having elected Washington president, they proceed to frame a federal constitution for a general government, which is adopted Sept. 17.

1788. The Constitution ratified by all the States, except North Carolina, which accedes to it in 1789, and Rhode Island in 1790. The first settlement in Ohio made at Marietta by emigrants from New England. (Ohio now (1848) contains nearly two millions of people.)

1789. The first Congress under the new Constitution meets at New York, March 3d, and Washington is declared President of the United States.

1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.

1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

1794. Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain negotiated by Jay.

1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.

1797. John Adams, President of the United States. Washington again retires to his farm at Mount Vernon.

1799. Death of Washington.

1800. Seat of the Federal Government removed to the village of Washington.

1801. Jefferson, President.

1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803. Louisiana ceded to the United States.

1806. Expedition under Captains Lewis and Clarke, to the Pacific; sent by the United States Government.

1807. The Chesapeake American frigate boarded, and some of her men seized and carried off by the British frigate Leopard.

1812. The above, and many similar aggressions having been remonstrated against without success, and Great Britain still claiming the right of searching American vessels, and taking away all who might be suspected of being British subjects. War against Great Britain is declared by Congress, June 18. [Madison, President.] Four British frigates captured by the Americans.

1813. British naval force on Lake Erie captured.

1814. Washington taken, and the public buildings and libraries burnt by the British.

British fleet on lake Champlain captured.

1815. The British army defeated at New Orleans.

Treaty of peace (which had been signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814) ratified by President Madison.

1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.

1817. James Monroe, President. Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.

1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.

1820. Maine admitted into the Union.

1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.

1821. Florida territory ceded to the United States.

1825. John Quincy Adams, President.

1829. Andrew Jackson, President.

1836. Arkansas and Michigan received into the Union as States.

Wisconsin territory organized.

1837. Van Buren, President.

1841. Harrison, President, dies; and John Tyler, Vice President, becomes acting President.

1845. James K. Polk, President. Term of office began March 4.

1845. Texas admitted into the Union, March second.

1846. War commenced with Mexico, May 8.

1848. California ceded to the United States.

John Quincy Adams dies, Feb. 23.—Peace with Mexico.

concern at an advance of over ten thousand dollars. A few days since he returned to Missouri, where he has stores, lead and copper mines, &c., all in the full tide of successful operation. All these results have been achieved by individual sagacity, aided by unyielding perseverance. Meanness and parsimony have had no share in the success we have recorded, for our hero is as open-handed as a prince.—His generosity is unlimited, as more than one person, who owes all he possesses to his friendly munificence, can testify.

We have written this little history for the advantage of all such as are disposed to sit down in despair and rail at fate for such disappointments in life as are more properly to be ascribed to indolence.—[Trenton State Gazette.]

THE CLOCK AT TANGIERS.—The Moors, unlike their partially enlightened brethren of the East, prohibit the Christian and the Jew from entering a mosque or other places consecrated by the law of the prophet, under pain of death, or embracing the faith of Islam. A droll instance of this occurred some years ago at Tangier.

The clock at Tangier, the great mosque at Tangier, being much out of order, needed some skillful craftsman to repair it. None, however, of the 'faithful' were competent to the task, nor could they discover what part of the machinery was deranged, though many put forth their opinion with great pomp and authority; among the rest one man gravely declared that a *fin*, or evil genius, had, in all probability, taken up its abode within the clock. Various exorcisms were accordingly essayed, sufficient, as every true believer supposed, to have expelled a legion of devils—yet all in vain; the clock continued dumb.

A Christian clock maker, a 'cursed Nazarene,' was now the sole resource; and such a one fortunately was sojourning in Tangier—the city protected of the Lord. He was from Genoa, and of course a most pious Christian; how, then, were they, the faithful followers of the prophet, to manage to employ him? The clock was fixed in the wall of the tower, and it was, of course, a thing impossible to allow the Kaffer to defile God's house of prayer by his sacrilegious steps.

The time-keeper, Moakkeed, reported the difficulty to the kady; and so perplexed the grey-bearded dealer in law and justice by the intricacy of the case, that after several hours of deep thought, the judge confessed he could not come to a decision, and proposed to report upon the subject to the kaid, advising that a meeting of the local authorities should be called. 'For, in truth,' said the kady, 'I perceive that the urgency of the matter is great. Yes! I myself will expound our great dilemma to the kaid.'

The kaid entered feelingly into all the difficulty of the case, and forthwith summoned the other authorities to his porch, where various propositions were put forward by the learned members of the council. One proposed to abandon the clock altogether; another would lay down boards over which the infidel might pass without touching the sacred floor; but this was held not to be a sufficient safeguard; and it was finally decided to pull up that part of the pavement, on which the Kaffer trod, and whitewash the walls near which he passed.

The Christian was now sent for, and told what was required of him; and he was expressly commanded to take off his shoes and stockings on entering the Jaman. 'That I won't,' said the stout little watch-maker; 'I never took them off when I entered the chapel of the most Holy virgin, and here he crossed himself devoutly, and I won't take them off in the house of your prophet.'

They cursed in their hearts the watch-maker and all his race, and were in a state of vast perplexity. The wise Oolama had met early in the morning; it was already noon, and yet, so far from having got over their difficulty, they were in fact exactly where they had been before breakfast; when a grey-bearded Mueddin, who had hitherto been silent, craved permission to speak. The kaid and the kady nodded their assent.

'If,' said the venerable priest, 'the mosque be out of repair, and lime and bricks have to be conveyed into the interior for the use of the masons, do not assess carry those loads, and do not enter their shoes on?''

'You speak truly?' was the general reply.

'And does the donkey,' resumed the Mueddin, 'believe in the one God, or in Mahomed the prophet of God?'

'No, in truth,' all replied.

'Then,' said the Mueddin, 'let the Christian go in shod as a donkey would do, and come out like a donkey.'

The argument of the Mueddin was unanimously applauded. In the character of a donkey, therefore, did the Christian enter the Mahomedan temple, mended the clock—not, indeed, at all like a donkey—but as such in the opinion of 'the Faithful,' came out again; and the great mosque of Tangier has never since needed another visit of the donkey to its clock.

THE DEAD SEA.—According to an account of Lieutenant Maury, in the Southern Literary Messenger, this expedition was planned by Lieut. Lynch, and assented to by the Secretary of the Navy in the spring of 1847. The store ship 'Supply' took out Lieut. Lynch and two metallic boats as transports. These boats were carried over mountain gorges and precipices by the party appointed for the expedition, and on the 8th of April, 1848, they were launched upon the Sea of Galilee. The Richmond Republican has condensed the interesting article of Lieut. Maury as follows:

The navigation of the Jordan was found to be most difficult and dangerous, from its frequent and fearful rapids. Lieut. Lynch solves the secret of depression between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, by the tortuous course of the Jordan, which in a distance of sixty miles winds through a course of two hundred miles. Within this distance, Lieut. Lynch and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids; besides many others of less descent. The difference of level between the two seas is over a thousand feet.

The water of the Jordan was sweet to within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea are devoid of smell, but bitter, salt, and nauseous. Upon entering it, the boats were encountered by a gale, and it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea.

The party proceeded daily with their explorations, making topographical sketches as they went, until they reached the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited them.

"In passing the mountain of Uzdum (Sodom) we unexpectedly, and much to our astonishment," says Lieut. Lynch, "saw a large rounded, turret-shaped column, facing south-east, which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime, one mass of crystallization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed, with much difficulty, and procured specimens from it."

The party circumnavigated the lake, returned to their place of departure, and brought back their boats in as complete order as they received them at New York. They were all in fine health. This is a specimen of the skill, system, and discipline of the American navy. No nation in the world has such a service.—The time is coming when it will give proofs of that fact palpable to the most dull understanding.

Thanks to the good management of Lieut. Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the Dead Sea (except, of course, the cost of equipment and maintenance of the crew of the ship) was but seven hundred dollars.

From the letters of Lieut. Lynch, quoted by Lieutenant Maury, we transcribe the following interesting facts elicited by the exploration:

"The bottom of the northern half of this sea is almost



## VARIETY.

**THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.**—The most stupendous public improvement of modern times is that proposed with reference to the Peninsula of South Florida, called the Everglades.

This region, including two large swamps, one called the 'Atsenahoofta,' on the Western side, and the other called the 'Halpabooka,' on the North-eastern side, and including the large Lake Okechobee, covers an area of seven millions of acres. It is now utterly worthless, four millions and a half of that area being usually submerged from 2 to 7 feet. The 'Pahayokee,' or Grass Water, as the Indians call the Everglades, comprise between one and one and a half millions of acres of the submerged lands.

The Everglades is a basin of lime rock, and the bottom of it is said to be at least some 12 or 15 feet above the level of the sea; and the rim of the basin varying in width from half a mile to five miles, lies between the waters of the ocean on one side, and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. Deep tide rivers run from the ocean and gulf up to the margin or foot of this rim. Within the basin are thousands of islands of rich land. The Glades are filled with a tall grass from 6 to 10 feet high, the annual decay of which has occasioned a deposit in the water of from 2 to 6 feet thick. It is proposed to cut canals or drains through the soft rock of the rim into the rivers around it, in which now when the waters of the Glades arrive at a certain height, they flow through fissures, or depressions, or confined subterranean outlets. This will, it is said, reclaim for cultivation most of the subaqueous soil in the Glades, and the two large swamps mentioned, which are overflowed from the Glades. The correct quantity of land estimated as reclaimable is one million of acres. The cost is estimated at \$250,000 to \$500,000. Besides this it is proposed as a part of the same improvement, to drain five or six feet of Great Lake Okechobee, nearly 40 miles square, by two canals, each 12 miles long, one into the Caloosa Hatcher, a river flowing into the Gulf, and the other into the Lochsa Hatcher, a river flowing into the Atlantic. In the largest estimate of expenses above given, the cost of these two canals is included. This, it is supposed, will drain some hundred thousand acres of the best bottom, sugar land in the South, now valueless, lying on the Kisseme river, which annually overflows, owing to the rise in the Okechobee, into which it empties.

Mr. Westcott of Florida, introduced at the late session of Congress a bill to grant all this region to his State upon condition that it would drain them. We have before us Document No. 242 of the Senate, containing interesting information on this subject. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee on public lands of the Senate, have all decidedly reported in favor of the measure; and a very able official report by a gentleman of high character for scientific attainments, who made an examination of the glades, it seems to us demonstrates the feasibility of the project; and his judgment is backed by strong letters from Gen. Gadsden, formerly Engineer in Chief of the U. S. Army—by Gen. Jessup, Gen. Harney, Col. J. H. Long, Major J. D. Graham and Major W. H. Chase, Engineers, all among the most intelligent officers of the service, and by many citizens.

The land reclaimed is below 27 deg. 30 min., where there is no frost, and if the project succeeds, a country larger than the State of Connecticut, can be in five years in cultivation in sugar cane, oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, and other tropical productions that cannot be raised in any other part of "the present United States," to quote the significant language of the gallant Harney. If this work can be effected we shall not want Cuba. [Philadelphia Bulletin.]

**INDIAN GAME OF 'HAND.'**—The game of 'hand' is played by two persons. One, who commences, places a plum or cherry stone in the hollow formed by joining the concave palms of the hands together, then shaking the stone for a few moments, the hands are suddenly separated, and the other player must guess which hand now contains the stone.

Large bets are often wagered on the result of this favorite game, which is also often played by the squaws, the men standing round encouraging them to bet, and laughing loudly at their grotesque excitement.

A Burnt-wood Sioux, Tah-tunga-nisha, and one of the bravest chiefs of his tribe, when a young man, was out on a solitary war expedition against the Crow. One evening he drew near a certain 'medicine' spring, where, to his astonishment, he encountered a Crow warrior in the act of quenching his thirst. He was on the point of drawing his bow upon him, when he remembered the sacred nature of the spot, and making the sign of peace, he fearlessly drew near his foe, and proceeded likewise to slake his thirst. A pipe of kinik-kiniik being produced, it was proposed to pass away the early part of the night in a game of 'hand.' They accordingly sat down beside the spring and commenced the game. Fortune favored the Crow. He won arrow after arrow from the Burnt-wood brave; then his bow, his club, his knife, his robe, all followed, and the Sioux sat naked on the plain. Still he proposed another stake against the other's winnings—his scalp. He played, and lost; and bending forward his head, the Crow warrior drew his knife and quickly removed the bleeding prize. Without a murmur the luckless warrior rose to depart, but first exacted a promise from his antagonist that he would meet him once more at the same spot, and engage in another trial of skill.

On the day appointed, the Burnt-wood sought the spot, with a new equipment, and again the Crow made his appearance, and they sat down to play. This time fortune favored the Sioux; he won back his former losses, and in his turn the Crow was stripped to the skin.

Scalp against scalp was now the stake, and this time the Crow submitted his head to the victorious Burnt-wood's knife; and both the warriors stood scalpless on the plain.

And now the Crow had but one single stake of value to offer, and the offer of it he did not hesitate to make. He staked his life against the other's winnings. They played; and fortune still being adverse, he lost. He offered his breast to his adversary. The Burnt-wood plunged his knife into his heart to the very hilt; and laden with his spoils, returned to his village, and to this day wears suspended from his ears his own and his enemy's scalp.

**THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.**—The North British Review says:—What chance is there to be in our conjectures, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets, wielding their loose materials at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions of our own satellite—the appearances of new stars, and

the disappearance of others, are all foreshadowings of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed upon a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to melt away, thus treading, as it were, on cemetaries, and dwelling on mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humanity and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

**A FIRST-RATE JOKE.**—While the steamer Michigan was lying in Detroit on a late trip down, a raw-boned hoosier entered the cabin, and confronting a large pier glass, which was framed and set something like a state-room door, carelessly addressed his reflected image with the inquiry—

'When's this boat goin' out?'

Pending the answer, he leisurely cast his eyes around the cabin, surveying the accommodations, and receiving no response, he hailed again—

'I say, yeon, when's this're boat goin' out?'

He received no response, but a loud guffaw from the chambermaid, who witnessed the scene, and indignantly turned on his heel, so eloquently—"Sidable stuck up, that chap; needn't been quite so proud, for he didn't look as if he was much, any how!"

**ROOT AND BRANCH.**—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to give an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations many of whom were expected legates in case of her demise. At one of these family gatherings, she exclaimed, in allusion to her numerous progeny and descendants—"What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from the same root!" "Alas!" sighed Jack Spencer to a first cousin near him, "the branches would flourish better if the root was under ground."

'Samivel, my darling little sonny,' said the good mother, 'I've not seen your book for several days or more—where is it?'

'I know where it is.'

'Well, where?'

'Why, it's only lost a little—kindler—in the house down sullen, in the barn, or round out doors, summers, I guess; pre'aps up garret, or ahind the woodpile.'

**ANECDOTE.**—Henry the Eighth, of England, having a dispute with Francis First of France, determined to send an ambassador to him, charged with a haughty and threatening message. To fulfill this mission, he selected an English bishop, in whom he had great confidence, and whom he believed well qualified to execute his project.

As soon as the Bishop understood the object of the embassy, he feared he should lose his life if he treated Francis First in the manner his friend, the king desired. He represented to him the danger, and earnestly besought him to be excused from such an office.

'Fear nothing,' replied Henry; 'if the king of France takes your life, I will cut the head from every Frenchman in my dominions.'

'I believe your Majesty would do it,' replied the Bishop; 'but permit me to tell you that of all the heads you may cut off, surely not one will fit my body as well as my own!'

A countryman brought a piece of board to an artist, with the request that he would paint upon it St. Christopher as large as life.

'But,' returned the artist, 'the board is much too small for the purpose.'

The countryman looked perplexed at this unexpected discovery.

'That's a bad job,' said he, 'but lookee sir, ye can let his legs hang down over the edge of the board.'

**THE KING SNAKE.**—A late writer in one of the public journals represents the king snake of the South as the natural enemy of the moccasin, a powerful and venomous reptile, though not aware that he is the enemy of any other of the serpent tribe. At the South however, I believe it is generally understood that he makes war on every other species of serpent; he is most renowned however, for combats with the formidable moccasin, in which he is believed to be always the conqueror. He not only attacks the moccasin when he accidentally crosses his path, but he hunts him with all the cunning and perseverance with which a dog hunts a rabbit. When he approaches his prey, he does it in a quiet and stealthy manner, until near enough, with a quick and rapid movement, and with a single spring, to plant his fangs in the back of his enemy's neck. In this he never fails. He then coils himself around the body of the moccasin and tightens his folds; and never relaxes the tenacity of his deadly embrace until the life of his victim has become extinct. This is generally in the course of an hour or two—perhaps less. But I have known one instance, in which the moccasin was found alive after an embrace of twelve hours, and the king snake holding him as lovingly as at first.

The king snake is equally hostile to rats and mice. He is not of great length, but thick and muscular; and is perfectly harmless to man. He is regarded in a friendly light, and no one troubles him. He is a bold fellow too. In passing through an extensive wood, I met with one coiled up so near the carriage track that one of my wheels actually grazed his skin; and yet he did not move. Basking my sultry, I touched him pretty smartly with the 'snapper' of my whip, probably twenty times in the course of ten minutes. He would, each time, raise his head, look at me, and writhe his body; but absolutely refused to budge an inch. I left him there. I should judge him to have been about five feet long, as he crossed the road just before I came up with him.

The moccasin is an ugly looking customer. He is also short and thick, and somewhat resembles the rattlesnake in form and color; though he has more of the dark coppery hue. He is amphibious, and is sometimes, though rarely, taken in the water, by means of hook and line. When attacked on the land, he attempts to seek refuge in the water. Great stories are told of his venom, and the fatality of his bite; but I never heard of a well authenticated account of any having died in consequence of it. [Providence Journal.]

**PORT CHILDS, Aug. 22, 1848.**—I herewith send you a copy of a treaty lately made by Lieut. Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, the commanding officer of this post, with the four confederated bands of Pawnee Indians, under an order from the War Department appropriating \$2,000 for the purchase of a site for a military post at this point, as its publication may interest some of your readers. The land purchased by the treaty embraces the whole of Grand Island, some sixty miles in extent, and is invaluable to this post, from the fact that it contains much the largest proportion of valuable timber to be found anywhere on the Platte river. The extent of the territory purchased is about 600 square miles.

The Pawnees have been for the greater part of the summer out on their buffalo hunt. On their return to their village, some three weeks since, they stopped at this post to receive the goods lately purchased for them, as contemplated

in the treaty, by Captain Stewart Van Vliet, of the quartermaster department, at St. Louis. They seemed highly delighted with the bargains they had made with Uncle Sam, as they were in a very destitute condition and needed the articles purchased for them—the blankets to cover their nakedness, and the ammunition and guns to protect them against their numerous enemies. The portion of the \$2000 remaining after the purchase of the articles bargained for, was expended in procuring presents suitable to their taste and their fancy. They were distributed as a reward for virtuous actions and good conduct towards the whites among the different chiefs, while at the same time, those who heretofore had been guilty of committing trespasses and had not sustained a good character were not only slighted, but received severe reprimands from the commanding officer, as well as threats of summary and severe punishments against any that might be found hereafter offending.

Among the latter was an old offender, Chirre-tide, or the Bad Chief, who has been the cause of almost all the depredations committed by these Indians for years past, as he is a shrewd and intelligent Indian, and possesses a very great influence over the different tribes, particularly those who are inclined to be vicious. He is now, however, safe in our custody, and emigrants and traders to the mountains will no longer have any reason to fear his influence.

I regard the Pawnees as perfectly subdued, and not likely ever again to give the government any trouble by interfering with any of its military operations, or by molesting emigrants to California and Oregon, or traders to the mountains. They look upon this post as a means of protection from their numerous foes, who seem bent on the entire destruction of the miserable remnant of a once powerful nation. [Corr. St. Louis Rep.]



WATERVILLE, SEPT. 21.

V. B. PALMER, 8 Congress-st. Boston, and at his offices in N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is our advertising agent.

## A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

The approaching Fair occurs at a most favorable season for us. Our first volume has closed, and the second approaches the end of the first quarter; and the generous list of names found on our books, permits us to infer that our labors have met a better estimate than we should dare claim for them. Hence we allow ourselves to count upon the good will of our patrons—of which, by the way, we have recently been receiving tangible evidence. Here, then, we come to the point;—we are anxious to get out of debt, and by a careful estimate of facts we find it can be done. We have engaged an agent to travel and collect—but here comes a difficulty, namely, that he must be paid; and if so, we must charge enough more to meet his expenses. We have thus far taken only \$1.50 for the past volume, though our terms say \$2. We propose to do so still, till "the day after the Fair." Then our agent will go out promptly with bills at \$2 for the past year. Of these bills one quarter will go to pay the agent. The Fair affords a fine opportunity to avoid all this trouble to us and expense to our subscribers. We shall be "at home" on both days,—and this is the way we propose to get out of debt!

We are not forgetful to tender our thanks to those who have taken our receipts for the past year; and with especial cordiality to those who have paid the present year in advance. With a few more such favors, we are free!

**THE COMING CALAMITY TO IRELAND.**—The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, Ireland, September 2d, presents the following dark and alarming picture of the present state of Ireland and her prospects for the coming year. It may perhaps be too deeply shaded, but if many shades should be removed, it will still be sufficiently alarming to fill all hearts with anxiety:

"The calamity of '49 is no longer a menacing probability. The hearts of men are no longer fluctuating between flitting gleams of hope, and appalling anticipations of what is to come. We have passed probability. We have arrived at certainty. There can be no doubt that the darkest year in Ireland's history of misfortune awaits us. The fourth year of a continued famine in a country like this is a calamity that can admit of no parallel. The first famine—that of '46—brought little desolation. The poorest had some resource to fall back on—if not in means of their own, in the then unexhausted and ready charity of the public. The famine of '47 was doubly destructive, because the previous year had carried off the poor man's all. The famine of '48, when the crop but partially failed, owed all its severity to the fact that it followed two successive famines. The calamity of one year produces an exhaustion which tells upon the year following. The destruction of human food, which in '46 would do little or no injury to human life, cannot fail in '49 to produce deaths by the thousand.

We think it is high time for all classes to look steadily at facts, and see what can be done to mitigate the calamity of '49, and prevent its consummating the miseries of past years by plunging all classes into one common ruin.

The potato crop may be looked upon as lost. There is, of course, a disposition to recoil from this fearful contemplation. And the public mind still hopes against hope, that the ruin of this crop may not be so universal as is represented. Heartily do we wish it may not; but we see no reason to indulge such expectations. Without dwelling on the accounts which reached us from the country during the past week on this painful subject, we may lay it down as a broad indisputable fact, that the potato crop, viewed as the staple food of the masses, is lost. None will now deny this.

This is the first fact. The second fact is, perhaps, more alarming still. The wheat crop is one-fourth below an average produce. On former occasions, when potatoes failed; wheat was invariably above the average yield. This is the first year in which both crops were simultaneously defective. Oats, too, owing to the late incessant storms of wind and rain are seriously damaged.

These three facts—the loss of the potato

crop, the defect in the produce of wheat, and the damage sustained by the oats—are quite sufficient to show that we have to apprehend the direst scarcity. When, in connection with these melancholy facts, we take into consideration the exhausted state of the country after three successive years of famine, we must admit the inevitable inference that the calamity of '49 is likely to be far more disastrous in its results than any we have yet been doomed to witness.

**MR. EDITOR:**—I noticed in your last number a short piece, over the signature of "Orden," in which he complains that the quiet of our village is broken by street fightings and drunkenness. All true. He further inquires, "Is all done by our civil officers that should be done, to prevent the evil?" I say no; neither is all done by our civil citizens, that should be done by them, to encourage your officers to do their duty. It is not enough that you choose two scores of constables, (if so many you have,) but you must put your own hands to the work. Your officers have the welfare and honor of the village at heart as much as others, and I presume are ready to do their duty whenever they can have the proper aid and support of the citizens, and without which it is useless and worse than useless for your officers to make the attempt. And now, gentlemen, come up to the work—and not, when there is a fight in the streets, stand in your shop doors and look quietly on, or skulk into the back room, but come out and aid the officers in restoring order. It is much to be feared, that too many of our good people fear they shall lose an ounce or two of popularity by such a course; but never mind; what you lose there will be made up from a far better source. Much more might be said, but I forbear for the present.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.

Very well said, friend—and well deserved, in our opinion. If anything more is needed, you shall have more.

N. K. A. & H. SOCIETY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SHOW AND FAIR.

1. All animals and articles must be in the places assigned them, before ten o'clock on the morning of the 3d.

2. All competitors for premiums on stock, must be with their stock at ten o'clock, on the first morning of the Show, and remain by them, to answer any questions which the Committees may wish to ask, until the Committees have finished their examination of animals. The trial of strength of working oxen will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 3d.

3. All manufactured articles and implements must be exhibited without the name of the owner. At the time of making the entry with the Secretary, he will furnish a number for each article, which must be permanently attached to it.

4. The working oxen, and all other stock, will be called for by the several Committees, and examined in the order of their entries; and no animals can be taken from the ground until the Committees have closed their examinations, which will be at 4 o'clock P. M. Articles of manufacture, implements, &c., must remain in the place of exhibition until twelve o'clock on the 3d.

5. N. W. Holmes of China, and Tufton Simpson of Winslow, are appointed Marshals, by the Trustees, and are requested to be on the ground early on the morning of the Show, to give directions in regard to animals and articles, and to see that they are arranged in their places by ten o'clock A. M., so that the Committees may commence their examinations at that hour.

6. Arrangements will be made at the Town Hall, for the reception and exhibition of such articles as may be presented by the Ladies; and they are respectfully invited to bring in such articles as they may think proper, without regard to special preparation for the occasion. They should be presented on the morning of the first day, to remain through the exhibition.

**REMARKS.**—Keeping for stock and necessary drivers, such as come from a distance and wish to get near the Show ground the night before the Show, will be furnished, free of expense, at either of the following places:—At the farms of Messrs. Pearson, Joshua Clifford, and Levi Dow, of Waterville, and at the farm of Captain Amasa Dingley in Winslow. Hay will be furnished for stock on the Show ground. The Proprietors of the Ticonic and Winslow Bridges have very generously authorized us to say, that stock and articles for the Show, together with the necessary drivers, may pass to and from the Show, free of toll.

Committees are requested to be present early, on the morning of the 3d, and receive from the Secretary, Mr. William Dyer, a list of the entries, together with the accompanying certificates.

Fruit, butter, cheese, manufactured articles, &c., will be exhibited to the Ladies, at half past 9 o'clock, on the 4th; after which they are invited to hear the Address, which will be delivered at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Town Hall.

At 3 o'clock P. M., on the same day, the adjudging committees will make their reports at the place of exhibition.

**E. H. SCRIBNER, Comm. of Arrangements.**  
S. S. SIMONS,  
JOHN OTIS,  
GEO. WENTWORTH.

**SALE OF LOTS.**—In another column will be found a notice of the sale of lots on the new street recently laid out from Elm to Pleasant street, between the Academy and the house of Mr. Sanger. This sale offers a good opportunity for those in want of small and convenient lots for immediate use. Pine street, if these lots fall into good hands, will ultimately be one of the very prettiest in our village. Much has been said about the high prices demanded for building lots. Here they will go at auction, and of course will not stand above the market. Those who do not buy now will at least lose a favorable opportunity.

**MONEY MATTERS.**—There has been no material change in the money market the past week, and the hopes which were entertained some days since of an immediate improvement, have been disappointed. Money continues to be in good demand, and the Banks are unable to supply all the wants of their customers. Corporation notes are more abundant in the street than legitimate business paper, but they are not taken so readily nor regarded with so much favor as formerly, even when backed by collateral security.

Loans are still made on good securities at 12 per cent, and money cannot be said to be abundant even at this rate.

Prices of some of our leading Railroad Stocks have advanced during the week, and

remain firm, while those of a less stable character continue depressed, and it is with difficulty that any speculative movement can be started in the futures.

The amount of money seeking investment is unusually small, and consequently the daily transactions are on a limited scale. [Boston Traveller, 16th.]

**AGITATION IN LOUISIANA.**—The fires of freedom begin to blaze in the South to the terror of the tyrants who love darkness rather than light. The New Orleans Delta says that a Free Soil meeting was held in Lafayette a few days since. The speeches savored too much of freedom for that latitude, and the meeting broke up in disorder. The Mayor of Lafayette, who was present at the meeting, alarmed for the safety of 'the peculiar institution,' has issued his proclamation forbidding 'all speeches and writings calculated to make certain classes of the population dissatisfied.' Another meeting had been appointed, which we suppose will be suppressed.

**IN SOUTH CAROLINA, TOO.**—A writer in the Charleston Mercury says: 'I know that there are those in our midst, who do not hesitate in private to declare their honest conviction that they see no valid objection to excluding slavery from the territories. And they are some of them strong-minded men themselves, and native Charlestonians.'

**ABSCONDED SLAVES.**—We learn from the Cumberland (Md.) Mountaineer, that two slaves absconded from that place on Sunday night, the 13th ult. They took with them a pair of match horses belonging to Govt. The horses have since been discovered, near Bedford, Penn., but the runaways crossed the line in safety.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the East Common Methodist Church, Allegheny, Pa., has been sued by a parent for marrying a daughter only fifteen years of age, without the consent of the parents. The suit is commenced under an old law, which inflicts a penalty of £50.

**GREAT COUNTRY.**—It is estimated that the harvest of the United States this season is sufficient to feed half the people on the globe, abundantly.

**THE GREAT WEST.** A gentleman who has lately travelled extensively in the Southwestern States, stated at a public meeting the other day, that to his knowledge there was not a single book-store in all the State of Arkansas.

**DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.**—The Rev. Stephen Bush and wife sailed from Boston on the 16th instant, in the ship "Minster," for Singapore from whence they go to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, to join the mission of the Presbyterian Board established at that place.

The dog war, during the months of July and August, this year, has cost the Corporation of New York fifteen hundred dollars. The total number slain is put down at \$3000. A suspension of hostilities is this day officially proclaimed, the weather being deemed cool enough now to discourage hydrophobia.

Richard H. Blount, merchant of Kingston, N. C. was waylaid in Dover swamp, on his return from Newbern, and robbed of \$4800, and almost killed by three whites and a mulatto. He was discovered insensible by a black man.

**RAVAGES OF DYSENTERY.** The number of deaths in this city in the month of August last, from dysentery and other bowel complaints, was two hundred and seventy-five. [Traveller.]

**FATAL CASUALTY AT SEA.**—On Sunday, the 27th of August, a dreadful collision took place, about thirty miles the other side of Holyhead, between the American ship St. Lawrence, Captain Brown, and the Cosmopolitan, Captain Maxwell, of this port. The St. Lawrence was bound hence for New York, with passengers; and the Cosmopolitan, which belongs to the house with which the Mayor, T. B. Horsfall, Esq. is connected, was bound for Africa. The effect of the collision was so dreadful, that the Cosmopolitan immediately sunk. One man fell overboard and was drowned. The remainder of the crew got on board the St. Lawrence, and were landed at Kingstown. [Wilmer and Smith.]

**QUICK TRAVELLING.**—The Baltimore Patriot announces, as the shortest journey which has been made from St. Louis to the Atlantic cities, the arrival of two gentlemen in that city in 73 hours, the distance being 800 miles. It must be observed, is all an inland, and much of it a mountain route. The journey between Cumberland, Maryland and Boston, a distance exceeding 600 miles, is habitually made in 48 hours, or less, in each direction, without the loss of ample rest for the preservation of health.

**A RICH FRUIT FARM.**—The Cincinnati Gazette gives this account of the remarkable cultivation and productiveness of only five acres by Mr. Joseph Clark of Ohio, which we commend to the imitation of our cultivators:

On this miniature orchard, Mr. C. has now in cultivation 112 kinds of peaches, 75 of which are in bearing, some of the most vigorous of the trees having not less than nine or ten bushels on each. His experiment is a new one, and this season he has had an abundant supply ripening in succession since the 15th of July. On this small piece of ground Mr. Clark has also 83 varieties of plums, 33 of which are in bearing, 115 varieties of pears, 112 of apples, 60 of cherries, 15 of nectarines, 12 of apricots, 4 of figs, 30 of grapes, 4 of strawberries, and 8 of raspberries, including the new large Falstaff variety.

This noble result has been brought about on five acres of land, highly cultivated, with the labor of only Mr. Clark and one boy, except a little extra force in ploughing time. The orchard crowns the bank of the Ohio, 40 miles above this city, where as good land as there is in this State, for orchard purposes, sells at \$25 per acre. Steamboats run down in four hours, and deliver fruit, less bruised, and in better condition generally, than it can be delivered in wagons at a distance of five or six miles.

Mr. Clark was stimulated to this experiment by occasional attendance at the exhibitions of our Horticultural Society, and has effected what he has done in the period of about four years. There is a most praiseworthy example: who will be the first to follow it?

**REVOLVING HEELS TO BOOTS.** We yesterday examined a beautiful boot, made by Mr. Robert T. Harmon, to which he has attached what is called the Revolving Heel, an invention of his own, for which he is about to take out a patent. The heel, is put off by means of a screw, and can be taken off or put on by a single turn of the hand. A great many persons usually wear one side of the heel off in a few days, and thus, although "as good as new," make them set uneven and assume an ugly shape. By this invention, it is only necessary to give the screw a slight turn with the hand, and the side of the heel not worn off is made to take place of the one which is gone, so that the boot soon again sets evenly, and easily, on the foot. It appears to us to be an excellent invention. [Baltimore Clipper.]

Santa Anna's liquor canteen is in possession of McBride, of Philadelphia. It is made from the horn of a Mexican ox, is about two feet high, and is beautifully mounted, with silver. When found in Santa Anna's tent at Cerro Gordo, it was filled with brandy.

**ACQUITTAL OF LOUISA BREMOND.**—The trial of this woman for the murder of Pierre D. Bremond, at his business office in Nassau street, N. York, in July, resulted in her acquittal. The Court charged favorably to the prisoner, who, it was proved, was married to the deceased, letters addressed by him to her in that character, and the marriage certificate, being produced in court.

**A LOCOMOTIVE OVERBOARD.** An accident of rather a singular nature occurred on the Old Colony railroad, on Thursday afternoon. The draw of the bridge, on which the road crosses to South Boston, was hoisted for the purpose of allowing a schooner to pass, and had not been let down when the accommodation train that leaves the depot at half-past six o'clock, came along. (The usual signal that the draw was up was in its place, but the engineer did not see it in season to stop the train, which consisted of the locomotive, tender, one baggage car, and four passenger cars, filled with passengers. The engineer and fireman seeing their perilous situation jumped off and escaped unhurt, just as the locomotive, tender, and the baggage car went off the bridge into the water. Two men who were in the baggage car escaped with no other injury than a cold bath. The fastening between the baggage car and the passenger cars broke and thereby prevented the whole train from following the locomotive into the water. It can hardly be supposed there was not some carelessness somewhere, but we are unable to say who is most to be blamed, and it may be acknowledged little short of a miracle that the whole train did not go into the dock together, an event which would most probably have been attended with very serious, if not fatal results. [Traveller.]

The receipts from passengers on the Western Railroad, for the week ending Sept. 9 were over \$17,000, being the largest sum from that source in any week since the opening of the road.

**PLEASANTRIES OF THE LAW.**—A few days ago, two men charged each other before different Aldermen with assaults and batteries. The case of one was heard when defendant No. 1 was committed in default of giving bail. In the custody of the Constable he desired to go before the other Alderman and have a swear against plaintiff No. 1, which was acceded to, and the result was that plaintiff No. 2 had plaintiff No. 1, and now defendant No. 2, committed, and both were taken down to prison. All parties in these cases had their satisfaction, the Aldermen and Constable coming in for their shares—each plaintiff having paid the costs. [Phil. Ledger.]

**STARVING TO DEATH.**—Shlight, the murderer of his wife, starved himself to death in the prison at N. York, having refused all food. He died on Sunday, his last words, 'My poor wife is gone, and I want to follow her. I have nothing to live for; it is no use to force anything in this old body; it is worth nothing; it is my mind that suffers, much more than my body: I feel I am dying now; I shan't be long with you. Intoxication was the cause of the crime.'

**THE HYDROPHOBIA CASE.**—A large number of physicians attended the consultation held at the Hospital yesterday morning, upon the hydrophobia case already reported. The patient, during Saturday, suffered from violent paroxysms, but yesterday was more quiet, and during the morning swallowed some liquid without any serious effects following. He is receiving the attentions of our most skillful physicians, and it is hoped that their combined efforts will be successful. He is sensible of his situation, but evidently entertains no hope of surviving. [Phil. Ledger.]

**BRASOS.**—A Mr. Wilson, a merchant of Canargo, was lately murdered by a party of Rancheros, while he was on his way to Matamoros, with a train of wagons. A silver watch, and about twenty dollars in specie, were taken from his person. One of the wagons was robbed of goods to the amount of twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Garnier, a Frenchman, was brutally murdered in the streets of Monterey, about ten days since. He was assaulted after night, when in company with his brother and nephew. The possession of his gold prompted the assassins to the bloody deed.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that Mr. G. was killed on the road to this place. One of the murderers has been arrested, and confesses that his confederates are from Matamoros, and that the design to murder was formed there.

A Mexican gentleman, just from Monterey, informs us that General Bustamante is on his way, and will be here in about a week, with 500 Mexican cavalry. Whether the growing spirit of rebellion in Northern Mexico has called these men here, or not, is left to conjecture. [Matamoros Flag, 26th ult.]

Right Rev. Dr. Meis, Bishop of Vancouver, in Oregon, arrived at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 22d ult. He left Walla Walla on the 20th of March last, and crossed the Rocky Mountains alone and on foot. In many places, he says, the snow was twenty feet deep. He is on



to some places and to pecuniary purposes. In some buildings doors cannot be run on rollers, and the old way of swinging is neither good nor convenient. The balance doors are very readily and easily opened, and in some cases they are very convenient for opening part of the way, for admitting air, and yet excluding animals.—[Bost. Owl.]

My dear friends: There are three things that I very much wonder at. The first thing is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones and bricks and clubs into fruit trees, to knock down fruit; if they would only let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should go to war and kill each other—if they would only let each other alone they would die themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after young women; for if they would stay at home, the young women would come after them.

'What's that?' benevolently inquired Mrs. Moreland, as her husband was reading in the foreign news, 'the Pope deposed?' 'Not exactly deposed,' was Mr. Moreland's reply; 'but he appears to be rather cowed by the popular demonstration.'

'Poor man!' sighed Mrs. Moreland, 'what will the church do for bulls?'

**THE SLAVE EMANCIPATION AT CAYENNE.**—The Boston Atlas publishes a letter from Cayenne, on the late slave emancipation there. The writer says:

'We had great fears as to what might take place on the 10th of August, the day on which the two months expired, during which slavery was continued in Cayenne. During that time labor had almost ceased, many of the mulattoes had endeavored to raise a revolt among the negroes.

The Governor had erections made on the fort, to put the powder magazine out of the power of the people; the artillery exercise was often repeated; and everything assumed an attitude not at all encouraging for the insurgents. The colored population formed themselves into numerous clubs, organized by some turbulent spirit, and presented a hostile appearance, to which was opposed the vigorous determination and well known resolution of the authorities.

The whites being in some apprehension were perfectly well armed, and not at all disposed to be slaughtered like lambs. I have slept, since the 10th of July, having a loaded musket and sword by my side. But at last the great and fearful day, the 10th of August, arrived. I left my house at half past six in the morning, at the sound of the drum which called the troops and militia to take their arms for the ceremony of the day. I walked through the streets, and saw no one, except a few militia who were going to their posts.

A general silence reigned throughout the streets; the militia were assembled on the public square at seven o'clock; a certain number of whites were there, and about a hundred blacks, but not a single mulatto person.

The Governor proclaimed the abolition of slavery; he invited the negroes present to approach and hear the word of their Chief. Great fear reigned among them; they had been persuaded that they would be massacred on that day by the whites; and as the whites, on their side, had the same fears, you can imagine that the utmost tranquillity resulted from their respective fears. Little by little confidence was re-established, the thronging of the inhabitants through the streets commenced; the Te Deum was sung at the church, after which over a thousand negroes marched to the front of the Governor's mansion, to thank him for the proclamation made by him, giving them their freedom, and it was truly admirable to see who so little expected it, to see these poor people, who immediately afterward repaired to the church, and there quietly kneeling and lifting up their hands to heaven, thanked God for giving them their liberty.

There had come from the country two or three thousand negroes, and the city was crowded. In the evening there was a grand dance in the suburbs, and what is truly extraordinary and incredible, there has not been a single arrest, nor a single person seen intoxicated. In truth, these men behaved most admirably.

It is easy to count all the domestics who have quitted their masters; not one of mine has abandoned his post, but on the contrary, they have evinced more ardor than they have ever before shown. Would to God that the negroes in the plantations were the same; but nearly all those who are gathered on the sugar estates from other plantations have gone to their old homes. Work does not go on, and I think it will not, before at least one year. Sugar is worth but 12 to 13 francs, and it is impossible to make it at that price.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—The Albany Argus contains a letter stating that at a meeting of gentlemen of the Free Soil party, held at Schroon Lake, Judge Tyrill commenced speaking in a highly excited and energetic manner, and had proceeded about twenty minutes, when he said "Gentlemen, you have the prayers of all good men and good Christians in your behalf. God is on the side of the Barnburners!" Suddenly his voice fell, and he sank back into his chair and fainted. He was supported by persons who were near him, and carried down stairs, but he did not breathe afterwards. He expired instantly.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.**—Joseph Zimmerlee, a German shoemaker, made savage and brutal by drunkenness, committed a murderous assault upon his wife, at Pittsburgh, on Monday night. He had been squandering money in his debaucheries, and his wife had taken possession of some three hundred five franc pieces and concealed, to save them. He required her to give them up to him, and on her refusing, the wretch set upon her with a razor, cutting her horribly on the face, arms, bust, &c., inflicting a large number of wounds, some of them very severe ones, and putting her in imminent danger of bleeding to death. Though greatly reduced by loss of blood, and suffering under high fever, it is hoped her life will be saved. He was arrested and committed to prison. Whether his wife lives or dies, he will probably be induced to give up his cups, for a time at least.

**ATTENT TO POISON MRS. CALHOUN.**—The facts are these: Mrs. C. purchased a bottle of acid to remove stains from cloth, and took it home. She carried it into the kitchen, told the servants what it was for, and as it was a deadly poison, they must be careful in handling it so as not to get any on their fingers. Nancy, a kitchen servant, took charge of it, but before putting it away, made another kitchen servant pour out a small phial full, and put that aside also. Mrs. Calhoun usually takes a cup of coffee early in the morning; and a few days afterwards, when a little negro boy brought a cup to her, as usual, she perceived on tasting the coffee that it had an unusual flavor.

This she remarked to the boy, who became frightened and wished to take it away, which she would not allow him to do, but immediately sent for a physician. When he arrived

he pronounced the coffee poisoned. The girl Nancy then confessed that she had put some of the article, intended for cleaning clothes, into the coffee. A man servant, (Tom) Nancy, and the boy, were then sent off to jail. Mr. Calhoun, who was in Washington, was not informed of the matter, as they did not wish to worry him; so that he knew nothing of it until after he had made his speech at Charleston, and probably did not hear of it until he arrived home, at Fort Hill.

What motive the servant had cannot be imagined. Mrs. Calhoun is a most mild and amiable mistress, and is beloved by all about her.

**CURIOS STATEMENT.**—The London Times contains the following statement from its correspondent, under date of Dublin, Aug. 28th. It is strange that the sailing of this band of 'Sympathisers' has never been reported upon this side of the Atlantic.

'Information, we understand, has been received by the Government, that most of the officers and non commissioned officers, with a considerable number of the private soldiers of a disbanded American regiment, recently employed in the Mexican war, sailed from a Texan port on the 18th or 19th of last month to join the Irish insurgents, whom they expect to find in arms at their arrival. Both officers and men are nearly all Irish; they are provided, it is said, with 12 pieces of cannon, and their object was to direct the military organization of the Irish revolutionary army. Arrangements have been made calculated to insure the capture of this band of pirates, and Sir C. Napier, we believe, has received instructions to deal with them in the most summary manner should they fall into his hands.

**SUPPOSED ROBBERY AND MURDER.**—Our attention was called a few weeks since by the Mayor to a case of supposed murder upon an Englishman by the name of Dobson, whose wife was then in this city, having parted with her husband at Albany, having left him in company with another Englishman, by the name of Godwin. Mrs. Dobson left Buffalo about the first of this month, for Connecticut, and on her way down found at Albany the trunk of her husband which had been rifled of its contents. It was found near the depot of the railroad. Dobson had about \$3000 with him in gold, with other valuable articles.—The suspicion of foul play has been confirmed by the finding of his trunk; and measures will be immediately taken to arrest the perpetrator of the murder—if murder has been committed, of which there can be but little doubt.—[Buf. Com.]

New Orleans was thrown into a panic on the 5th inst. by the announcement that there was but two or three days' stock of ice in the city. It was selling at five cents a pound, and was expected to go up double that price on the day following. Eight or ten cargoes are on their way there.

The Wheeling Times says, the holders of stock in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company, can receive a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last 3 months.

At Pittsburgh last week a man by the name of Robert Sprowls undertook to clean out a well in Spring Alley, Fifth Ward. He imprudently descended, when he became suffocated by the gas and fell to the bottom of the well. Another man by the name of John Graham undertook to rescue him, but was so suffocated as to fall. Graham was, however, drawn up by means of grappling hooks before life was extinct. The body of poor Sprowls, however, could not be recovered, his clothes giving way when caught by the hooks. He had sunk to the bottom of the well, some feet under water.

A few advertising friends will notice that their favors are crowded out this week. The truth is that the benefit of advertising is beginning to be appreciated; and the result is that our columns are crowded. If this state of things continues—as it doubtless will—we must enlarge our sheet.

**VERMONT.** There is no election of Governor by the people, and the election goes into the House. Reports are contradictory in regard to the state of parties there, the whigs claiming a small majority and both the other parties disputing it. The legislature meets the 2d week in October, when the question will be decided.

**THE ELECTIONS.**—The returns of votes from 314 towns, give Dana 32,924; Hamlin 27,475; all others 10,203. There will be no choice of Governor by the people.

**HOUSE.** Representatives elected—70 Democrats; 62 Whigs; 10 Van Buren; 11 not heard from.

**SENATE.** 11 Democrats, 3 Whigs. REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. District No. 1, E. Gerry, dem; No. 2, N. S. Littlefield, dem; No. 3, John Otis, whig; No. 4, R. K. Goodenow, whig; No. 5, C. Sawtelle, dem; No. 6, Charles Stetson, dem; No. 7, T. J. D. Fuller, dem.

## Notices.

### HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., near the Brick Academy, Seventeen House Lots, pleasantly situated on Elm and Pine streets. The latter is a new street leading from Elm to Pleasant street.

Terms liberal, and made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH O. PEARSON.

Waterville, Sept. 19, 1848.

### FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

The Steamer Balloon will leave Waterville on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take passengers to the Free Soil State Convention at Augusta, to be held on that day, and will return the same evening. It is expected that the Waterville Brass Band, the best band on the river, will be present to entertain the occasion. It is desirable that all, without distinction of party, should attend. Fare each way 18 3/4 cts.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John P. Hale, Charles Sumner and other distinguished speakers. Per Order.

## DEATHS.

In this village, on Saturday eve last, Edward F. Elden, only child of J. E. Elden, aged 10 mos. and 4 days.

In this village, last evening, Charles E. M., only child of Mr. Wm. M. Phillips, aged 1 year and 10 months.

**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 cases of the beaux. It is now about 15 months since the Mountain Compound was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to 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 benefited by the article.—Bost. Merc. Journal.

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

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

## MARKETS.

### WATERVILLE PRICES.

Flour, Gen. 6 1/2; Corn, bush. 75 a 80; Rye, 81 1/2; Wheat, 81 1/2; Oats, 37; Butter, lb. 12 a 14; Cheese, 8 a 9; Eggs, doz. 10 cts; Pork round hog 7 to 8.

### BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16. Flour, Gen. 6 1/2, Michigan 6 25 a 60 per bbl. Ohio and St. Louis, 6 00 a 6 10; Corn, 75 a 80; Rye, 81 1/2; Wheat, 81 1/2; Oats, 37; Butter, lb. 12 a 14; Cheese, 8 a 9; Eggs, doz. 10 cts; Pork round hog 7 to 8.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14. At market 700 Beef Cattle, about 4000 Sheep and 500 swine. Beef Cattle.—Extra quality, 6 50; first quality, 6 25 a 6 50; working Oxen, few pairs in market; prices from 4 to 10; Cows and Calves.—A few few in market 19 to 40; Sheep.—Sales from 1 25 a 2 50; Swine.—Wholesale 5 for Sows, 5 1/2 for Barrows; Retail, 5 a 6 1/2.

### Advertisements.

**New Fall Goods!** J. C. BARTLETT HAS JUST RECEIVED and is now opening a new and splendid assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

ADAPTED TO THE FALL TRADE, Consisting in part of: Silk and Cotton Warp Alpaca, Plaid and striped do. Plaid and striped Chamois, Plain and changeable Lustres, Light and dark Tibbets, Scotch and Swiss Gingham, Mous. de Laines, Oregon Plaids, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Merinoes, Hamilton and Cocheo

**PRINTS.** New Styles and perfectly fast colors.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Dopekins, Tweeds, Satinets, silk & satin Vestings, plain & fig'd do. Also, a good assortment of:

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, and

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**

CONSISTING IN PART OF: Drawers, Undershirts, Hdkfs., Plain and figured Italian Cravats, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoulder Braces, Self-adjusting Stocks, a new and splendid article. Together with a good assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting of bleached and brown Sheetings, Shirts, Tickings, Denims, Crash Diapers, bleached and brown Drills, &c., white, plain and twilled Flannels, Striped shirtings, &c.

**LOOKING GLASSES** of all sizes. These Goods will be sold at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser and give entire satisfaction. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, well known as the

**CHEAP CASH STORE.** Corner of Main & Silver-sts.

**BOSTON DIRECTORY.** SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Merchants, Manufacturers and all others going to Boston for supplies, are respectfully invited to give their attention to and preserve a copy of the following list of Boston Business Cards, and be assured that this season presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

**LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!!!** The subscribers manufacture a superior article of CAMP-FIRE, and LAMP, of every description for burning the same, which they are selling at less prices than any house in Boston. Also, BURNING FLUID and FLUID LAMP, extra cheap. We are the only traders in Boston, in the business, who manufacture their own articles, and are therefore able to sell at less prices than our competitors, having no profit to pay to manufacturers. Also, Wicks, Glasses, Globes, and every thing in the lamp trade at Manufacturers' Prices, and less than any house in Boston.

**SMITH & TARBELL** Boston Lamp Depot, 19 Washington-st., one door east of Cornhill.

**E. ALLEN & CO.** Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Woollens, and Tailors' Trimmings, 2 Second Block, Mill St. Ephraim Allen. William E. Allen.

**CHARLES A. WHITE & CO.** Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. 8 South St. Milk-st. BOSTON.

**TILLSON, CHANDLER & CO.** Manufacturers and Jobbers of Neck Stock, Self-adjusting Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c. No. 9 Milk-st., Boston.

**GRAND RUSH!—CLOTHING!!!** LOOK AND READ, STRANGER. Fall Campaign commenced in real earnest. Great Rush! Clothing cheaper than ever!!! Great Rush of Customers!!! Large sales and Small profits the motto!!!

You can purchase Men's and Boy's Clothing, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods, at about one-half price, at wholesale and retail, at this celebrated Clothing establishment.

**OAK HALL, BOSTON.** visited during the last six months by upwards of 200,000 strangers from all parts of the United States and Europe.

**GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.** Fashionable Furniture. Curtains, Materials, Cornices, Window Shades and Fixtures, Fringes, Gimp, &c., and Upholstery Goods, of all kinds, at

**LAWSON & HARRINGTON'S,** 285 Washington-st.

**A. L. DENNISON & CO.** Importers of Watches and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Gold Jewelry, Silver Forks, Spoons, &c. 205 Washington Street.

**FANCY GOODS IMPORTING-WAREHOUSE.** KELLEY & LEVIN, (Successors to E. F. Folger.) Importers and Dealers in every description of English, French & German Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushes, Purses, Accordions, Violins, Fans, Silver Pencils and Trimbles, Accordions, Boxes and Writing Cases, Glass and paper Boxes, German Toys, all kinds, at wholesale only.

Dealers are invited to examine this extensive stock. 5 Kilby Street, BOSTON. JOSEPH R. KELLEY. JAMES P. LEVIN.

**CARPET BAGS.** Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton & Velvet Tapestry Bags, Satchels & Valises, by the dozen or hundred, may be had for cash only, at prices that "can't be beat," at the Carpet Bag Factory of S. WILLES, Jr., 14 Broadfield-st., Boston.

**ARTIFICIAL HAIR EMPORIUM.** BENJ. F. BURGESS, 303 Washington-st., Boston. Constantly Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail.

**French and German Importing House.** G. C. HOLMAN, Nos. 15 and 17 Kilby-st., Boston. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in French, German and English Fancy Goods and Toys, and articles of American Manufacture, Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fans, Steel Trimmings, Pipes, Bags, Fine Willow Ware, India Crackers, &c.

## BOSTON DIRECTORY.

**HINRICH & CO.** No. 11 Kilby-st., (at Capen's), Boston. IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, All kinds of Fancy Goods, Fancy Glass Ware and China, Musical Instruments and Toys.

**JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.** Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers. SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY, At very low prices for Cash. 23 Cornhill, Boston.

**IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.** When you are in Boston call at Wiley's Bookstore and examine his immense Stock of Cheap Reading!—How can you buy profitable amusement so cheap as by paying 25 or 50 cents, for a Novel by one of the first writers of the age, or by subscribing for a good Magazine? You will find all good works at

T. WILEY'S, Jr. 20 State-st., Boston. Remember the No. 20.

## MASS. QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity, conducted by Theodore Parker assisted by other gentlemen. Price \$3.00 per ann. Address Coleeledge & Wiley, Publishers, 12 Water-st.

**PIANOS TO LET.** TO GO OUT OF THE CITY, BY OLIVER DITSON, Dealer in Sheet Music and Second-hand Piano Fortes, 115 Washington-st., Boston.

**OLIVER HOLMAN,** No. 124 State-st., Boston. Account Book Manufacturer & Stationer, and General Agent for Perkins' Superior Printing & Visiting Cards.

**HENSHAW & WOODROUGH,** (Successors to C. H. H. Co.) Manufacturers of Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WHOLESALE & RETAIL. No. 36 Congress-st., Boston.

**PORTABLE COOKING RANGE.** For Long Wood or Coal, set up like a Stove. Also Stationary Ranges set in Masonry. A Diploma was awarded to the Mechanic for his improved valves and arrangement, in connection with the Fuel and much labor.

Saving one-third the Fuel and much labor. Ample references given. Hot Air Furnaces, Cooking, Air-Tight, Parlor, Cylinder, and other Stoves and Pipes. No. 20 Deane-st., Boston. JOHN M. DEARBORN.

**LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD.** Patent Improved Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead manufactured and for sale at the Lowest Prices for cash. Also, English and American Linseed Oil. GEORGE L. STEARNS, corner Water and Congress-sts.

**HOLLIS & WHEELER,** Importers and Manufacturers of Varnishes, Paints and Painting Materials, 69 Union-st., Boston.

**ENGLISH & GERMAN BRONZE,** Direct from the Manufacturers, for sale on a small advance on the cost of importation, by CALEB DEELEY, 31 Court-st. [up stairs] Boston. Samples and prices sent by express if required.

**CLOCKS—CLOCKS.** POND & BARNES, Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Clocks, would call the attention of country merchants purchasing Clocks and Timepieces, to their large stock of superior and common Clocks, which they are selling at good bargains, at

71 & 73 Hanover-st., Boston.

**WALWORTH & NASON,** 18 & 22 Devonshire-street, Boston. Dealers in Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Pipes, Tular Steam Boilers, Steam and Hot Water Apparatus, ORIGINATORS

of that most important improvement in steam apparatus for warming factories, by which small wrought iron pipes in connection with improved valves and arrangement, are substituted for large cast iron and copper pipes.

**THOMAS C. WALES,** Nos. 19 & 21 Broad and 46 & 48 Central-sts., is the only Entire Cash Jobbing Boot & Shoe Store, —IN BOSTON.—

T. C. WALES is selling Agent for all the principal Importers and Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, all of which he sells to his customers at the lowest price for CASH OR CREDIT.

**JOHN A. WHIPPLE,** DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES, Children's Pictures taken in any weather. No. 96 Washington-st., Boston.

**CHASE'S DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS,** 247 Washington-st. Boston. We have executed 40,000 Likenesses, and possessing every facility are taking single copies and groups unsurpassed by any in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. L. G. CHASE. [Call and See.] E. R. CHASE.

**WILKINSON'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY & TOOL STORE.** No. 2 Washington-st., (corner of Wilson Lane,) BOSTON.

**A. C. HASKELL & CO.** LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE, Nos. 43 & 45 Cornhill, Boston. Looking-Glasses, Paints and Fancy Wood Frames.

**SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.** HENRY P. FAIRBANKS, 56 Pearl-st. (Formerly Fairbanks, Loring & Co., Boston.

**"MARLBORO' HOTEL,"** First Class Temperance House, M. S. PROCTOR, Proprietor, 229 Washington-st., Boston.

**COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,** BY BENJ. WALKER, Corner of Milk and Cornhill-sts., Boston. Board, \$1.00 per day.

**MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,** (In the same building with the P. O.) State-st., Boston. BY HENRY DOOLEY, Terms, \$1.00 per day.

**MILLIKEN'S EATING HOUSE** When in Boston be sure to call; you will always find the best eating, cheap and nice—and clean lodgings at 25 cents. Open day and night. Norfolk Avenue, rear of 165 Washington-st.

**J. P. HALL & CO.** No. 1 Union-street, Boston. Have for sale, on the best terms, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. They are also agents for the sale of Swain's celebrated Fences and Vermifuge, and all popular Patent Medicines.

**S. A. BARBER,** No. 37 1/2 Blackstone-st., Boston, Manufacturer of the Lams Wool Water-proof Cork Shoes, and all other kinds of CORKS of every description.

**CROCKERY,** China and Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, an extensive assortment for sale by MICHAEL MELEN & CO., 16, 18 and 20 Merchants' Row.

**JAMES FITTON,** No. 12 Broadfield-st., Boston. Dealer in every variety of Metallic Rubber Goods, warranted not to harden by cold or soften under heat. Sold at Manufacturers' prices.

**SUPPORTERS AND TRUSSES.** A. F. BARTLETT, Manufacturer of all kinds of Improved Supporters, Trusses, &c., and others of his own improvement; also, Patent Elastic Suspender Braces & Super Trusses, Agent for Dr. Fitch's celebrated Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Injuring Tubes; 221 Washington-st., near Marlboro' Hotel.

**FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!** The Subscriber continues to give his personal attention to selling Farms and other Real Estate, in all sections of the country. So far as required unless the property is advertised or a sale effected. All letters post paid will receive immediate attention.

**J. W. MAYNARD,** 5 Congress-st.

**BRADFORD BARNES, JR.** No. 42 Long Wharf, Boston. Dealer in DRY AND PICKLED FISH, BOX HERRING, &c. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

## O. WRIGHT, M. D.,

Botanic Physician and Surgeon. HAVING practiced eleven years in the vegetable system of Medicine, offers his services to the citizens of New Sharon and vicinity. He treats scrofulous, chronic and debilitated cases on the system which has recently been attended, with such peculiar success, and he hopes to give satisfaction to such as may call on him.

ADVISE GRATIS, IN ALL CASES. Sept. 16, 1848. 91f.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**KENNEBEC SS.** TAKEN on execution, and will be sold to the highest bidder at public vendue, on Saturday, the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of Cyrus Williams, in Waterville, in said County, all the right, title and interest which Moses Chase, of said Waterville, has to a conveyance or redemption of a lot of land situated in said Waterville, with the improvements thereon, bounded as follows, to wit: On the east by the road leading from Waterville, across Emerson bridge, to Augusta; on the west by the Emerson Stream; on the south by land now or lately owned by Nathaniel Brackett; and northerly by land now or lately belonging to the estate of Simeon Mathews;—being the same conveyed to the said Moses Chase by Almond Chase, and by the said Moses Chase to George Shores;—being all the right which the said Moses Chase has to purchase or redeem the same, by virtue of a mortgage or bond or contract in writing, from said George Shores to him.

**ROYAL BROWN, Deft. Sheriff.** Sept. 15, 1848. 3w9

**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, Closets, Wash-basins, 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, for \$1.00, cardenas and Molasses Syrup, Molasses, souchong, Ningyong, Oolong, Young and Old Hyson Tea, Rio Havana, P. cabello and Old Java coffee. Blue and White Starch, Irish Moss, Sago, Tapioca, 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 of all wholesale and retail. Tobacco from 8 to 50 cts. per lb. Cigars from 6 cts. a bunch to 60 cts. apiece. The above are but a few of the articles to be found at



