



3-22-1849

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 35): March 22, 1849

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Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 02, No. 35): March 22, 1849" (1849). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 86.
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Clippings.

STOPPING PAPERS.—When will men, women and postmasters learn that it is of no use to return papers without designating the place from which they come? Job Fickelmeind wishes his paper stopped, says the marginal reading. And does this Mr. F. live in Nova Scotia, Texas, or in some corner of New England? We might find out in one or two hours, if we had the time to throw away. But perhaps not then, for it is likely there are several of the above name on our books. So the paper continues to go, and the publisher gets a sound scolding once a week.

Worse still, many order their paper stopped after it has run four, six or eight weeks over the time, and not a word said about arrears. This might be borne now and then, but such a leakage the year through would sink a bigger ship than ours. A business that depends on small sums must take care of small sums; and at the risk of being thought unfair and unaccommodating, we must conclude to send the paper till full payment is made. Those who are not willing to pay a little sum, can remain on our books till the subscription amounts to a sum which they consider worth noticing.

[Boston Reporter.]

RAIL ROADS.—The following table exhibits the number of miles of rail road opened in the United States, during the year 1848:

	Miles.
Cape Cod Railroad	27 1-2
South Shore	11 1-2
Norfolk County	26
Milford Branch	12
Vermont and Massachusetts	35
Connecticut River	11
Cheshire	37
Sullivan	28
Vermont Central	65
Bristol	12
Boston, Concord and Montreal	36
Passumpsic	40
Worcester and Nashua	45
Portland to Lewiston	27
New York and New Haven	60
Section of Ogdensburg Railroad	12
Stony Branch	14
Lowell and Lawrence	12
New York and Erie	138
New York, Harlem and Albany	30
Paterboro and Ramapo, N. J.	16
Washington and Saratoga, N. Y.	40
New Haven Canal Road, Conn.	28
Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y.	41
Mad River and Lake Erie, Ohio	45
Madison and Indianapolis	50
Peterboro and Shirley, Mass.	12
Michigan Central Road	60
Elizabeth and Somerville, N. J.	12
Morristown, N. J.	12
Northern Road, Lake Champlain, to Clinton County	14
Total miles	1,009

Of this quantity, 115 miles were in Massachusetts, 249 miles in New York, and 40 miles in New Jersey; the rest is distributed among the other N. England States, Ohio, and Michigan.

A LOVE SCRAPE.—Last week, says the Memphis Herald, a gentleman and lady, from Mississippi, stopped at the Waverly House, and were registered Mr. — and lady. —

When the hour arrived for retiring, the gentleman requested a separate room, and "mine host," shocked at the idea of separating man and wife, said, "isn't that lady your wife, sir?" and the young man, with maiden modesty replied, "Not yet, sir, but she will be very soon." "Mine host" understood the matter, and desirous for the reputation of his house, to give aid and comfort to the parties, escorted his guest to a separate room. Soon it was rumored through the house that it was a runaway match, and while the gentlemen boarded seated at the fire were talking over the affair of love, sobs and piercing cries were heard in the room of the lady. Quick as thought the ladies rushed into the room, the gentlemen halting at the door, wondering "what can the matter be?" A kind hearted lady asked, "what is the matter, Madam?" The lady renewed her crying, and between alternate sobs and blubberings replied, "I want to go home! I took me away, promising to marry me; and now he wants to put it off till we get to Arkansas. I will go back home!" The ladies remained to quiet her fears, assuring her protection, and the gentlemen, promising to raise "a pony purse," to send her back, retired, swearing vengeance against the man that would wrong a woman. The next morning the "gay Lothario," after paying his bill, was removing his baggage, when several gentlemen approached and told him that, being aware of his intentions, they had come prepared to protect the lady, and that he should marry her forthwith or they would send her back to her friends. The lover was astonished at the determined manner of the gentlemen, and having no idea of losing his prize, told them he was able to protect the lady, and he demanded their authority to carry him to the hymeneal altar. A physician, standing by, dropped his crutch, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, replied, "this is my authority." While the affair was thus coming to a crisis, the young lady, ever true to her love, rushed into the room, and throwing her arms around the neck of her betrothed, exclaimed, "you shan't send me back home; I will go wherever my Tommy goes; and soon the devoted lovers were on their way to Arkansas, "hand in hand united" to consummate their plighted love.

GIRDLING TREES.—A correspondent writes us that nearly his entire orchard of young trees has been girdled by mice this winter, and after saying that he supposed he had protected them by a wash of soot, gunpowder, &c., he asks what should be done to prevent a second edition of the same acts. All washes of lime, soot, gunpowder, &c., we believe are injurious to trees, rather than otherwise, and should never recommend their application. — The most secure way to protect trees from being girdled by mice or rabbits, we think, is to take strips of pasteboard about two or three feet long, of width just sufficient to encase the body of the tree, then securely to their place, and with a brush cover with tar. This protects them from mice, &c. In the spring it is easily stripped away, leaving the tree free.

BEATING STEERS.—We would not be understood to recommend beating the bones, or even the skin of the steer that is under the tuition of the yoke. Too often we find the young fellows treated barbarously in training. A whip is not a good instrument to induce them to go or stop. A bird's foot of small twigs can be handled to much better advantage. When whips are allowed, the butt-end of the handle is too often brought to bear on the nose of the young brute.

There is leisure now in March to lengthen out the old team by adding the new, or unbroken team. It is advisable to teach steers to draw early afterwards they may be taught to haul, to go, and to back. When they make

a part of a long team, the whole should be made to stop often. In this way young steers soon learn the exact meaning of the word "whoa." When this is spoken out full and plain, the old cattle stop and the young ones must necessarily follow suit. So young cattle may be taught to stand back in a long team. It is better to draw them back than to beat them on their noses.

Let young cattle become used to backing without beating on the head, and they will hold up their heads and bring the yoke to bear where it ought; when they are beaten back they usually hold their heads down and bear wholly on the bows, that then press upon the windpipe.

When steers are properly handled they will not need much whipping. When they are driven independent of the old team they must be made to obey. A stick with numerous twigs should be used, and boys or hired men should never be permitted to use any other stick, or a whip handle, or a club. Wens are often made on the noses and chops of young cattle by cruel beating while the driver is in a passion.

QUINCE PUDDING.—Take six large ripe quinces, pare them and cut out all the blemishes. Then scrape them to a pulp, and mix the pulp with half a pint of cream, and half a pound of powdered sugar, stirring them together very hard. Beat the yolks of seven eggs, (omitting all the whites except two), and stir them gradually into the mixture, adding two wine-glasses of rosewater. Stir the whole well together, and bake it in a buttered dish three-quarters of an hour. Grate sugar over it when cold. If you cannot obtain cream, you may substitute a quarter of a pound of fresh butter stirred with the sugar and quince.

A baked pudding may be made in the same manner.

TO MAKE YEAST.—To two middling-sized boiled potatoes, add a pint of boiling water and two table-spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast, being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better, than any previously in use.

FRAGRANT ODOR FOR SICK ROOMS.—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, can be easily obtained, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick rooms or other confined apartments.

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Negrier, a French surgeon, says the elevation of a person's right arm, will always stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the fact physiologically, and declares it a positive remedy. It is certainly easy of trial.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM CLOTHES.—Lay a piece of brown paper doubled over the spot, and apply a hot iron.

AN EXCELLENT AND CHEAP PUDDING.—One pint of rice; twelve apples of good size, and sour; pare, core, and slice them, and put all into a bag, and boil for half an hour. The bag must be large enough to allow the rice to swell, and yet no larger than the rice, when swelled, will fill. Eat with any sauce that suits the taste; butter and sugar are excellent.

Brother Editors—try it; it is preferable to 'sawdust.'

SOUTHERN VIEWS ADVANCING.—Judge Haydenfeldt of Alabama, a prominent jurist, has published a pamphlet addressed to the Governor, urging a law for prohibiting the introduction of slaves from other states. He says:—

But a stronger reason for immediate action upon this question lies nearer at home, and may be a startling assertion to those who have never investigated the subject. We have in our midst the germ of an anti-slavery party—not in the Northern sense of the term—not men who sympathize with the slaves, and would therefore turn them loose upon society; but composed of those who are wearied with the struggle of unproductive labor; those who deem of slavery that it has produced pecuniary, rily nought, but barrenness, and politically nought but bitterness; those who desire more populous white communities for the purpose of trade and education; and of those who regard the slave as their rival in production. This combination of opinion against slavery has prodigiously increased within a very few years, and is now increasing among us at a rapid pace. Numbers are every day added to those who long for the exodus of the slave, and unless we adopt, as a conservative measure, the plan here proposed, the time will come when we will see our capital in this species of property prostrated at a blow.

The State of Alabama is now poorer than she was fifteen years ago—notwithstanding that, within that period of time, there has been expended within her limits nearly ten millions of foreign capital, and for which a heavy State debt is now hanging over her people, at the same time that her resources for taxation are every day diminishing, and while a question of fearful domestic import is agitated for her destruction, her political strength is yielding to the rottenness of a system which must finally reduce it to a cipher. The statistics of population exhibit, that as slaves increase, the white population decrease. This seems to be a law of population. With us in the aggregate, it is undeniable, that slaves continue to increase, and if this is permitted to progress, with the consequent diminution of white population, the far future of the South presents a picture, which, although now but "seen through a glass darkly," is of sufficient gloom to arouse into action her best energies, and prevent her from quiescently transmitting to posterity a problem, the solution of which seems so dreary a task.

THE MORMONS.—We want to call the reader's attention to the new, and most extraordinary position of the Mormons. Seven thousand of them have found a resting place in the most remarkable spot on the North American Continent. Since the children of Israel wandered through the Wilderness, or the Crusaders rushed on Palestine, there has been nothing so historically singular as the emigration and recent settlement of the Mormons. Thousands of them came from the Manchester and Sheffield of Europe, to join other thousands congregated from Western N. York and New England—boasted descendants of the Pilgrim fathers—together to found after a New Jerusalem in the West. Having a Temple amidst the Churches and Schools of Lake county, Ohio, and driven from it by popular opinion, they build the Nauvoo of Illinois. It becomes a great town. Twenty thousand people flock to it. They are again assailed by popular persecution; their Prophet murdered, their town depopulated, and finally their temple burned. Does all this series of signal persecutions to which they have been subjected destroy them? Not at all. Seven thousand are now settled, in flourishing circumstances, on the Plateau Summit of the North American

Continent! Thousands more are about to join them from Iowa, and thousands more are coming from Wales! The spectacle is most singular, and this is one of the singular episodes of the great Drama of this age. The spot on which the Mormons are now settled, is, geographically, one of the most interesting on the American Continent.

There is no other just like it, that we can recollect of, on the globe. Look at the map a little East of the Great Salt Lake, and just South of the South West Pass, and you will see, in the North East corner of California, the summit level of the waters which flow on the North American continent. It must be six thousand feet, perhaps more, above the level of the Atlantic. In this sequestered corner, in a vale hidden among mountains and lakes, are the Mormons, and there rise the almighty rivers, than which no continent has greater. Within a stone's throw, almost, of one another, lie the head springs of the Sweet Water and the Green River. The former flows into the Platte River; that into the Missouri; and that into the Mississippi; and that into the Gulf of Mexico, becoming part of the Gulf Stream, and laying the shores of distant lands. The latter, the Green River, flows into the Colorado; the Colorado into the Gulf of California, and is mingled with the Pacific. The one flows more than 2,500 miles; the other more than 1,500. These flow into tropical regions. Just North of the same spot are the head streams of Snake River, which flows into the Columbia, near lat. 46 deg., after a course of 1000 miles. Just South are the sources of the Rio Grande, which, after winding 1,700 miles, falls the Gulf of Mexico. It is a remarkable point in the earth's surface where the Mormons are, and locked in by mountains and lakes, they will probably remain and constitute a new and peculiar colony. — [Cin. Atlas.]

RESOLUTIONS OF WISCONSIN.—The following resolutions have been passed, unanimously, we believe, by both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin.

"Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin—That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested—

"1st. To oppose the passage of any act for the government of New Mexico and California, or any other territory now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be acquired, unless it shall contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into said territories, except as a punishment for crime.

"2d. To oppose the admission of any more slave States into the Federal Union.

"3d. To exert their influence to procure the repeal of laws sustaining slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or in any other place under the control of the National Government, and to secure the passage of laws prohibiting slavery and the slave trade in all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government."

MONEY MATTERS.—Again and again we have recently had to report, "no favorable change in the money market," and once again the same story must be repeated. Money has been really scarce the past week, as well as dear, and not readily obtained at 12 per cent, on best paper, while higher rates have been paid on collateral securities. Business men feel the pressure more severely than they have previously, as payments for past contracts mature, even those which were probably made on a reduced scale from former times. The Banks are doing nothing in the way of discounts, and it is said to be from sheer inability. It will, however, probably be found, when dividend times come next month, that they have done a good business for their stockholders at least, if they have not been able to accommodate the business community.

As yet, neither the adjournment of Congress, the disorganization of specie from the Sub-Treasury, the arrangement for the payment of the Mexican Indemnity, nor the favorable news from Europe, have afforded the relief which it was hoped each in turn would afford. Again and again people ask the reason of this state of things, and how long it may be expected to continue, and again and again predictions of an anticipated change from this or that source, are uttered, which are destined to prove as delusive as former ones have been. We begin to suspect that a want of confidence in the future, as well as a want of specie, has something to do with the existing state of things.

It is becoming more and more evident, that, after the immense expenditures of the past ten years in New England, for railways, manufactures, and various other projects the active capital of this part of the country is inadequate to our present increased amount of business. — Not that there is any deficiency of Banks, we have enough of them; but they do not create capital, and much of what they have may often be classed as "dead weight" for all practical purposes of trade. It becomes a question of serious importance to the community, how this growing deficiency can be supplied.

There have been some improvements in the Stock Market during the week, but it is again depressed, and with some exceptions Railroad shares are lower than last week. The amount of business doing is limited, and there is no spirit of speculation.

For a day or two past there has been a decline in New York of 1 to 2 per cent. on U. S. Securities, which has sadly puzzled the wise ones of that city, where money is said to be tolerably plenty. The advance of these Stocks in England has not been as great as was hoped for by operators, although the demand for the Continent continued. It is understood that considerable orders for purchase on foreign account were received by last steamer, but at prices so low that the orders could not be executed. This decline may relieve the market to the extent of these orders. Money was so exceedingly abundant and low in London, at last dates, that a further advance there of American Stocks is quite probable.

The news from Europe is more favorable than by previous advices. The improvement in the French Funds indicates an increasing confidence among the people, and a prospect of permanency in the Government, more encouraging and satisfactory. Commercial affairs in Great Britain continued improving, and the activity which prevailed in the manufacturing districts warrants the belief that prices of Cotton will be sustained. This activity extended to other branches of business which were in a healthy state.

The influence of this commercial activity abroad must be long and sensibly felt in this country, and no doubt it would have been to a greater extent already, had it not been for the state of our money market.

This last seems to be the only thing in the way of a prosperous, healthy business, the present season. — Traveller.

TRANSCENDENTALISM BURLESQUED.—Recently a writer in the Boston Post went into rhapsodies with respect to a lecture delivered by Mr. R. W. Emerson, known to the public as one of the dealers in "windy aspirations of forced breath." Among other lofty things, he declared that Mr. Emerson drops nectar—chips sparks—exhales odors—lets off mental sky-rockets and fireworks—spouts fire and draws ribbons from his mouth—that he sparkles, shouts, sings, and explodes like a bundle of crackers! This style of criticism is neatly illustrated by a comical genius, who introduces his burlesque of such writing, by saying that the writer in the Post does not criticize, but that he plays around the subject like a humming-bird round a honey-suckle—he darts at it like a fish-hawk after a pike. He looms up like a thunder-cloud, comes down in a shower of tinkling sleet and rolls away like a fire on the prairies. He plays with figures of speech like a juggler, balancing the sentences on his chin, and keeping up six with each hand. His fancy goes up like the jet of a fire engine, and comes down in a spiral ecstasy, like a Peruvian condor. He is a detonating mixture—a percussion cap—a meteoric shower—a spiritual shuttle, vibrating between the unheard of and the unutterable. Like a child, he shakes his rattle over the edge of chaos and swings on the gates of the past—and he sits like a nightingale in a golden ring, suspended by a silver cord from a nail driven into the zenith.

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF EUROPE.—The debts of the various countries of Europe may thus be classed in round numbers:

Great Britain,	£890,000,000
France,	320,000,000
Holland,	160,000,000
Russia and Poland,	110,000,000
Spain,	93,000,000
Austria,	74,000,000
Prussia,	30,000,000
Portugal,	28,000,000
Naples,	26,000,000
Belgium,	25,000,000
Denmark,	18,000,000
Sicily,	14,000,000
Papal Dominions,	13,000,000
Greece,	8,000,000
Bavaria,	3,000,000
Bremen,	600,000
Frankfort,	1,000,000
Hamburg,	1,400,000
	£1,785,000,000
Debts not enumerated,	251,000,000

Requiring an annual provision to the extent of £1,000,000 for interest, in addition to at least 20 or 25 million—pounds for expenses of collection, and administration, &c.



WATERVILLE, MAR. 22.

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

For the Eastern Mail.

MR. EDITOR.—I was much gratified that the attention of citizens was called, in your last number, to our system of schools. It seems to me that every one, knowing the facts, must realize the great importance of accomplishing, as soon as possible, the object there presented. Is it not, however, desirable that the proposed system should be adopted by the town, that its benefits might be enjoyed by the town? There can be really no valid objection to this, on the ground that all sections will not be equally benefited. All will receive an abundant advantage, in proportion to their part of the expense. It is true some must be nearer the High School than others; but this is a necessity of nature, to which we must all submit in the matter of railroads, churches, and a thousand things. Opposition to the object for this reason, in any section, will be found to be opposite to its own interest; like an individual's refusing the gain of a dollar because it is not two, or because another gains two. But it is not worth the while to anticipate objections to an enterprise so good that none can arise from any liberal or even reasonable views. If only one High School should exist for a considerable period, all sections would receive advantages from it, much greater than its cost to them. Schools of the first and second grades would be established in different sections, and would afford decisive advantages above those now possessed.

The agitation of this subject by the town need not, however, delay the adoption of the proposed system by the district. The district can still petition the next Legislature for the requisite power, and this power can be used afterwards, if the town shall decline to act, and not otherwise.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

THE GOLD FEVER.

"Adios" having taken the trouble to throw Akenside at my poor head, I shall give up beaten on quotations, and will not attempt one as a text. Allow me, however, friend "Adios," to inquire how in the world you happened to hit upon those lines? I confess them very appropriate for your purpose, but I did not anticipate any such answering shock to my quotation. — Akenside beats Shakespeare all hollow on the gold question.

I do not deny that the region of the Placer in California, like all new countries, contains elements of disease, which may be contracted by the unaccustomed who may expose themselves, unnecessarily, but this is a difficulty which has existed in some of the healthiest States in our Union. Ohio, now called a very healthy place, has produced many of the "awful shakings," which nearly took "Adios," poor fellow, out of his boots, and as far "yellow Jack," I do not learn that he holds forth anywhere in California.

I am happy to explain the "India Rubber tents," and "long stockings," which Mr. Atherton alludes to as indispensable to health. In the region of the Placer the houses unfortunately are few and far between, and to sleep in the open air is rather unpleasant, not to say

dangerous; ergo, India Rubber tents, which are impervious to the night damps, are a very comfortable article. Perhaps it will do to sleep in the open air in Maine, but I should avoid it myself as a hazardous experiment. The "long stockings" are undoubtedly for the diggers or washers, who stand for some length of time in the water. If any of "our hardy lumbermen" migrate to the gold region, perhaps they will not need long stockings; but as the mass of emigrants have not been accustomed to rog rolling, these articles are very necessary to protect their extremities.

All this proves nothing against the climate; gold washing may be unhealthy in the most salubrious climate in the world, and we do not think it healthy by any means.

I am perfectly willing to institute a comparison between "healthy California" and New England or New York, and venture the assertion, that taking the country as a whole, it has a climate better adapted to general health than any one of the States included in the comparison.

Waddy Thompson, Esq., formerly our Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, in a very interesting work entitled "Recollections of Mexico," which he published on his return, uses the following language in regard to the climate of California: "If man were to ask of God a climate, he would ask just such a one as that of California, if he had ever been there." What does "Adios" think of this perhaps extravagant commendation of a country where "awful shakings" so much abound?

"Adios" is correct in saying that it is not customary for "whalers, bound round the Horn on a three years' cruise," to carry surgeons or physicians; neither is it customary for the said whalers to carry two or three hundred emigrants or passengers, and therefore they are not so necessary. The physicians alluded to are doubtless emigrants, who go to California for practice, but they do not confine themselves to one ship's company except during the voyage; and it is not at all surprising that many of this profession should seek a livelihood in the El Dorado, towards which such numbers are flocking. We can well spare a few more of the same sort; if they take a notion to extend their practice. A physician happens to take passage in a ship, which, by his permission, advertises "that a physician will accompany the ship," in order to induce emigrants to give that ship the preference, because, as I have before observed, a voyage round Cape Horn, with a ship load of passengers, is somewhat unhealthy.

The argument of "Adios," in his first communication, as I understood it, was, that vessels thus advertise because the climate of California is unhealthy; whereas I do not so construe it. It is no more to be inferred that California is unhealthy, because a few physicians, lacking practice here where there is so much competition, take it into their heads to look for business there, than that it is litigation is common, because a few lawyers are going there—and as far as my knowledge extends, two lawyers have gone to one physician.

Physicians will doubtless be very useful there, for be the climate what it may, people will be sick; as 'old Stapleton would say, 'that's human nature.' Ministers of the gospel will also be useful there, and perhaps more so at present than physicians for the body; and to judge from the following anecdote from the Knickerbocker, which we give to friend Maxham for the benefit of his readers, one of that profession is already on his way:

"An odd-looking genius joined the passengers on the New York and Erie railroad the other day, at a distant western station. When he entered the spacious car, he looked around in utter amazement at its extent, and the comfort and elegance of its accommodations. And now he began to talk to himself, which he continued 'by the way' until the cars arrived at Piermont. 'Wal,' he commenced, 'this is what they call a car-ch? Wal, it's the biggest 'bitchin' I ever see on wheels!' 'Thunder-a-n-odd 'bitchin'!' In this way he ran on, staring around, and talking at everybody and finding nobody to talk to. At length he saw his man. A solemn-visaged person, with a white 'choke,' tied at that exact point where 'ornament is not strangulation,' a straight-collared coat, and a flat, broad-brimmed hat, sitting on a distant seat, 'caught the speaker's eye.'

"Hello, Dominie! be you there? Goin' down to York? How do they do down to L? How's Mr. Williams gittin' on now? Pooty forehanded, aint he? Where be you goin' Goin' to preach in York? Aint you goin' to California, be you? Didn't know but you might be; most every body seems to be goin' there now.' As soon as there was a sufficient pause in this avalanche of unanswered queries, the grave passenger replied: 'Yes, I am on my way to California.' 'Lord-a-massy, you aint though, be ye? You aint gin up preachin', hey ye?' 'Pears to me, I wouldn't. I was to camp-meetin' when you told 'yer experience and strugglin'.' You had the drendfullest hard time gittin' 'ligion that ever I see, in my life! Seems to me, after so much trouble, I wouldn't give it up so. None o' my business, though, of course. So, goin' to dig gold, eh?' As soon as the roars of laughter, which now filled the car, had subsided, the grave gentleman explained that deeming California a fruitful field for missionary labor, he had determined to go forth as a pioneer in the good work, and he was therefore to sail from New York in three days for San Francisco."

Robbery, murder, with a taste of Judge Lynch, may be of frequent occurrence, until our laws are extended over the territory; but these are difficulties which will remedy themselves, and are not to be wondered at in a country composed as it now is, of such a motley assemblage; and the tide of emigration, which has flowed from these parts, is composed of elements which will lighten the mass, and purify the country of much of its bad blood.

I have no desire to visit California, but that it is destined to become a place of very great importance, I think no reasonable man can doubt. San Francisco possesses advantages which must make it eventually one of the first cities in the universe; its harbor is capacious enough to contain the united navies of the world, and its shores are covered with timber enough to build them. The commerce of the Pacific

will find here a rendezvous, and the time is not far distant when the iron horse will breathe through his fiery nostrils in the atmosphere of this now wild region, and the rich products of the India and of China will be supplied to our Atlantic cities via railroad from San Francisco. All this I expect to see without entering into any competition with the venerable Methuselah.

"Aurifodina" has our thanks for his generous offer, which is, of course, thankfully accepted.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

MR. EDITOR.—To such of your readers as are interested in our village schools, I give through your columns, (that it may be sure to be seen,) an account of the scholars' attendance at the school taught in the Institute this past winter. For several reasons it has been thought by the committee to be of great advantage; and at their request, and by the wish of many others, I thus publish it. I give it as brief as possible, leaving each one to make his own comments and draw his own conclusions. It may not be amiss to say here, that no deduction has been made in case of sickness—a thing difficult to ascertain, and of little importance, since the parents or guardians are knowing to that themselves.

A Schedule of the Attendance of the Scholars at the Institute, during the Winter Term of 1848-9.

Names.	Weeks attend'd.	Days abs't.
Abba Hale	11	19 1-2
Olive Pratt	11	24 1-2
Harriet Gray	9	26 1-2
Caroline Hale	8	5 1-2
Mary A. Nudd	12	2 1-2
Endora Craig	7	9
Harriet Redington	12	16 1-2
Elizabeth Dorr	9	27 1-2
Harriet Boothby	12	27
Sarah Tozer	9	17
Ruby Blake	12	5 1-2
Helen Higgins	12	1-2
Charlotte Crommett	12	1 1-2
Frances Getchell	12	6
Caroline Bacon	12	3
Emily Bacon	12	
Clymena Matthews	12	18
Hannah Rice	12	7 1-2
Cordelia Howard	12	11 1-2
Ann Getchell	12	3 1-2
Sarah Colby	12	17 1-2
Alice Getchell	12	6 1-2
Frauces Perkins	12	9 1-2
Victoria Arnold	12	1
Ellen Williams	12	7 1-2
Mary Soule	12	4 1-2
Sarah Longley	12	1 1-2
Clara Getchell	12	7 1-2
Ann Crommett	12	9
Jefferson Colby	11	8 1-2
Charles H. Redington	9	22 1-2
Jesse Mathews	12	18
Augustus Morse	9	7 1-2
Marshall Tozer	11	6
Charles H. Gilman	12	12 1-2
Franklin Rice	12	14 1-2
Charles Soule	12	5 1-2
James L. Crommett	11	28
William A. Getchell	12	18 1-2
Frederick White	11	9
Willard Arnold	12	3 1-2
Anthony Richardson	12	7
Thomas J. Soule	10	16
Charles H. Crosby	4	
J. Martin Nudd	10	31
Joseph Nudd	3	13 1-2
Charles Smith	9	10 1-2
James Conant	3	10 1-2
Sumner Tozer	12	18
Marshall Pratt	8	9 1-2
Marshall Getchell	8	9 1-2
Lorenzo Propp	12	17
Evander Tozer	11	8 1-2
Harrison Longley	12	
William Soule	12	1-2
Moses Sloper	12	19 1-2
George Merrifield	12	6
Charles Williams	12	16
Charles Sloper	3	1
Frederick Haviland	6	8 1-2

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