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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 05, No. 17): November 13, 1851

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

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

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1851.

NO. 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
E. MAXHAM & D. R. WING.
No. 3, 1-2 Boston Block, Main Street.
It is paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50.
It is paid within six months, \$4.50.
It is paid within one year, \$8.00.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

MISCELLANY.

THE CELESTIAL RAILROAD.

THE following sketch is worthy of a place in the appendix of Bunyan's world-renowned Dream. We could not give it higher praise. It is full of truth, though it comes from the fancy.

Not a great while ago, passing through the gates of dreams, I visited that region of the earth in which lies the famous city of Destruction. It interested me much to learn that, by the public spirit of some of the inhabitants, a railroad has recently been established between this populous and flourishing town and the Celestial City. Having a little time upon my hands, I resolved to gratify a liberal curiosity by making a trip thither. Accordingly, one fine morning, after paying my bill at the hotel, and directing the porter to stow my luggage behind a coach, I took my seat in the vehicle and set out for the station-house. It was my good fortune to enjoy the company of a gentleman, one Mr. Smooth-it-away, who though he had never actually visited the Celestial City, yet seemed as well acquainted with its laws, customs, policy and statistics, as with those of the city of Destruction, of which he was a native townsman. Being, however, a director of the railroad corporation, and one of its largest stockholders, he had it in his power to give me all desirable information respecting that praiseworthy enterprise.

Our coach rattled out of the city, and a short distance from its outskirts passed over a bridge of elegant construction, but somewhat too slight, as I imagined, to sustain any considerable weight. On both sides lay an extensive quagmire, which could not have been more disagreeable, either to sight or smell, had all the kennels of earth emptied their pollution there.

"This," remarked Mr. Smooth-it-away, "is the famous Slough of Despond—a disgrace to all the neighborhood; and the greater that it might be so easily converted into firm ground."

"I have understood," said I, "that efforts have been made for that purpose from time immemorial."

"Very probably—and what effect could be anticipated from such unsubstantial stuff?" cried Mr. Smooth-it-away. "You observe this convenient bridge?"

"I have observed it," said I, "and I am struck by its beauty and solidity."

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MISCELLANY.

PULLING NOSES.—The Freeman's Journal, Bishop Hughes' paper, speaking of the folly of comparing toleration in Italy, with the freedom enjoyed in this country, contends that it is all right for the Pope to prevent Protestantism from being taught in his dominions, and then adds:

"So the Pope does not thank anybody for what freedom Catholicity enjoys in America. Catholic Bishops do not thank anybody. We thank nobody. We bless God for His good Providence in the matter, and stand ready to pull the silly nose of the first Methodist or Presbyterian, that in any way would attempt to prevent us in the free exercise of our religion. If any of them doubt, let them try it."

Rev. John P. Durbin, an eminent and most respected Methodist clergyman, lately suggested in the "The Christian Advocate and Journal" a general American Petition to the Pope for the establishment of Religious Liberty throughout his temporal dominions. This suggestion is treated by the Freeman's Journal as if it were too absurd for gravity, or too insolent to be treated with civility. Says that paper:

"We can imagine the tone of an answer to a petition for freedom to make new religions in Italy. We can imagine how the Holy Father would inform the petitioners, first of all that God had made a Revelation to man on the subject of religion, and that, from the nature of the case, this Revelation must be distinct, easy to be understood in what it commands and requires, and committed to an authoritative and visible judge, for its interpretation and its keeping. This would be a general answer as to why, being in possession of the true religion and the pure Revelation, Italy should not be opened by the act of any one for the propagation of doubts, uncertainties, falsehoods and the Pandora's box of evils, that, whether under the name of Protestantism or what not, follows the withdrawal of the light and authority of God's own teaching."

If this is the spirit of Roman Catholicism in the United States, it is easy to see what would become of religious freedom among us, in case the religion of Rome should become predominant. With scarcely a title of the population of the country in its ranks, it already begins to bully the nine-tenths, and talk of pulling noses! A very fit mode of warfare for a Church which has already shed enough of innocent blood to float a ship of the line in. The spirit of persecution and intolerance is essentially the spirit of Popery. If there is a country on earth where it maintains a decided preponderance, and where yet Protestants enjoy the same degree of religious freedom as the Catholics, we should like to know what country it is. In by far the greater part of such countries, all other religions but the Catholic are outlawed; and in some, particularly Florence, and some other parts of Italy, a degree of intolerance is exercised which would do credit to the Dark Ages. If three men or women are found reading the Bible or praying in a private house, they must go to prison, or be banished from the country. God save the United States from such intolerance!—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

CASTLE BUILDING.—The story related in the Arabian nights, of the fourth brother of Hassan, who, having set up in life with a basket of crockery, as his stock in trade, began dreaming over the fortune he was to make out of it, by repeated investments, until he demolished at once his hopes and his China, by a vigorous kick, aimed, in imagination, at the daughter of the Grand Vizier, is familiar to most of us. Few there are who have not smiled at the poor man's misfortune, and yet there are few who have not indulged in dreams of wealth and honor equally extravagant, and in no place more than in California.

Were every castle that has been built in imagination by emigrants to our state, erected in reality upon its soil, the heights of the Rhine would fade into insignificance before the hills of Contra Costa. One of the latest specimens in this line which we have seen, was handed us by a friend, a day or two since, who found it on the fly leaf of a work on California. It was written by a youth, who, having failed to get a passage up from Panama went down to Callao on the British steamer, and then took passage to San Francisco in a sailing vessel. Here it is:

\$16 per day, is for one week \$112
4 weeks in the month give 448
12 months in the year 5376
5 years stay in California give me 26,880
Beneath the figures was written "Not bad, by Gosh!"—[San Francisco Picayune.

MR. PERKINS PERPLEXED.—I can't see how it is! There's Tewksbury; he's been off again—down to Newport with his wife, two children and a servant! Where under heavens he gets money to spend in that way is more than I can tell. He hadn't a cent when he began, five years ago. Look at him now—lives out of town, keeps a horse, drives in and out every day. His expenses must be large—yet he seems to pay as he goes. I hope there is nothing wrong about Tewksbury! Then look at the money he spends for advertising! Why, that is enough to ruin any man, I don't care how rich he is. I have been in business for thirty years, and I can't afford these things. Wouldn't I look well taking my wife down to Newport and staying eight weeks?—eight weeks indeed! I sent her on a cheap excursion—but I couldn't go myself. I can't afford it—don't take money enough to do it. And then to see a man spend his money just to let people see his name in the papers—sending cards and bills all about the country! Tewksbury bleeds freely for his vanity, I must confess! They don't catch me in that trap, no how! I don't do no good. I got a lot of cards and bills printed five years ago, and there they are in the desk now. Nobody ever calls for them. And then I advertised four weeks in a newspaper—money thrown away, wasted. Tewksbury is a fool, and he must fall, sooner or later. I'm sorry for him—he was naturally a clever fellow. I must cost him more to advertise than all the money I take! I wish somebody would buy me out—trade is so dull! And so poor Mr. Perkins went on.

All he said about Tewksbury was true enough, with the slight exception, that Tewksbury was in no danger of failing. The very thing that Perkins thought would fail him was what kept him up. He began business with nothing but his brains—he let the people understand where he was and what he had got to give them for their money, and he got a great run of trade, which is constantly increasing. Perkins lost his business just as fast as his old customers died off or went off, he took no steps to get new ones, and the consequence is that he is just living upon what he made twenty years ago. He had better shut up his shop than try to live in these times without advertising.

Reader, are you following in the tracks of our friend Perkins? If you are, either shut up your shop or pitch into this great public—if you don't do the latter, your creditors will pitch into you and shut you up.

DON'T FRET.—A man or woman who is eternally fretting and fuming about something

or other, no matter how trivial, is one of the most unlovely objects in the world. A wasp is a comfortable housemate in comparison—only stings when disturbed. But a habitual fretter-buzzer, if he don't sting, and without provocation.

Fretting is useless. It gets no broken bones, stops no leak, gathers no split milk, cements no smashed pitchers, cures no spoiled hay, and changes no east winds. Children or servants cease to respect the authority or obey the commands of a complaining, worrisome parent or master.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... NOV. 13, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
E. B. SIMONSON, General Newspaper Collecting Agent, is authorized to collect our bills. Office in Augusta, over the store of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., with A. R. Nichols; residence at Brown's Corner.
J. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. His office is at Scollay'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. PETERSON & 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.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1851.

Politics are all the rage with us just at the present time. "Gluten or no Gluten" is the cry. It is worth the trouble to walk to the polls and see the amusing operation of the Secret ballot law, as it is called:—in my humble opinion one of the most arrant humbugs ever thrust upon people of common sense.

Whigs, Democrats, Native Americans, and Free Soilers are all active to-day: each party searching out and bringing their respective partisans to the ballot box. The vote throughout the State will be unusually large, as the excitement nearly rivals that of the "Hard Cider" campaign. Last Wednesday eve the Free Soilers brought out their "big gun," Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; a fine looking man, but neither impressive nor eloquent as an orator. The "Western Reserve" must send smarter men than Giddings to the "Old Bay State" if they would combat with success the strong arguments and fiery eloquence of such a man as Hon. Rufus Choate, the drawing star for the Whigs on Friday evening in the same venerated old hall.

It is rather singular to hear the disclaimers put forth by these imported political speakers: they scorn the idea of interference in state elections, but proceed to handle the prominent candidates (Winthrop, Boutwell, or Palfrey, as the case may be) "sans ceremony," picking to pieces or gluttening together, all the local questions of the day, without the least design of meddling with local affairs. Rather funny, isn't it?—but enough of politics.

The propensity to see everything beautiful connected with the "briny deep," led me to inspect some of the new specimens in the shape of Clippers that have recently attracted so much attention by their unrivaled speed. The Versailles and Flying Fish are among the first class and worthy of admiration. The latter particularly, with her sharp bows, clear run, raking masts, and black hull, reminds one of Uncle Sam's bull-dogs with teeth in perspective. This craft sailed for California the 6th inst., and was accompanied down the harbor by a steamer. As soon as sail was made and courses all drawing, it was evident that the steamer would be no match for her in a stiff breeze. Mr. McKay, the builder of the F., who was on board, stated that she was then sailing at the rate of 13 knots (miles) an hour, and this too while drawing 21 feet of water with a moderate wind. She may make a very quick passage, but 21 feet is some to weather the Cape with. I noticed the name of Mr. R. F. Ellis and family, also that of Miss J. Morrow upon the passenger list from Waterville.

I am almost afraid to tell you how green we are here, lest you report down east greener; but I'll venture to say that our Common is as green as yours any day; particularly to-day; and many of the beautiful elms retain their verdure, looking as fresh and bright as spring time. Park street church steeple has been deprived of its ornamental staging. I presume it must have been in a decayed state from its lengthy exposure, and we now see the spire in all its graceful proportions. Paint and putty work wonders.

Theatricals are doing famously; Forrest at the Howard, Miss Charlotte Cushman at the National, seven devils, or rather castles, at the Museum (humbung), McAllister at the Boston, with concerts, lectures and dancing assemblies by the score; but what is singular is the fact that all are well patronized.

The money market grows easier in spite of the heavy shipments of specie; and first class mercantile paper finds ready takers at 9 to 12 per cent. More money than number one customers at those rates. Our banks are discounting quite liberally, and all predict an easy month for payments. Total amount of specie shipped by the steamers of the week, \$2,171,490. Total since January 1st, \$35,176,634.

By the arrival of steamers Baltic and Canada at New York, we have the news of Kosuth's whereabouts. It seems that he left the steam frigate Mississippi, and took passage for Southampton, where he was and is lionized to his heart's content. The balance of the refugees are on their way to this country.

P. S. The election excitement continues to increase; the rain pours down as is customary on election day; and nearly all kinds of railway cars are rapidly advancing at the brokers' board to-day.

There's a jumble for you.

Our paper reaches our subscribers at a late hour this week; which delinquency they must attribute to good causes, and thus overlook it.

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TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—The Institute for this county has closed a very harmonious and agreeable session. The class numbered 277—a number unequalled by any Institute yet held in the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That our confidence in the utility of Teachers' Institutes is still unshaken; that we have no objection to the holding of such Institutes from year to year, of their efficiency in qualifying our teachers for a more energetic and faithful discharge of their high and responsible duties; and that we deem it the duty of all the teachers in the County to avail themselves, if possible, of the advantages of the yearly session of the Institute.

2. Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. E. M. Tinkers, Secretary of the Board of Education, a firm and consistent friend of education, and a champion of our common schools; and that for his efforts in their behalf, he is entitled to the esteem and gratitude of all the people of our State.

3. Resolved, That HENRY K. BAKER, Esq., Member of the Board of Education, for the interest which he has taken to advance the welfare of our public schools, and in providing every thing requisite for the instruction and profitable instruction, is deserving of our sincere thanks.

4. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the able and efficient Board of Instruction, for their uniform kindness, and for their persevering efforts to contribute to the improvement and to prepare us for our calling; and to the Lecturers, who have entertained us profitably from time to time, we would also make an expression of our gratitude.

5. Resolved, That we likewise offer our thanks to the citizens of Waterville for the courtesy extended to us during the session of the Institute; and also to those Newspapers which have published gratuitously the notice of our meeting.

Convention of Committees.—At the Annual Convention of Superintending School Committees, held at Waterville, on Friday, Nov. 7, 1851, Rev. JUSTIN R. LOOMIS, Professor in Waterville College, was, with great unanimity, elected a Member of the Board of Education for Kennebec County, for the year commencing May, 1852.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The State stands much as last year—no election of Governor by the people, but a majority of coalitionists in the Legislature which will doubtless re-elect Gov. Boutwell.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried the State, with the exception, possibly, of the Attorney General.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—The annual catalogue, just printed at this office, indicates a growing approbation, on the part of the literary public, of the course of instruction in the institution. The Freshman class is larger than for some years. For an economical and thorough education no New England college presents greater advantages.

TWO PER CENT, A MONTH!—We never saw the other ends of the Wires at Wall Street better designated than in the following passage, from an article in the Herald, on "Sunday in New York."

"If, during the week, the stranger should be surprised at the intense activity and insane eagerness to make money, which prevails among our business men, let him look at their hands, some wives and daughters as they sail out to church in a full Sunday apparel, and he will wonder no longer. This vast, uninterrupted stream of twenty-five dollar bonnets, fifty dollar silks, yard-wide ribbons, embroidered shawls velvet robes, and costly feathers, bespeak an unparalleled extravagance in the families of the industrious and prosperous many who make up the great body of the population of every large city. The expensive and ostentatious style of this immense class—both in their dress and manner of living—is one of the most striking characteristics of our country and our age. No where else in the world can one-tenth of so great a number of expensively (we do not say well) dressed women be seen in the same time or compass as in Broadway on a fine Sunday morning. When we encountered this brilliant procession, last Sunday, and remembered that money was worth 2 per cent, a month in Wall Street, we could not help roughly estimating the enormous interest the husbands and fathers of New York bestow upon their wives and daughters."

DEMONIAC CRUELTY.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Times, relates the following case of refined cruelty. It makes the heart ache to read it:

A case in *Admiralty* came off on Saturday before last, before the U. S. Commissioner, which, from its peculiar and astounding atrocity, ought to find a place in every largely circulated newspaper in the country, and the monster, guilty of the charge, conferred against him, let loose, while every honest hand manned a whip to lash the petrified scoundrel sans culottes through the world! One Capt. Teale, master of a vessel bound from New Orleans to this port, "shipped" a lad as cook, &c., in the latter city, but when some five days out, the lad grew sick—kept, his bunk—was hauled out by the mate and kicked, says the evidence, until the boots of the mate were worn through at the toes! Recovering, next day the captain took the boy in hand, tried him up to the rigging and gave him twenty-five lashes, threw him down into the scuppers after the operation and washed the poor lad's wounds with brine! For the next twelve days the boy was whipped aloft and down, finally shut up under the *booby hatch*, top of a load of cotton, denied light, air, and food; the result was, death, the most horrible—Is this case not damnable? Yet the Commissioner allowed the atrocious monster to get off on \$1000 bail, which he will forfeit, to meet death, doubtless, at some other time at the hands of some outraged seamen, who will be charged with mutiny, &c., and be hanged. The murdered lad's name is unknown; he shipped as Bryson, but he, it is supposed, was the son of parents in good standing, from whom he had become estranged. The mate, in evidence before the Court, said the fellow died to escape work!

KOSUTH IN ENGLAND.—Another steamer from Europe brings the following news: Kosuth has arrived at Southampton, and was enthusiastically received. He had made a private visit to London.

He was received with great demonstrations of joy, and lauded to the skies by the multitude who thronged to meet him at every point on his way to and from London, notwithstanding he went as private as possible. At Southampton the greatest display, &c., was made at his reception. The banquet came off in grand style.

A new French Ministry has been formed. The Frigate Mississippi left Gibraltar, 15th of Oct. for New York with the balance of Hungarian fugitives.

WIT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.—An excellent story is told here, which I have not yet seen in print. During the recent great fair in Rochester, a number of gentlemen met at a dinner party there, and among the galaxy of bright particular stars was the distinguished orator of the day, Stephen A. Douglass, and the distinguished ex-Secretary of War, Governor Marcy. The wit and the wine flew about; and, at length, Gov. Marcy, with one of those knowing looks of his, arose, and proposed "the health of Mr. Douglass, the able

Senator from Illinois—may he continue for the next six years to fill his place in the Senate, which he has already so much graced." The meaning of the sally was evident, and Marcy's eyes twinkled with satisfaction at the "hit."—Nowise abashed, however, "the little giant" straightened himself out, and after returning thanks, concluded by giving, "the distinguished ex-Secretary of War, Governor Marcy, with not a spot on his character and but one patch on his breeches." Peals of laughter succeeded the happy retort, shortly after which the Governor was missing.—[N. Y. Herald.

INTERESTING TO STABLE KEEPERS.—Gregg vs. Wyman decided, on exceptions, in the Supreme Judicial Court at East Cambridge.

This was a suit to recover the value of a horse, killed by the defendant by immoderate driving on a Sunday. It appears that the plaintiff let the horse for a pleasure drive on Chelsea bench, and that it was held that the contract being unlawful, he could not maintain any action upon it, even for the loss of his horse.

[Boston Transcript.

ARREST OF MR. THRASHER.—The letter writers at Havana are on the *qui vive* about Mr. Thrasher's arrest; but all is guess work, as the Government are perfectly non-committal on the subject, assigning no reason for their proceedings, but gradually tightening their grasp on their victim, as if they were becoming more and more convinced of his guilt. He is now in close prison. The very latest story is, that a letter had been discovered addressed to Mr. Thrasher in cipher, a key to which had been found in Gen. Lopez's baggage. Mr. T's brother is also reported to be under arrest, and other arrests are expected. Mr. Thrasher and his brother are New Englanders, from Portland or vicinity, we believe.

THE TELEGRAPH DECISION.—The following points were adjudicated by Judges Grier and Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the case of the Morse against the Bain telegraph line between New York and Washington.

1. That an *art* is the subject of a patent, as well as an implement or a machine. 2. That an inventor may surrender and obtain a reissue of his patent more than once if necessary. 3. That Professor Morse was the first inventor of the art of recording signs at a distance by means of electro-magnetism, or the magnetic telegraph. 4. That the several parts or elements of the Morse Telegraph are covered and protected by his patent, as new inventions, and are really new, either as single, independent inventions, or as parts of a new combination for the purpose specified. 5. That the patent granted to Prof. Morse for his "local Circuit" is valid, and that the "Branch Circuit" of the Bain line is an infringement of it. 6. That the principles of the chemical telegraph are clearly embraced in Morse's patents.

The *Hallowell Gazette* a veteran Temperance paper, approves of passing the bottle round among firemen when wet and tired. We admire their courage in speaking their sentiments, but cannot approve them. We happen to know that some of the lawlessness over which the *Gazette* has lamented during the past few years, was but the natural effect of appetite first created at such times. We distinctly remember when some of the young men in H. were boys, and "run wild" machine," and Hallowell was a gay place then. Rum drinking, if ever countenanced, should not be proclaimed from the house-tops—keep it dark as possible, for, verily, it leadeth to no good.—[Mirror.

A VALUABLE MINE.—*Plumbago.*—A year or two since a discovery of this mineral was made upon the ridge of land bordering upon the south-western shore of Sabattus Pond, and after a superficial examination a few gentlemen were induced to purchase a tract of the land surrounding it, but it is not until a few weeks that any attempt has been made at excavation. From the result of the operation recently made, the prospect is highly flattering. Some three or four men have been engaged for some time, with encouraging results, and they have now ready for market several tons of the article. It brings readily \$70 per ton, and is obtained from the rock at a cost considerably less than one-third of that amount. A specimen containing as near as can be estimated, one-half a ton, was thrown out a day or two since, and is believed there are not ten pounds of rock in the mass. There is every indication that the mine is extensive and may yet be worked on a large scale. We have at our office a specimen of the ore that appears as well as any we have ever seen.—[Lewiston Jour.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—In the Rose-tree Workhouse, Ireland, the learned doctor in charge has appropriated one of the wards to the exclusive use of a deaf and dumb nurse, who has charge of four infant children. They are to be isolated from companionship with all who have the gift of speech, until they have attained the age when children usually acquire a knowledge and use of language. The object is to acquire the *natural language of man*. This experiment, if thoroughly tried, will probably show that man has no natural language.

It will be remembered that the Phœnician once made a somewhat similar experiment with an infant, which was placed in the desert in the charge of persons sworn not to permit the utterance of a word in his presence, and to afford it sustenance by allowing it to suckle a goat. In this instance the first attempt of the child at vocalization resulted in the imitation of the bleating of its foster-mother.—[Daily Times.

MAINE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—We see it stated almost every day by papers in this State, Boston, &c., that there was but one article from Maine at the World's Fair—viz. Dunn's Scythes. This is a mistake. We saw some of friend J. D. Lang's Vassalboro' Cashmères from American wool—such goods, we are assured, as cannot be produced in England, and believe also, that there were samples of friend Pope's Kennebec Manure. The truth is, quite a number of articles from Maine were sent through Boston and New York agents, and appear to the credit of Massachusetts and other States. Even Dunn's Scythes were entered as from "South Wayne, Massachusetts." Give Maine all her due, little as it is.—[Banner.

EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—The Morning Chronicle, and other London papers contain an advertisement, announcing that "the most attractive portion of the articles exhibited" in the late London Exhibition are to be transferred to the city of New York. The details of the plan are to the following effect:

A Company has been formed, represented in Europe by the undersigned Charles Buschek, Austrian Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1851, and in the United States by Edward Riddle, U. S. Commissioner, to whom the entire management has been entrusted. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a building on an extensive scale, in a central situation in the city of New York, contiguous to the various Railway Terminals,

which, when completed, will be made a bonded warehouse for the period of the Exhibition.

The goods will be conveyed from London in first-class vessels, and all charges, freight, insurances, &c. advanced, so that no outlay of money on the part of the Exhibitors will be required.

The goods will be exhibited with the prices attached, and, when disposed of, remittances will be promptly forwarded. Should any goods remain unsold at the close of the exhibition, they will be returned to the exhibitors free of all expense. Works of art, including paintings will be admitted.

The leading Exhibitors of continental nations have already co-operated in this undertaking, and the undersigned feel assured that it is only necessary to make the project known to the artists and manufacturers of Great Britain in order to obtain for it their hearty support.

As the Exhibition will open on the 15th of April, all goods must be in New York by the 1st of March next, and for the convenience of those exhibitors who desire to send the articles which have been displayed in the Crystal Palace, vessels are ready to take the same forthwith. The duration of the Exhibition will be a period of four months.

THE ATTACK ON MATAMORAS.—The New Orleans papers contain full details of the attack on Matamorav by the Revolutionists. It is supposed that Carravallo could have taken the place in a few hours, but his object was to save the citizens and property. From that consideration the siege has been much longer than was anticipated. During the attack Gen. Avalos issued orders to shoot down every American seen in the streets.

By the steamer Marion, from Charleston this morning, we have seen the evening New Orleans Picayune of Nov. 3d, which gives an interesting account of the battle of Matamorav. The fighting, says the Picayune, still continued when the Fanny sailed. The adverse forces having been engaged for more than a week. The head quarters of Gen. Avalos were at the Plaza where he had 8 or 9 pieces of artillery so disposed as to cover each other. The Revolutionary leader had but a single piece, and was doubtless fighting his way from house to house.

Carravallo has only one 6 pounder, and with this inadequate battery, has been forced to fight under every disadvantage against Avalos and his heavy guns. If Carravallo had a 12 or 18 pounder he would capture Avalos' whole force in two hours. A decided movement was at hand.—[Tel. to Traveller.

SENTENCED.—On Friday evening, at the Supreme Court, sentence was passed upon J. S. Ripley, Wm. Wendenburg, Arthur L. Gethell, Hiram Rollins and Abel Blanchard, convicted last year of conspiracy to assault Henry K. Baker, Esq. of Hallowell, a magistrate, who had made decision upon certain liquor cases. His honor, Judge Wells imposed a fine of \$500 upon the above named persons, for the offence, being one hundred each. In addition to this they have costs and expenses to pay, amounting to \$400 or \$500 more. We believe there had been a petition signed by some of our citizens for a light sentence in this case, and it appears to have been very light for an offence of this kind.—[Ken. Jour.

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.—Mexico is again on the eve of one those political convulsions which characterize her history. The administration of Arista, which began its career under the most flattering auspices of success, and was thought to be the commencement of a new era of peace, is not possessed of any real stability. The various factions of Conservadores, Santanistas, &c., are mastering their forces to attack it, and there can be little doubt that any vigorous assault will suffice for its overthrow. There is now scarcely a paper in the Republic that supports Arista.

The Monitor Republicano and the Siglo Diez y Nueve, the principal newspapers in the capital, both adhered to him at the commencement of his administration, but both have now dropped into the ranks of opposition. A year ago, the name of Santa Anna was scarcely breathed without execration, now it is mentioned as that of the only man who can rescue the country from its unfortunate position.

It is evident that the wily Mexican chieftain is not yet surfeited with the sweets of power, and that he has been engaged ever since his compulsory exile, in trying to prepare the people for his ultimate return. We have before us at this moment, a supplement of the Siglo, which shows that the movement in his favor is approaching a crisis, and that his partisans expect soon to be able to recall him to the head of affairs.

The track-layers commenced operations in this city on Monday, and the line of timber is now rapidly stretching towards Gardiner, and also from Gardiner this way. "If nothing splits," as the Yankees say, we expect to see that horse here in about a month from this date—making allowance for snow-storms.

The cars commenced running to Gardiner, six miles from this city, on Monday last.

Two Hungarian officers, vexed at a letter which the New York Herald had published relative to the conduct of Kosuth at Marcellus, went into the office, Thursday afternoon, and fung down their gloves before the Editor, challenging him to mortal combat. The Editor replied he would "see 'd" first.

CUBAN INVASION.—Mr. Webster has rejected the proposition of the Spanish Government, made through its Minister here, for the settlement of the late difficulties about Cuba, and for a better understanding between the two countries.

The proposition was for the American Government to invite the Spanish Consul to return to New Orleans, to bring him in a national vessel, and to salute the Spanish flag over him; and further, to restore the value of the property of the Consul and of the Spanish citizens of New Orleans, which was destroyed by the rioters.

In case this proposition should be rejected the Minister was instructed to demand his passports and return.

KOSUTH.—As faithful chroniclers of the times, we were obliged to notice, a few days since, the unfavorable reports respecting Kosuth's conduct while on board the U. S. steamship Mississippi. These were brought by at least three independent sources; and the unavoidable inference was, that there must be some foundation for them.

But, be this as it may, it gives us great pleasure to learn, from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that Capt. Long of the Mississippi does not authorize any such unfavorable reports. The Commercial says:

"The earnest manner, indicative of almost a personal love and friendship, in which the officers of the Mississippi speak of Kosuth, is alone an ample refutation of the rumors, which 'thrallic' or 'ignorance,' have been industriously circulated respecting him."

can scarcely overrate the pleasantness of the recollections which Capt. Long, his officers and crew have of their intercourse with Kosuth and his friends.

If this be true, and the Commercial speak after a personal interview with Capt. Long, then surely the stories of Kosuth's ill manners on board the Mississippi cannot be true.

The reports that Kosuth insisted on being landed at various ports, is denied by Capt. Long. That officer had instructions to call at Smyrna and Spezzia, and at both places Kosuth's bearing, it is said, was blameless.

And at Marcellus, it is said, Kosuth freely conferred with Capt. Long, as to the course he had better pursue, and was guided by the Captain's advice. Kosuth's reasons for leaving the Mississippi at Marcellus, are given in a letter addressed to the Mayor of New York, from on board the Mississippi, after he had decided to leave the frigate, and visit England. He says:

"I know that the sympathy of the United States is not given to any man in the world for his own sake, but for the principle's sake that he represents. And so I felt convinced that I would prove unworthy to this sympathy (this highest treasure of my life) should I neglect for a single moment the duties which divine providence has assigned to me; should I neglect to provide according to the exigencies of circumstances for the interest of yonder cause which the glorious Republic of the United States honored with its approbation and its sympathy."

It became, therefore, an imperative duty of honor and conscience to me not to leave Europe without arranging my public and private affairs, and carefully providing against any harm to the sacred aim of my life, for that time which I shall have to enjoy the honor of the hospitality of your glorious land.

So the most imperative duties of a patriot, a father, and a man, impose upon me the necessity to stop for a few days in England, before I continue my passage to the United States."

IMPROVEMENTS IN PORTLAND.—It will be observed that Messrs. Poor & Jose, and Jose, Marrett & Robie, have removed to the new block on Middle street, which has been for some time in the course of erection, and dropping into those stores for a few moments yesterday, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the elegance, capacity and thoroughness which appears on every hand. It is unquestionably the best block of buildings in these particulars, east of Boston. The ground floor, (on which Jose, M. & R. do business) is 115 feet deep, and 26 broad, giving a most capacious room. Its arrangements and fixtures are in keeping with its size. The 2d story is occupied by Poor & Jose for Carpeting and Upholstery Goods, and is 80 feet by 50—covering in breadth both lower stores. The 3d story, of same size, is occupied by them for Oil-cloth Carpetings, &c. The whole arrangement of these stores, is well worth the observation of our citizens.

The contriving and building of this block, are well deserving especial notice. To Thos. J. Sparrow, the well known and skillful architect, is due the credit of the plan, and of its successful carrying out. S. C. & E. P. Chase were the masons, Charles Frost the joiner, and Kinsley & Gray the stucco work and plasterers. Each department is done entirely satisfactorily to the owners, and reflects great credit upon these mechanics. They merit the praise of all citizens who love to see buildings, combining beauty with utility, faithfully completed.—[Portland Argus.

POWER AS A MOTIVE POWER.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting a model of a novel and very curious machine, invented by Mr. Daggett, of Roxbury, well known for his ingenious and not altogether unsuccessful attempts to construct a machine for flying, or travelling in the air.

The present invention is an engine, to produce either stationary, or locomotive power, without the aid of steam—the propelling medium being nothing but gunpowder, and a very small quantity of that, acting by concussion upon compressed air. The machine is very simple, consisting of a large reservoir, constructed of iron, in the form of a steam engine-boiler, with two explosive chambers attached to it, on one side. At the connection of these explosive chambers with the reservoir, there are valves which open into the reservoir, against a spring.

The reservoir being filled with atmospheric air, a blast is given in one of the explosive chambers. This shock acts as a plunger to an air-pump, and forces a new supply of atmospheric air from the explosive chamber into the reservoir. The air is of course worked off from the reservoir, like steam, operating upon a piston, and giving the motive power. When one explosive chamber has been discharged, and the valve closed, as it is instantly by the force of the spring, the action of the machine is such as to produce a similar discharge in the other chamber—and thus a regular and constant fresh supply of atmospheric air is kept up. The discharge is effected by a hammer, moving backwards and forwards with the machine, and striking, in the manner of a gun lock, upon the explosive chambers alternately.

A late philosopher says that if anything will make a woman swear, it is looking for her night-gown after the lamp is blown out.

The connection hitherto existing between the Rev. D. Thurston, of Waterville, and his parish, has been dissolved by advice of ecclesiastical council, and Mr. Rufus M. Sawyer, recently of Bangor, ordained in his stead.

A young man named Charles Lunt, of Bangor, was arrested in Ellsworth last week, for entering the store of J. W. Wood & Co. and stealing therefrom goods of the value of \$35, and he was committed to jail to take his trial before the District Court.

RESULT OF A QUARREL. In a personal conflict some time since, in Alabama, Judge Thornton struck Chancellor Clarke on the mouth, wounding his fingers against his teeth. The Judge's hand had to be amputated, and the mortification has, notwithstanding, extended to his arm, which will have to be removed or death is inevitable.

ACQUITTAL OF MORRIS.—In U. S. Circuit Court, this morning, the jury in the case of Robert Morris, colored lawyer, charged with aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, came in with a verdict of acquittal.—[Traveller.]

DEATH OF GOVERNOR UNK.—Major Tomlinson, of Washington, has received a letter announcing the death of Governor Unk, at New Buda, Iowa. The deceased was one of the most distinguished of the Hungarian exiles now in this country, and was a personal friend of Kosuth.

SUICIDE.—We learn from officer S. F. Walker, that Mr. Gillman, of Levant, a young man of sterling character, hung himself on Friday, in the barn of Moses Hodson Esq. His age was 24 years. He was a Son of Temperance, and had been in the employ of E. Garland Esq. for three years past. No cause is known why he should commit the deed.

We learn that Mr. Cyrus Thorp, committed suicide, in Wisconsin, by hanging yesterday forenoon. Mr. Thorp was married a few weeks since, and was much respected. It is supposed that he was laboring under partial insanity produced by ill health.—[Bath Tribune, 30th.]

Fancy Fowls.

Those in want of choice breeds of hens will find a good variety to select from, by applying to Dr. J. V. Wilson. They have been raised with much care—from the pretty little Bantam to the enormous Shanghai—and are to be sold very low. Those in want should look at them.

NOTICES.

Notice.

Dr. WILSON, having disposed of his situation to Dr. Chapman, will leave Waterville the first of December, and would call on all indebted to him to make immediate payment, as all demands remaining unpaid at that time must be paid before he can present them.

High School Examination.

The examination of scholars for admission to the High School the ensuing winter will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 1st inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. No scholars will be examined who do not present themselves at that time.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The good time coming has arrived, and all those who desire to be benefited by its visit must improve their time, as this visit is short. It will call at the store of E. L. SMITH, No. 1 Ticonic Row, at any time within twenty days, and seeing at what advantage it will be to call on him, and seeing at what advantage it will be to call on him, and seeing at what advantage it will be to call on him.

Another Notice.—An improved appearance has been observed in the contents of the school in this town lately, and for this reason it was decided by the committee that the school should be opened by the 1st of December, and for this reason it was decided by the committee that the school should be opened by the 1st of December.

More New Goods.—J. R. ELDEN & CO. have, within the past week, made large additions to their stock of Dry Goods, which for rare and beautiful styles are unequalled in this market. Call and examine their stock of Shawls, Ribbons, Lyons cloths, French Dressing, Silks, Alpines, Paris, and all the latest novelties, and you will find that they are the lowest prices offered for the greatest inducements to purchasers.

MARKETS.

Waterville Retail Prices.

Commodities	Price
Flour	\$4.50 a 600 lbs. barrel
Wheat	80 cts a bushel
Oats	30 cts a bushel
Barley	20 cts a bushel
Apples	10 cts a bushel
Potatoes	10 cts a bushel
Hay	10 cts a ton
Butter	10 cts a pound
Eggs	10 cts a dozen
Beef	10 cts a pound
Pork	10 cts a pound
Lard	10 cts a pound
Shoes	10 cts a pair
Coats	10 cts a pair
Trunks	10 cts a pair
Valises	10 cts a pair
Boxes	10 cts a pair
Chests	10 cts a pair
Drawers	10 cts a pair
Shirts	10 cts a pair
Stockings	10 cts a pair
Gloves	10 cts a pair
Hosiery	10 cts a pair
Underwear	10 cts a pair
Outerwear	10 cts a pair
Accessories	10 cts a pair

Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

At MARKET, 3225 Cattle, 6545 Sheep, and 2375 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$4.50; 1st quality, \$4.00; 2nd quality, \$3.50; 3rd quality, \$3.00.

Sheep—Extra, \$3.50; 1st quality, \$3.00; 2nd quality, \$2.50; 3rd quality, \$2.00.

Pork—Extra, \$3.50; 1st quality, \$3.00; 2nd quality, \$2.50; 3rd quality, \$2.00.

Marriages.

In West Waterville, Oct. 6th, by Rev. Calvin Gardner, Mr. Oliver Gould of New Sharon, to Mary B. Crowell.

In Bangor, Nov. 6th, by Rev. F. Shaw, Mr. Nicholas H. Howe, of East Princeton, Mass., to Miss Sophia N. Brainerd.

In Sidney, E. W. Davis to Mary A. Wing, both of Bangor.

In Gardiner, A. B. Douglas to Elmina Douglas.

In Vassalboro', John Turner to Phoebe Bradley.

In Waterville, George Rice to Mary E. Potter, both of Waterville.

In Bangor, E. B. White to Charlotte A. Hussey.

In Vassalboro', B. B. Barnes to Mary Ann Hall.

Deaths.

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In Bangor, Nov. 6th, by Rev. F. Shaw, Mr. Nicholas H. Howe, of East Princeton, Mass., to Miss Sophia N. Brainerd.

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In Vassalboro', B. B. Barnes to Mary Ann Hall.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, November 24, under the direction of JAMES H. HANCOCK, A. M., Principal, assisted by Misses M. HANCOCK, Preceptress, and other assistants as the interests of the school require.

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PRAY & GOODWIN.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE,
Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Merchants Row, Main St.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are daily receiving, a large assortment of goods, suited for the present and approaching season, and are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public generally, both at Wholesale and Retail.

Customers will have the advantage of making their selections from a stock in value not less than \$10,000, which has been selected with great care, and is not inferior to anything in the known world.

Furnishing Goods, in any quantity.

In addition to the above we intend carrying a good stock of FURS, such as Sables, Martlets, Foxes, and all the latest novelties, and are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public generally, both at Wholesale and Retail.

Also on hand, and daily receiving, a large assortment of goods, suited for the present and approaching season, and are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public generally, both at Wholesale and Retail.

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J. M. CROOKER & CO.

Have just received from New York a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Also, the Largest Assortment of POCKET KNIVES & SCISSORS.

THEY have just received a good assortment of GILCHRIST'S celebrated AMERICAN RAZORS.

They are the only persons who can sell them in town, and they will warrant every one who will buy them, as they will warrant every one who will buy them, as they will warrant every one who will buy them.

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In addition to the above we intend carrying a good stock of FURS, such as Sables, Martlets, Foxes, and all the latest novelties, and are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public generally, both at Wholesale and Retail.

Also on hand, and daily receiving, a large assortment of goods, suited for the present and approaching season, and are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public generally, both at Wholesale and Retail.

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B. M. PETTINGILL & CO'S

BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
OCTOBER, 1851.

The second Part last collected by B. M. PETTINGILL & Co., New-
spaper Editors, and others, who are authorized by the Board of Directors of the Boston Business Directory, to collect and publish the same, and who are authorized by the Board of Directors of the Boston Business Directory, to collect and publish the same.

THEY have just received a good assortment of GILCHRIST'S celebrated AMERICAN RAZORS.

They are the only persons who can sell them in town, and they will warrant every one who will buy them, as they will warrant every one who will buy them, as they will warrant every one who will buy them.

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Premium Ventilating & Gossamer Wig Maker.

Drawn attention to an entire new style of Wigs called
The Gossamer Wig.

Which for lightness, elegance, and durability has never been equaled. Also, the
Ladies' Self-Adjusting Wig,

which adapts itself to the instant, to the head, and is so natural as to defy detection even by members of the same family. A large assortment always on hand.

Depot for Bogle's HYGIENIC FLUID for the hair, Bogle's Hair Dye, Bogle's Shaving Cream, &c.

PORTER, LOBBING & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

HAZELTON, COWDEN & CO.
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS,

Fire Board Prints, Transparent Window Shades, &c. &c.

SHAW,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

TEA, COFFEE, and REFRESHMENTS at all hours.

F. A. HAWLEY & CO.
Formerly of No. 6 Elm St.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Gent's Clothing, Hosiery, Cravats, Suspenders,

UMBRELLAS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms and Collars,
Which are offered on the most liberal terms at
No. 20 Milk Street, Seawall Block, Boston.

BOSTON DYE-HOUSE,
No. 3 Hanover, 9 doors from Court Street.

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Foreign and Domestic STRAW GOODS.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 32 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM READ,
Importer and Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Sporting Apparatus,

Agents for Coty's Resisting Patents, and HARROD'S
5 Market Square, Boston.

Club Feet, Bow Legs, and Spinal Curvature,
Corrected and Supported by our
Improved Surgical and Anatomical Spring Supporters.

JAMES MILLER & CO.,
214 and 3 Broadfield Street, up stairs, Boston.

S. KLOUS & CO.,
Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur Store,

