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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 05, No. 08): September 11, 1851

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SPIRIT WATCHER.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEPARTED MOTHER HOVERING OVER THE COUCH OF HER DYING INFANT, WAITING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO BEAR IT TO THE MANSIONS OF THE DEAD.

Cool, the hot and fevered pillow,
Lay the patient head on it;
As draws near the mortal anguish,
Soothe my baby—let her rest.

Fan the flushed and burning temple
Until death shall make it cold;
Fold the darling form of beauty,
While the spirit I entomb.

'Tis a precious thing, that casket,
Loved and lovely still to me;
For its mother, love it, guard it,
While the jewel garrulous sleep.

Thine, my baby; fear not, darling,
Fluttering in thy bosom of clay;
Soon shall yield the fleshly fetter,
Soon the prison bars give way.

Struggle but a little longer,
Strength thy Father still shall give;
Death shall soon be fully conquered;
Thou shalt soon begin to live.

Free! Let my wings awhile unfold thee;
Come and welcome to my breast;
Bliss untold, unknown awaits thee,
With the spirits of the blest.

'Twas a joy, my heart o'erburdened,
When thou first wert given to me;
When, to cheer earth's troubled pathway,
Thou wert lent, my flower to be.

Lovely flower! I knew 'twas fading—
Yet I loved thee still the same;
And I sadly mourned to leave thee,
When my father's summons came.

Never dreaming he so quickly
From earth's blight my flower would claim.
From thy second birth I clasp thee,
Not a feeble, wailing child.

But with perfect powers unfolding,
A pure spirit, undimmed,
Strange, bewildering is the brightness,
To thine unaccustomed gaze.

Art thou blinded by the glory
From the sun of Heaven's rays?
Though o'erwhelming be the radiance,
Thou shalt see the threshold gleams.

Strangely, bewildering is the brightness,
To thine unaccustomed gaze.
Art thou blinded by the glory
From the sun of Heaven's rays?

Still unfolding, still expanding,
Sister spirit we may say;
Forth from glory unto glory,
Loving, praising evermore.

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been the amount of the payment due on the first of the month? What sum think ye the little penny had become? No less than two thousand one hundred and eighty! And what was the aggregate sum of all these twenty monthly payments? Why, the enormous sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds, eleven shillings, and three pence! It sounds incredible; but, if you think it a fable, do as Miller did, and reckon for yourselves. Of course Miller refused the payment of the bond, and forfeited five hundred pounds by the benevolence and charity of the miser.

Many years ago, there lived in a large, cheerful, and dilapidated old house in St. Petersburg, a wretched miser. He confined himself to one room, and left the rest of the rambling edifice to moulder into ruin; he cared for no comfort, and deprived himself, even of those things which the poorest regard as the necessities of life; he seldom lit a fire to repel the dampness, which hung on the walls of his solitary chamber, and a few worthless objects of furniture were all that the room contained. Yet to this singular being, the Empress Catherine the Second owed a million of rubles. His cellar, it was said, contained casks full of gold, and packages of silver were stowed away in the dismal corners of his ruinous mansion. He was one of the richest men in Russia. He relied for the safety of his hoards upon the exertions of a huge mastiff, which he had trained to bark and howl throughout the night, to strike terror into the hearts of thieves. The miser outlived the dog; but he disliked to part with any portion of his treasure in the purchase of another cur, and he resolved to save his money by officiating as his own watch-dog. Every morning, and every evening, would that insane old man wander about his dismal habitation, barking and howling in imitation of his recent sentinel.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, SEPT. 11, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

E. B. SIMONSON, General Newspaper Collecting Agent, is authorized to collect our bills. Office in August, under the store of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., with A. R. Nichols, residence at Brown's corner.

A. E. LONGFELLOW, of Palermo, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to procure subscribers and collect money for us.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for the paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by his Office. He is at Seelye's Building, Court st., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; S. W. Cor. North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

S. M. PATTENSON & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WATERVILLE.

Selections of the Eastern Mail, Sept. 11, 1851.

The Legislature of the State, at its last annual session, passed a law entitled, "An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops; by a very large majority of that body; thus calling upon the citizens of the State to abandon the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors, and offering great facilities for detecting any violation of its provisions. This law is unusually severe, because it was designed to meet extraordinary cases when milder laws had been proved to be inefficient, on account of a strong, and often a successful opposition, by means of constant evasion, and in some cases an open, determined and lawless resistance.

The history of the liquor traffic, connected with the unsuccessful efforts of the friends of virtue and temperance, to keep it within the bounds of tolerance by the influence of persuasion; by entreaties made both to the drinker and seller, appealing to all that is good and noble in their physical, intellectual or moral nature; and by the application of law in its usual forms, has developed the necessity for the use of some extraordinary means, like the law passed on the second of June last, for the suppression of that evil, without the influence of which men seldom commit the higher crimes against society and humanity.

Such are the various conditions of life, and such the connections and dependencies of each upon the other, for protection, success and happiness, that any infringement of the laws by which all are mutually protected, and to which all are responsible, must have an injurious effect upon the whole. Seldom or never was there a law passed that did not meet the opposition of some. If any one class of persons claim exemption from the operations of a general law, because it does not meet their views, or their apparent interest, any other class can with equal propriety claim the same in relation to any law to which they are opposed, and so we might proceed through the whole community, until every law upon the statute book should become a dead letter.

The ill effect of resistance to law is more sure ultimately to injure the party resisting than the party seeking to carry it into execution. For whoever resists makes himself an outlaw, and opens the door for others to do to him what he has done to them—with this aggravation, that he has, by his voluntary act, placed himself beyond the protection of law.

The authorities of this State, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, are now called to act upon the grave question, Shall law, enacted by the majority, be recognized as the supreme and governing principle of action, in all civil and criminal matters?—or shall anarchy be permitted to reign in its stead?

In the opinion of the undersigned, the time has now arrived when the laws of this State, in relation to the traffic in ardent spirits should be faithfully enforced to the fullest extent. The law itself demands it, and offers all that aid which the civil authority has a right to invoke in its execution. A vote of the Town, passed at the last annual meeting, by an almost unanimous voice, requires it. The dealers themselves have invited it, by offering to abandon the traffic provided they should not be molested for the space of fifty days, (which time has now expired.) The length of time since the passage of the law of June last, (more than three months) taken from every dealer all excuse for continuing in the traffic on the ground of not having had a timely warning. Humanity calls for it with a voice rendered more importunate, by an accumulation of wrongs and sufferings for centuries past. All that is beneficial in our civil relations; all that is lovely in our social relations; all that is sacred in religion; is all praiseworthy in the purest patriotism; whatever contributes to the improvement of human society, and the advancement of human happiness;—law and patriotism, morals and religion, all demand a prompt execution of the law, and cannot be satisfied with anything short of an entire abandonment of the unholy traffic.

Therefore, all persons within the limits of this town, are hereby required to respect and obey the law of this State, enacted for the suppression of the illegal traffic in intoxicating drinks; and all good citizens, having knowledge of any violation of said law, are requested to furnish to the undersigned such information as they may obtain in relation to the same, with a view to execute said laws while they remain upon the statute books of this State.

Per Order,
T. O. SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board of Waterworks.

For the Eastern Mail.

A Green One Done Brown.

MR. EDITOR:—There has been no meeting of the "Scan. Mag. & Tattling Society" since my last communication, owing to the severe illness of the venerable president. Unfortunately for her, she attended the Kendalls' concert, and to use her own words, "That fellow talked so much about a life-boat that it set her head a swimming and made her sea-sick ever since;" but it is hoped she will soon be able to resume her high station, at the head of her affectionate Society. For the lack of other matter at this moment, I will with your permission relate a little circumstance that occurred during a visit to the menagerie when here a short time since. I was very much amused, and if it pleases yourself and readers, my object is attained.

I wish to ask you, Ephraim, (pardon me!) if you ever saw a man roasted? I mean it, roasted! Well sir, I have. Not by a peck of cannibals, but by a bevy of fair ladies, with rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, of coiffers, and all them sort of fixings, you know. 'Twas it was. In company with several ladies, I ventured into the well filled pavilion, and after paying our respects to their royal majesties and subjects, we sought a favorable location to witness the performance. The animals exhibited reminded me of a poultry-yard with its varieties of Chicks, Dorkings, &c. A great many specimens, but nearly all bearing a strong resemblance to the Chicken family. But I must confess that I was thunderstruck at the Hippopotamus; I was stuffed (so was Pottymore) "chock full" of admiration at the sublime combination of nature and art, art especially. Said I to myself, what a study for the painter; what eyes for the oculist; and what teeth for the dentist. I think friend Burbank never made so much out of 80 few teeth, or that Dr. Carey could streak a mouth that would better illustrate "Old Bloody Chops" than Pottymore did. But then "eyes" took my eye. Why, my dear friend, there was expression, "sticking right at" more than a "feet." "Looking daggers" wasn't a circumstance; nothing short of scythes or broad swords will do. After losing myself in contemplation of this wondrous, more than the animal, I found myself packed edgewise among a party of ladies, all anxious to see the man in the lion's den. The position for a favorable view would have been good, but a six-footed animal, whom I shall call "Joskin," planted himself in front, thereby obstructing decidedly the line of sight. His hat (O'Genin, O'Genin) seemed six inches above the usual height of a tile. I endeavored to obviate the difficulty by a polite request for its removal, but Joskin objected; "he was bald," he said, "and feared on taking cold." One lady offered him a handkerchief to protect his unfortunate pate. "No man," said he, "I've got one as good as yours." (About this time I began to feel somewhat interested.) The same lady suggested the propriety of his using the article in question, that those in his rear might be able to see something. "No, sir," he would "do no such a way," and the war was begun; the roasting commenced. "Poor fellow!" said one lady, "don't ask him to take off his hat, perhaps he's fussy." "I think he wears a wig," said another. "Him with the hat was evidently uneasy at these intelligible remarks." "Oh," says the third lady, "that cannot be a wig—No one would ever make a wig of such coarse material as that." Just then a shadow fitted across my sight, merely a sun shade, and the hat fell, exposing a head of what looked more like a "jag of hay" after a rain squall than anything else I can think of; however, the hat was replaced and the battle raged fiercer than ever. Joskin called in requisition his kerchief, and such a kerchief! Prof. Gliddon would have pounced upon it at once, as one of his mummy's rags, taking off at the great unrolling. It was rather warm where he stood, and the perspiration rolled down his lantern jaws, as you may have seen taller drip down a regular old fashioned three to the pound dip.

"I told you it was a wig; for I can see the red hair under it," began lady number one. "How strong he smells of rum!" ejaculated number two. "I'll venture to say he carries a bottle in his pocket," observes number three. "Joskin clapped his hand to his pocket almost as quick as lightning, but only to feel if his money was safe. It was there. He now looked round for some loop hole to creep out of; it was useless; but he made the discovery that he was attracting quite as much attention as Hiderago, the observed of observers. Didn't he twist and turn? but there was no backing out; the ladies were determined to learn him a lesson in politeness, and they did so most effectually. No woman ever used a mop with more commendable industry, than did Joskin his rag, actually wearing off the skin from the end of his nose; at least so it appeared, how very red it was to be sure. At the conclusion of the

performances he bolted as though some one was after him with a hot cloth; his coat tails flew up and he flew out, bringing up again the fat woman in the next tent, nearly carrying two beautiful Hardy Guards with sicken bridle, and Gilpin like, bawling the boss, is nothing to this day for ought I know. At all events, I think Joskin will be very willing to "pass the hat" when the Grand Croquet comes again. That's what I call roasting! Why, sir, if I owned a hat, I would not have stood in that chap's brogans for twenty-three and a half shaves in the new free bridge, that we can't get. Would you? Yours as ever, CHAS. DUDE.

A Plea for Dogs.

The editor of the "Artist's Journal," of Cincinnati, having had a valuable Newfoundland dog poisoned, and being justly indignant thereat, comes down in stormy indignation upon the city authorities, whom he charges with "the deep damnation of his taking off." We copy the milder portion of his article, in which, "more in sorrow than in anger," he expostulates with the cowardly assassins upon the enormity of their crime, and sadly and fondly recounts the virtues of his deceased shaggy friend.

We own to a partiality for dogs. We believe they are a much abused and slandered race; and it is our firm conviction that in a majority of instances they are better citizens than many men. The "Fathers," in their high wisdom, appoint watchmen who go to sleep on dry goods boxes and have their boots stolen, while the houses of our citizens are nightly and daily robbed, except as they are defended by those same faithful guards, which now those wise fathers would wholly put to death. It only needs an increased force of police to make their slumber more profound, and another law whose stringency will compel owners to secure their dogs so that they will be useless for watchmen, and householders had better leave their keys in front doors, or send them to burglars with polite notes, stating where the plate and loose change may be found.

As we think of the cruel mode of executing the late ordinance, emanating as it does from the powers that be, we cannot but sympathize with the feeling which prompted the prayer of an eminent divine of our day, to which we once listened. He was rather given to Whiggery, and it was in the days when Tyler vetoed the bank bill, to the chagrin of the party: "Oh Lord, we pray thee that we may not despise our rulers; but, Lord, we further pray that they may not act so we can't help it."

We cannot deny that we speak with a disapprobation the more keen as it arises from personal feeling. We have ourselves lost by these nefarious operations, in a dog whose life had been our daily delight, and whose death we would record with the just praise of his worth. A more sagacious, sensible animal, we have rarely met, even among our own species, and his generous nature would have scorned such treachery as that which destroyed him; and as we looked upon him, lifeless before us, we could not resist the reflection that as between him and his murderer, the nobler one had fallen.

He was a Newfoundland, with the same and more of the characteristics of the breed. He was a faithful friend and of entirely amiable character. With a parcel of children around him, pulling his ears and rolling him over in the grass he was perfectly happy. Three or four upon his back at once, was his highest idea of life. The more aggravating they were the more complete his destiny and the more gratified he was in its fulfillment. Did they tread on his tail, he thought the joke was excellent; should they pour sand in his eyes, it was his bliss that such things were reserved for dogs alone, and when he opened his huge mouth with great rows of crocodile teeth, to the infinite terror of the uninitiated little ones, he only indulged in a horse laugh, or rather an alligator smile, which said plainer than words—"What a great institution children are!"

He used to bring home various articles of food which we found were poisoned, and we informed him of the fact; he fully understood us, and the next time he brought a piece of meat to our feet, he looked up and wagged his tail saying, "haven't I fooled 'em?" But in an evil hour temptation assailed him, the enticing death was placed by the door step where was his guard post; he suspected no harm on his own threshold, he was poisoned thus and so he died.

We lament the loss, true and unselfish friend. Rich or poor, we had known no change in his affection, we knew "these ones" ever glad at the sound of our voice and rejoicing in our presence, whether swimming the stream, chasing through the field or trotting along the streets, the proud admiration of many small but worshipful dogs. What security then when the night was dark and watchmen needed, for did any seek to interfere with their rested rights of eminent domain, that thief or burglar had better murder his last prayer and lay him down to a peaceful, quiet death.

Thou wert associated with all our sports when we were younger than now, and thy tongue could tell of many a high frolic, which it were better for us should remain undivulged, but never a bit didst thou betray us by spoken word.

Hadst thou lived in Troja-Grecian days, an hundred hecatombs had smoked over thy tomb to bid thee never to be forgotten.

CANAL MEETING.—A meeting has been called to be held at China on Saturday the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the practicability of opening a water communication from China to the City of Gardiner, connecting China Lake, Weber and Tugue Lakes with the Kempece River by a canal. We know nothing of the practicability of the enterprise, but its completion would bring great advantages to a large section of country bordering upon the line of communication. The call should at least meet a hearty response from the enterprising citizens of China and the adjoining towns. The proposition is at least worthy of their careful and candid investigation.

Visit of Lewiston Firemen.—On Friday of last week the Androscoggin Fire Co. of Lewiston, true to their appointment, arrived in Waterville, on their visit to their brother firemen here. We believe it is admitted that the "good time coming" arrived with them, and was a guest during their stay. Certainly the visit was a most industrious one, and was participated in by all concerned with a zeal and activity that indicated a most hearty relief.

They were received at the depot by Ticonic Engine Co., and conducted to their headquarters at the Town Hall. Here refreshments were found spread in liberal profusion, and after some two hours, devoted to the legitimate object of visiting, the two companies marched to the Elmwood Hotel, where they dined together. Here an hour was spent to the mutual credit of host and guests—the former having "formed a line" on the usual high-water mark of the Elmwood, and the latter playing away and "filling their tubs" after the best fashion of firemen. The fires of hunger extinguished, brief speeches and sentiments, calculated to kindle good feeling and cement the ties of friendship, circulated around the tables, in which large numbers participated. We regret that we did not make a record of both, which we cannot now do without omissions that must do injustice to many. The last toast embraced a compliment to the Elmwood, in response to which there was a call for "Seavey!" Mr. S. was not forthcoming, and his guests were quiet with the assurance that "Mr. S. was the only good thing ever called for at the Elmwood that was not promptly produced."

The afternoon was spent in marching through the principal streets, and in social intercourse at headquarters. In the evening both Companies attended the concert of the Musical Association, where their fine appearance in the galleries presented an agreeable feature of the entertainment.

The visitors took their leave on Saturday, in the 1 o'clock train, for Lewiston. The Androscoggin Fire Co. has been emphatically the favored guest of the season, not only to our generous firemen, but to our village. They are a beautiful and well trained company, and better looking men than ordinarily fall to the lot of similar companies. Viewed both for fancy and service, they are rarely excelled. By Ticonic Fire Company, of Waterville, who know them well, they have been voted the very best fellows on the broad earth. The Lewiston Band, which accompanied the visitors, did itself credit by its excellent music, and its visit was a very welcome part of the festival. We hope to live to see them in Waterville again.

SHAKSPERIAN READING.—Miss Upton of Belfast, whose readings of Shakspeare have been so well received in the few places where she has read, gave two readings in this place on Friday and Saturday evenings. On Monday evening, at Appleton Hall, she read "As You Like It," to a small audience; but such was the gratification of the few who heard her, that the Trustees of the Lyceum invited her to read "Macbeth" before that association on Tuesday evening. There was a full house, at Town Hall, and we believe the best judges award Miss Upton a place among the best readers of the immortal bard. In some passages she could hardly be excelled; while in the few that gave less satisfaction, her reading indicated close study and independent construction of the poet, highly creditable to her taste and talent. Rosalind, in "As You Like It," could hardly be excelled; and Macbeth in the ghost scene, brought down the house with great enthusiasm. The scene at the "cauldron" could not be rendered, off the stage, and it is not strange that those who do not understand this difficulty, should think it badly read. It is to be regretted that this part cannot be aided by a public reader. A prominent fault in her reading, which was especially noted by the more remote part of the audience, was an indistinctness of articulation, in the heavier male characters. This was less obvious at Appleton Hall than at Town Hall, the former being more favorable to all vocal exercises than the latter. Her great power of voice will easily remedy this defect, when a little more experience shall call her attention to it. As a public reader of Shakspeare, she can hardly fail, with the improvement which practice must necessarily give, to stand ultimately with the best in the country. Her voice and person both favor her success, and none but intellects of the first class—unless indeed for the impulse to the somewhat noxious atmosphere of the stage, with which Miss Upton has never been directly in contact—aim at distinction in this direction. Her public reading has been limited. As a daughter of Maine, she seeks distinction where "prophecies" are taught better than to look for it; but which, if once secured, is doubly attained abroad. She has yet to sow a knowledge of Shakspeare, before she can hope to reap a just reward of appreciation from the fields of Maine. In proportion as she does this, her reward is sure—and certainly well earned.

THE ARTIST'S JOURNAL.—We are in the receipt of a handsomely executed and well filled sheet, with the above title, published by the Artists' Union of Cincinnati, an institution established for the promotion of the fine arts at the west. The Journal is embellished with wood cuts, in a good style of the art, and contains, in addition to an agreeable miscellany, much that is valuable and interesting to artists. It will not suffer by comparison with similar publications in the Atlantic States, and shows that the "Queen City of the West," though younger than her eastern sisters, is not behind them in her appreciation and encouragement of genius and art.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual session closed on Friday last. It was one of more than usual interest, not only to the members, but to the citizens of Waterville. Under the tuition of Professors Bradley of New York, and Southard of Boston, the Teachers' Class have enjoyed a rare and highly satisfactory course of instruction, a course which has doubtless contributed in an eminent degree to advance the object of the Association. The Concerts have been well appreciated, that on Friday evening yielding some \$45 to the funds of the Association—a sum exceeding the receipts of any previous concert, for eight years past.

We cannot but hope that the members of the Association will favor Waterville with their next session, which they will not fail to do, if they entertain the same good will towards our citizens which they feel towards them.

Some resolutions adopted at the close of the session, with other business matter, will be given in our next.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 23. The National Temperance Convention adjourned on Thursday evening. The following is the principal resolution, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the principle assumed and carried out in the Maine law, that spirituous or intoxicating liquors kept for sale as a beverage, should be destroyed by the State as a public evil, meets the approbation of the Convention, as consonant with the destruction of the implements of counterfeiting, gambling, poisoning food, infectious hides and weapons of war in the camp of an enemy; that if the liquor destroyed is private property, it is so only as are the implements of the counterfeiter, dangerous and deadly to the best interests of the community; that its destruction is no waste of the bounties of Providence, more than the destruction of noxious weeds, while its very destruction enriches the State exceeding the full amount for which it would have sold. It tends to put an end to all adulterages and frauds and secret sales, and to the demand for it in the community. It makes the State a perfect Asylum for the inebriate. It is a solemn manifestation to the world of the vile and worthless nature of the articles destroyed, and an unmistakable token to the vendor of the end to which a righteous public sentiment will ultimately bring his business. For these and other reasons, the Convention give it their hearty approbation, and they do commend it to all the friends of temperance to cherish it as the sure and only sure triumph of their cause, and continually to urge its adoption by every Legislature.

GOOD ADVICE TO THOSE WHO WRITE FOR THE PRESS.—Much labor and vexation would be saved to editors and printers, if those who write for the press will attend to the following advice:

"In the first place, all names—of county, town, place, or thing, and especially of individuals—should be written distinctly, with dots over the i's, crosses only across the t's, and a plain distinction between the u's and the n's, as a compositor has no connecting sense of grammar to guide him in deciphering a name when it is obscurely written."

Secondly, when the capital letter I or J occurs in a name (as Henry I. Jones), make it with the pen to represent it in print, and then no mistake can occur; and where a list of names, or more than one, is written, a comma should be made after each—as Thomas Smith Walker Johnson might be made to signify one, two, or four names.

Writers for the press should understand that compositors, as a general thing, are paid by the piece for their work, and that if their manuscript is badly written, it is a downright robbery of their labor, as they are compelled to waste hour upon hour to put in an intelligible shape."

A GIRL WHO WORKED IN A PAINTER'S OFFICE.—A Cincinnati paper states, that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, besides her board, about \$200, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should be disinclined to credit the above if we did not have so many evidences of the elevating influence of the printing office.

It is said that Mr. Macaulay has retracted the charge made by him against Wm. Penn, in his first volume of his History of England. This is alike honorable to the historian and to the memory of Penn. The original text, in reference to Penn and the Quakers, created considerable feeling and excitement in England. Punch let several shafts fly at the historian in consequence of his representations.

DEATH IN PURSUIT OF FAME.—Says the Bedford, Va., Sentinel: A little boy, by the name of Lester, in attempting the other day to cut his name on the Natural Bridge higher than any other, lost his footing, and fell a distance of 150 feet. He was almost instantly killed.

DEATH OF JUDGE WOODBURY.—Hon. Levi Woodbury died at his residence in Portsmouth, on Thursday night last, at 1-4 before 10 o'clock. Although his health had not been vigorous for some time past, he was not considered dangerously ill until within a few days of his death. He had his consciousness to the last, and met his end with the most perfect serenity and composure.

The Democratic papers of New Hampshire, only ten days ago, had at the head of their columns, the name of Levi Woodbury for President of the United States, and that of his cousin Luke Woodbury for Governor of New Hampshire. New both are withdrawn by death.

MISCELLANY.

A HOME PICTURE.

REX FISHER has finished his hard day's work, And he sat at his cottage door, His good wife, Kate, sat by his side, And the moonlight danced on the floor; The moonlight danced on the cottage floor, Her beams were as clear and bright As when he and Kate, twelve years before, Talked joy in his mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay, And never a dram drank he; So he loved at home with his wife to stay, And he chatted right merrily; Right merrily chatted they on the while, Her babe slept on her breast; While a chubby rogue, with rosy smile, On his father's knee found rest.

Ben told her how fast his potatoes grew, And the corn in the lower field; And when the hill was grown to seed, And promised a glorious yield; A glorious yield in the harvest time, And his orchard was doing fair; His sheep and his stock were in their prime, His farm all in good repair.

Kate said her garden looked beautiful, Her fowls and her calves were fat; That the butter that Tommy that morning churned, Would buy him a Sunday hat; That Jenny for a new shirt had made, And "was done, too, by the rule; That Freddy the garden could nicely spade, And Ann was ahead at school.

Ben slowly passed his toil worn hand Through his locks of greyish brown; "Tell you, Kate, what I think," said he, "We're the happiest folk in town."

"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard; Work and health go together, I've found; For there's Mrs. Bell who does not work at all, And she's sick the whole year round."

"They're worth their thousands, so people say, But I never feel them happy; 'Twould not be me that would take their gold, And live in constant fret; My humble home has a little within, Mr. Bell's gold could not buy; Six healthy children, a merry heart, And a husband's love life's eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eye, "The moon shone brighter and clearer, I could not tell why the man should cry; But he heaved up his shoulder then, And took her hand in his; I guess (though I looked at the moon just then), That he left on her lips a kiss.

Liberal Education

Brown is a decent man, you will experience no shock. He is taking stock of all his information: "Greck, there's a lat number, and a tense called aorist, and one verb in the grammar is tuipio, there's Aeschylus, and there's Herodotus, and there's a war called Peloponnesian, and Xerxes. Latin, I know some, let me see—'bis dicit qui cito dicit,' ingenus didicisse, &c., and there's 'post hoc non propter hoc,' and there's 'sic vos non vobis,' which goes on miki—something, but it is not usual to quote the rest, so it don't matter my not knowing it. I know a whole line, by the by. 'O fortunatum minimum sua si bona norint.' Come, that would fetch something in the House of Commons. I think it's from Ovid. There's the Augustan age and Ciceronian. Brutus goes with liberty and Tarquin's ravishing strides,—a verb agrees with its nominative case. English history, there's Arthur—round table—Alfred burnt cakes—Henry VIII had a number of wives, was the son of Queen Elizabeth, who were a stiff lard and didn't marry. George III had two prime ministers, Horace Walpole and Mr. Pitt. The Duke of Wellington and Napoleon, and Waterloo, also Trafalgar and Rule Britannia—Oh, and there's Aristotle, shone in a number of things, generally safe to mention. Plato and friendly attachment—Mem. avoid mentioning Plato, there is something about a republic, on which I don't feel safe when it's occasionally mentioned.—Botany: sap, the blood of trees—the leaves of flowers are called petals—also parts called pistil, which I could make a pun upon if I knew what they were—cosines in algebra, the same, which would make play with cosine—plus and minus, more and less—there's a word rationale, don't know whether French or Latin, but extremely good to use—foreign politics I don't make much of, not understanding history of foreign countries. Germans, I know, dreamy, Klopstock—know his name, and think he was a drummer. Geter was great. And I think there's an Emperor Barbarossa, but Mem, be cautious, for I'm not sure whether that's not the name of an animal. Understand animals, having been twice to the Zoological Gardens. Have read Shakespeare—not Milton, but it's safe to praise him. Fine, a good epithet to apply to him.—[Defence of Ignorance.

We possess a genuine fragment which Cicero has preserved to us from a lost work of Aristotle. It runs thus:—"If there were beings who lived in the depths of the earth, in dwellings adorned with statues and paintings, and everything which is possessed in rich abundance by those whom we esteem fortunate, and if these beings could receive tidings of the power and might of the Gods, and could then emerge from their hidden dwellings through open fissures of the earth, to the places which we inhabit; if they could suddenly behold the earth, and the sea, and the vault of heaven; could recognize the expanse of the cloudy firmament and the might of the winds of heaven, and admire the sun in its majesty, beauty and radiant effulgence; and, lastly, when beheld the earth in darkness, they could behold the stars shining and the changing moon, and the stars rising and setting in the unvarying course ordained from eternity; they would surely exclaim, *these are Gods, and such great things must be the work of their hands.*"

It has been justly observed, that this passage is alone sufficient to corroborate Cicero's opinion of "the golden force of Plato's genius. Such a testimony to the existence of the heavenly powers, drawn from the beauty and stupendous greatness of the works of creation, is rarely to be met with in the works of antiquity.—[Humboldt's Cosmos.

NATURAL RELIGION.—We have been not a little amused with the following definition of the religion of "nature," furnished by the Yankee Blade. It comes remarkably near the truth.

1. Look out for number one.
2. Use others all you can, and let them use you as little as possible.
3. Get money; honestly, if you can, but—get money.
4. Hold on to what you have got, and get as much more as you can.
5. Every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.

Here you have the whole thing in a nutshell. There is no use of inking whole reams of paper, with explanations of the subject, for here you have the exact doctrine in which the world believes, and which is practiced upon by the vast majority of the people of every nation on the globe.

PAT AT THE POST OFFICE.—The following colloquy took place at Faxon Post Office:—Pat—Say, M. Postmaster, is there a letter for me? P. M.—Who are you, my good sir? Pat—I'm meeself, that's who I am. P. M.—Well, what's your name? Pat—An-

what do you want, and what name is it on the letter? P. M.—So that I can find the letter, if there is one. Pat—Well, Mary Burns, then, if you must have it. P. M.—No sir, there is none for Mary Burns. Pat—Is there no way to get to her, though this pane of glass? P. M.—No sir. Pat—It is well for you there is not. I'd take ye better manners than to insist on a gentleman's name; but ye didn't get it after all—so I'm avenged yet; devil a bit is my name Burns.

DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy of Paris.

ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEDY R. R. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT & REDUCTION OF FARE!

Two Through Trains to Boston Daily. ON and after Tuesday, April 1st, until further notice, Trains will run as follows: WATERVILLE at 6.15 A. M. and 1 P. M., and arrive in PORTLAND at 9.30 A. M. and 4.37 P. M. In season to connect with Boston Trains same day. WATERVILLE at 7.30 A. M. and 2.15 P. M., and arrive at WATERVILLE at 11.15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STAGE CONNECTIONS. At Waterville Stages for Bangor connect with each train. From Bangor to Waterville, and from Waterville to Bangor, stages leave at 6 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Bangor to Waterville, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and with the first train on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For Waterville to Bangor, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and with the first train on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For Waterville to Bangor, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and with the first train on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL. ON and after Monday, the 17th inst., the Fast and Superior stage leaving Waterville at 7.30 A. M. for Boston, and returning at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Waterville to Lowell, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. For Lowell to Waterville, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Boston and Lowell—Fare Reduced. \$1.00 to Boston—\$2.00 to Lowell. This stage, which runs daily, leaves Waterville at 7.30 A. M. for Boston, and returning at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Waterville to Lowell, stages leave at 7.30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

LONGLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS. The only Rail Road Express from Waterville to Boston. THROUGH TWICE A DAY. Leaving Waterville at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. MONDAY PACKAGES forwarded and received regularly by promptness and dispatch. We send a Conductor with each train, and the rates are the same as those of the Boston and Lowell Express. Heavy Freight taken at Low Rates. Bills of Exchange forwarded to Liverpool, Ireland and Scotland. Packages forwarded to London, and to the Line of Packets from Liverpool to Boston. California Goods forwarded and received. Packages and parcels sent to San Francisco. BENJ. LONGLEY, Proprietor. JOHN HALL, Boston. J. C. BARTLETT, Agent. Waterville, May 22, 1851.

RICHARDSON & CO. OF BOSTON. SOUTHERN & WESTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT OFFICE. At Winlow's Express Office. No. 71, Middle St., Portland. PASSENGERS and Families, together with their baggage, can obtain a safe, comfortable and speedy passage on all the following lines of travel, by applying at the above named office, viz: PRICES BY RAIL ROAD AND MERCHANTS' LINE. To Albany, \$10.00; to New York, \$20.00; to Philadelphia, \$30.00; to Cleveland, \$40.00; to Detroit, \$50.00; to Chicago, \$60.00; to St. Louis, \$70.00; to St. Paul, \$80.00; to Minneapolis, \$90.00; to Portland, \$100.00; to Bangor, \$110.00; to Waterville, \$120.00; to Lewiston, \$130.00; to Calais, \$140.00; to St. John, \$150.00; to Miramichi, \$160.00; to Moncton, \$170.00; to Halifax, \$180.00; to Sydney, \$190.00; to Boston, \$200.00; to New York, \$210.00; to Philadelphia, \$220.00; to Cleveland, \$230.00; to Detroit, \$240.00; to Chicago, \$250.00; to St. Louis, \$260.00; to St. Paul, \$270.00; to Minneapolis, \$280.00; to Portland, \$290.00; to Bangor, \$300.00; to Waterville, \$310.00; to Lewiston, \$320.00; to Calais, \$330.00; to St. John, \$340.00; to Miramichi, \$350.00; to Moncton, \$360.00; to Halifax, \$370.00; to Sydney, \$380.00; to Boston, \$390.00; to New York, \$400.00; to Philadelphia, \$410.00; to Cleveland, \$420.00; to Detroit, \$430.00; to Chicago, \$440.00; 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