12-11-1851

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 05, No. 21): December 11, 1851

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

The Eastern Mail.

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

VOL. V. WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1851. NO. 21.

UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MO ENING, BY

E. MATHAM & D. R. WING.

No. 3 1-2 Boutelle Block,.....Main Street

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

BY INEZ.

One hundred years like blossoms will be wreathed,
One century will glide into the past,
And all the life, on which this day hath breathed,
Will on the tide of "long ago" be cast;
On that dark wave the beauty that hath glowed,
The songs that on the summer winds have flowed,
The voices that the air like music thrilled,
Will be forever more in Death's dark chambers stilled.

The mourner, ever listening to the tone
Of a loved voice that dwells in memory's halls,
Will slumber lowly as the mourned for one,
While the cold dew of years above him falls;
The wanderer, that each night in burning dreams,
Looks on his childhood's cherished woods and streams,
Will dream no more, and they that watch in vain,
Will in the past will sleep, never to watch again.

All will be changed; not human hearts alone,
Will cold and pulseless 'neath the cypress lie;
The dreams that charm those hearts with their sweet tone;
The thoughts that fill the soul with melody,
Forgotten, all forgotten then will be,
Though oft they roamed through far Eternity;
Like the frail floweret or the sunlight's ray,
The thoughts and dreams that light life's path must pass away.

Change, following in the footsteps of old Time,
Will wander over Nature's boundless plains,
And leave a sad and melancholy chime
O'er brightness faded from her rich domains;
And where the old world's marble ruins tower,
Emblems of lost but once triumphant power,
The sunlight will mid wilder vine leaves fade,
And the lone crumbling halls be filled with deeper shade.

Change will be written on the forest wild,
That lifts its branches to the summer sky,
Where sunlight only 'mid the leaves hath smiled,
And echoed only wild birds' melody;
The dark plumed Indian form at eventide,
Homeward no more thro' forest paths may glide,
Proud domes shall rise above the Indian graves,
And princely dwellings stand where now the wildwood waves.

The old man leaning on his oaken staff,
And fading like the Autumn leaves away,
And those that glory's magic goblet quaff,
Alike from memory's garlands must decay;
And yet not all; the lyre melodious now
May weave a chaplet for the gifted brow,
And charm the heart as well in years to come,
When he who woke its strings shall slumber in the tomb.

And still when twilight shadows gather dim,
Far in the distant heavens will worlds of light
Sing as in days of yore their glorious hymns,
And fill with melody each earthly night;
Still will the distant lyres of angel throngs
Echo through Earth's dark paths, and be as songs
Of unforgotten voices, guiding on
Th' unwearied soul to heaven by their still, spirit tone.

THE PAST FORGET; THE FUTURE GAIN.

BY LILY LAKEWOOD.

Has sorrow o'er thy temples cast
A shade for every year that's past,
Does each line traced upon thy brow
Speak forth in accents plain e'en now,
That tale of grief, that long since made
The joys, the hopes, of life, to fade?
Fling back those thoughts; forbid their reign;
The past forget; the future gain.

Has the world to thee been cold and drear,
Few joys to bless, few hopes to cheer,
Has Fortune frowned, and false friends proved
That those forgot who once have loved,
Has youth been clouded with the thought
That friendship *may* be sold and bought?
Oh! from thee cast this fatal pain,
The past forget; the future gain.

Have wild dreams, formed in youth's bright hour
To wield o'er thee a life long power,
As yet no answering whisper brought
To herald of the gems you've sought,
Till stern Ambition's restless surge
Has ceased thy fainting soul to urge?
Oh! yield not; 'tis not all in vain;
The past forget; the future gain.

And ONCE MORE would I strike the lyre,
And seek to wake the pure desire
That prompts to noble deeds, and fame
That clings around an honored name;
May Angels aid, and whisper now
To every soul that shame would bow,
There's help, whatever be the stain;
The past forget; the future gain.

Does early youth yet guide thy life,—
And still 'tis fraught with wayward strife,—
Have tempter's charms too powerful been,
Thine own heart's law too frail a screen,
And has thy heart so soon in youth
Strayed from the sunlit path of truth?
Look up; *beyond* bright hopes remain;
The past forget; the *future* gain.

Check not the tear repentance brings,
For from thy heart the spell it flings;
But call each holy childhood charm
To shield and clasp thy soul from harm,
Then kneel, and pray, and with that prayer
Remembered e'er, thy life is fair;
Then wear with golden links the chain;
The past forget; the future gain.

COMMON SENSE *versus* NONSENSE.—Dr. F. Tuthill delivered an address the other day before the Agricultural Society of Suffolk County, New York, and in the course of his remarks he touched upon "the false shame of labor" in the following manner:

"The day has already come in our cities that a man stout as Milo of old, has a load of wood brought to his door, and he really aches for the pleasure of handling it, yet must he hire a man to pitch it into the cellar, while he stands idly by, nor so much as touch a stick of it on pain of losing caste. If a stout and vigorous citizen, whose muscles swell with an excess of strength, has a load of wood lying on the sidewalk, he may as well hang himself at once as be foolish enough to save a dollar and saw it up himself; yet if the man has pitched it in, and the grate is down so that he shall not be seen, we are not sure but he may saw on till doomsday, and no one esteem him less a man and a gentleman.

If he curry and tackle his own horse, or lead him to the stable when he has done with him, he is unpardonably vulgar. He would no sooner be caught carrying a mud the length of a block to an omnibus than stealing a body from a graveyard; yet he will boast among his friends of the enormous weight he carries in the gymnasium, having paid a fee of thirty dollars a year for the privilege. And his friends applaud his gymnastic expenditure as wise and exceedingly judicious, for sure, they say, how can a man live without exercise? In short, labor which promotes the ends of economy is an abominable thing; that which advertises their imbecility is a source of pride. These soft-handed gentry may be our sons and brothers, but we fancy they must at times feel ashamed of our common father, old Adam, who farmed it in Paradise."

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river, has tried to give a mountain top-

The following brief history of the distinguished Artist, Mr. O. A. BULLARD, is taken from the American Biographical Sketch Book, and from other authentic sources. The Sketch Book contains the lives of 128 distinguished living, self-educated men, and in it Mr. Bullard is properly assigned a conspicuous place, as being one of the noble few, in our country, who have by their own exertions, been elevated from adversity to a high and honorable renown. The crowning work of Art, by Mr. B, and the one which above all others is now winning for him a wide and enviable fame, is his Panorama of New York city, a Painting of rare truthfulness and perfection, which cost him four years' incessant toil, and was attended with an expense of over $15,000.

O. A. BULLARD,

Was born at Howard, Steuben co., N. Y., on the 25 of February, 1816. His parents came from Massachusetts, and were among the earliest settlers of Steuben co. His father was a farmer of good repute. When the latter died, the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age, and he was apprenticed to the business of wagon making and sign painting, those branches being frequently united, in many of our villages. His love for the fine arts was first awakened, by the arrival of a portrait painter in that place. Eager to obtain some knowledge of the art, he exerted himself to the utmost to raise the ways and means, and applied for instruction; but the artist refused to disclose any of his professional secrets. At that period he was eighteen years of age, and the productions of this painter were the first oil paintings he had ever seen. Ever afterwards, his mind was fixed upon painting, and although the way did not then appear, an artist he was determined to become. With this view he desired to leave his trade, for the purpose of obtaining instructions in some of the distant cities; but at the earnest entreaties of his mother, who could not bear the idea of parting with him, he remained. All his spending money was laid out in books: but he searched in vain for any that gave information on painting.

At this juncture, a friend of his, a young physician, patiently waiting, like many others, for gray hairs, to entitle him to confidence, agreed "to sit for his likeness." He was in his glory, as with a painter's pencil, odds and ends of brushes, and the premises all to himself and his "subject," he commenced his first portrait. It was, we presume, with some such feeling as that of an orator making his debut, or a general about to fight his first battle. The portrait was declared to be excellent, and to his gratification it was pronounced greatly superior to those painted by the professional artist. All the people declared that it was like life itself; and in truth there was no fear of his falling into the difficulty of a certain artist who, having painted a horse, thought it nessary, for the information of persons not judges of the fine arts, to inscribe underneath the animal, "This is a Horse."

When of age, Mr. Bullard visited Massachusetts and Connecticut, where he found friends who gave him the requisite instructions. He then commenced business as a portrait painter, at Hartford, where he met with good success. During several subsequent years, he painted portraits in Massachusetts, and in the western part of the State of New York.

In 1841 he married the eldest daughter of A. A. Olmstead, esq., and since the winter of 1843, he has made New York city his permanent place of residence.

There probably is no Artist now living, of Mr. Bullard's age, that has labored harder, or applied himself more closely to his Profession, for the last fifteen years. He has illustrated *a fact* that has been illustrated by a great many individuals, viz; that God gives nothing to mortals without labor—it is labor that produces everything. There is no doubt of the fact that it is the duty of every man, more especially of every young man, to find out what Trade or Profession God intended him for, and then after ascertaining that fact, to devote the whole powers of his mind to the accomplishment of that *one* object, viz: to *excel* in that trade or profession. It makes no difference whether it than shoes a horse, makes a boot, shoves the fore plain, paints a picture, or preaches a sermon,—whatever he does he should *do well*. Mr. Bullard, like all men who have distinguished themselves, has acted upon this principle. Early in life the idea was strongly impressed upon his mind that God made him for an Artist. Previous to his settling down in New York city, to distinguish himself, he had painted the Portraits of *Eight Hundred* different individuals. It is the vast amount of labor that Mr. Bullard has performed, and *that only*, that has earned for him the reputation he now enjoys of being one of the brightest jewels of the American School of Artists. He went to New York with the determination to distinguish himself in his Profession, and although he was not known to a single individual in that city, he formed a resolution to *earn* for himself, in time, a reputation that should be world-wide. The word *fail* was not found in Mr. Bullard's Dictionary.

After painting the portraits of over one hundred different individuals, residing in New York city and vicinity, he believed he could do more good by painting works that should carry a moral with them. The most of his works have been those that illustrated the manners and customs of American Life and History. His first great Painting, was "The Last Blanket." All who are familiar with American History, will recollect that, during the Revolution, when our army were suffering for clothing and food, at Valley Forge, that tax gatherers were sent by Gen. Washington, to collect of the people whatever they could give for the support of the army. Upon one occasion, one of these tax gatherers called upon a widow woman who had one babe—that babe was asleep, wrapped in the widow's only blanket, but such was her interest in the cause of American Independence, that she took from her shoulders her only shawl, wrapped her child in it, and handed her only blanket to the tax gatherer, to carry to the soldiers of the Revolutionary Army. That scene was the subject of his first great picture; and it was sold to the American Art Union, and was drawn by Mr. I. H Brown, of New York city. His second, and probably his greatest work, was "The Daughter's Appeal." All have read of Ethan Allen He was a brave and generous man, but he was an infidel. He wrote a book on Infidelity, called the Oracles of Reason. The wife of Ethan Allen was a devoted pious lady—a member of the Presbyterian Church. She had a number of children, all of whom believed the Doctrines their mother had taught them, with the exception of the eldest. This girl's mind had been biassed by the influence of her father, and she was inclined to believe the doctrine of Infidelity. At the age of eighteen, she lay upon her death bed. She sent for her father to come to her room, and she addressed him in these words: "Father, I must die; I must meet my God; now, dear Father, tell me, shall I believe the doctrines that you have taught me, or shall I believe the doctrines that my mother has taught me?" The brave old Soldier that could face a cannon's mouth and not flinch a hair, when this question was addressed to him, he hesitated, dropped his head, the tears trickled down his cheeks, and he said with emphasis; *"Daughter, believe the doctrine your mother has taught you!"* This scene, "The Daughter's Appeal," was the subject of his second great Painting—it was sold to the Art Union, and drawn by Geo. J. J. Barber, of Homer, N. Y. His third great Painting was "Nathan Hale, just before his Execution." This was sold to the American Art Union, and drawn by a western man. His fourth great Painting, was "Capt. John Smith, and Pocahontas." All will recollect the scene—this was sold to the Art Union.

Among his other productions are "Judith in the tent of Holofernes," "Horse Trade," and "Sam Slick."

He is at present engaged upon several pieces of stirring incident, in our own revolutionary history.

In conclusion we may safely say, that if he continues his hard study and close application, there is no danger that the American school of painting will lose aught in his hands.

WINTER.

The mill-wheel's frozen in the stream,
The church is deck'd with holly,
Mistletoe hangs from the kitchen beam,
To fright away melancholy;
Icicles clink in the milkmaid's pail,
Younkers skate on the pool below,
Blackbirds perch on the garden rail,
And hark, how the cold winds blow!

There goes the squire to shoot at snipe,
Here runs Dick to fetch a log;
You'd swear his breath was the smoke of a pipe,
In the frosty morning fog.
Hodge is breaking the ice for the kine,
Old and young cough as they go,
The round red sun forgets to shine,
And hark, how the cold winds blow!

[Horace Smith.

A FEELING JUDGE. An individual having been convicted upon rather slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment as follows:

Prisoner at the bar! You have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen of a crime which subjects you to the penalty of death You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is only known to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you—if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience. *In either case you will be delivered from a world of care.*

BLOWING OUT CANDLES. There is one small fact in domestic economy which is not generally known. If a candle be blown out holding it above you, the wick will not smoulder down, and may, therefore, be easily lighted again; if blown upon downwards, the contrary is the case.

Somebody who has but little respect for diplomas and college honors, says that colleges have turned out a great many blockheads.

MINISTERIAL TACT.—Some thirty years ago, we knew in England an excellent Congregational minister, small in stature, but eminent in piety, zeal and tact. He was greatly devoted to village preaching, and never seemed happier than when he stood on a brick-floored cottage, with a desk hung on the back of a chair for a pulpit, and surrounded by a company of poor laborers and their families. If there existed a disposition on the part of some of his hearers to create a disturbance, he did not very much regret it, for the result would certainly be to increase the attention of the audience. On one occasion it was agreed by some sots at the village ale house, that the next time 'Little Moody' came to preach, there should be some fun; they arranged their plans and elected their leader. In due time he arrived, the cottage was crowded, and these men formed part of the company. They allowed the introductory devotional services to pass undisturbed, but when the preacher arose to announced his text—'Paul's First epistle to the Corinthians, the fifteenth chapter, and—the twenty-first verse,' shouted the disturbing leader who stood at the elbow of the preacher.

'No, my friend,' replied Mr. Moody, looking him full but pleasantly in the face—'No, my friend it is the thirty-fourth verse, and the words are these: 'Awake to righteousness, and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God;' (and gently tapping his hearer on the shoulder, he finished his text,) 'I speak this to your shame.'

The congregation smiled to see the disturber thus treated; the poor man sat down and quietly listened to the sermon, and ever after went to hear Mr. Moody preach, calling him his little parson, and manifested towards him the highest respect.—[Christian Times.

Inclination never wants an excuse.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—ANGLO SAXONS.

The following racy remarks upon the identity of the Anglo-Saxon race were made recently by the Catholic Archbishop of New York, at a public meeting of the members of that church. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the establishment of a Catholic University, in Ireland, and the learned prelate takes the usual parliamentary license of talking about everything except the matter in hand:

'It is impossible, sir, to be familiar with the tone of the English press, and especially within the last few years its denunciations of the Celtic race, and its anticipations of their disappearance, and I must call it the savage joy, with which they look forward to their extinction, without feeling the blood of humanity arrested in its current through the human heart. Take up the newspaper called *The Times*, and the papers that harmonize with its tone and re-echo its sentiments, and you will see in every page, couched as smoothly and elegantly as grammer and rhetoric can make it, a blasphemy against the providence of God himself. They distinguish the subjects of Great Britain into two great classes; one Anglo-Saxon—the other Celtic, and although they have no very clear ideas of the origin and identity of either, yet they arrange a classification to suit themselves, and if you happen to belong to the plundered class of citizens, it is quite probable that you are put down as a Celt; but if on the other hand, you are a man capable of entering into some desperate villany like that of sweeping whole populations to destruction in India, and elsewhere, and you prosecute with energy any enormity, and it turns out to be successful, then you are entitled to be ranked as an Anglo-Saxon; and if, as one of the results of a long series of years of bad government, famine should come to depopulate a land, as it has in Ireland, these heartless interpreters of a nation's perverse will and corrupt spirit will whine and grieve over it indeed, but say it is the providence of God. It is a great calamity, to be sure; nevertheless, it is on the whole melting away the Celtic race and opening space and opportunity for the influx of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and Anglo-Saxon capital, and it is rather to be rejoiced at, than the contrary, although in itself it is very lamentable! And if, as a consequence of that bad government, landlords become as depraved and heartless as their superiors, and turn the inhabitants out to die by the wayside, it is certainly a frightful thing thus to see the exodus of whole people; still the land is getting clear, and prepared for the better occupancy of Anglo-Saxon skill and Anglo-Saxon enterprise; while the good-for-nothingness of Celtic character will be placed in relations where it will have to exert itself more than at home. I have said that these writers have no very clear conception of either the Angol-Saxon or the Celtic race. The Celts, as far as we know, are the least fortunate subjects of the British Government. In England, you find them among the mountains of Wales; in Scotland, in the Highlands; but it would be absurd to trace out their lines and boundaries, and make an abstract display of the successful villanies to which I have referred as characterizing the Anglo-Saxon. Now, although it may seem a little foreign to the topic which has brought us together, nevertheless, the terms of the resolution render it necessary that I should, if possible, dissipate somewhat the impression made by such papers as *The Times*. The whole assumption is founded on fallacy, and although the feeble voice of one individual in dispelling a common delusion is comparatively impotent when it is arrayed against power that *lies* by *steam*, and that with one single puff of its iron throat can send forth of a morning forty thousand falsehoods, it is almost useless to combat it. Nobody is the keeper of its conscience. The Press has no conscience. It is written for by men under the authority of others, as much as the machine, and the Gentlemen Reporters before me will understand me as meaning the machine. At the same time the Press will repeat what I say, whatever be it worth; and I say, then, that is the most difficult thing in the world, by any direct lines, to find out the Anglo-Saxon race. The first of England's history is that of a people conquered by the Romans who kept possession until the soldiers were wanted in other parts, and retired of their own accord. Next the Picts and Scots invaded them from another quarter, and then again they were unable to defend themselves, and called in the Saxons to help them. *They* found it profitable to render this kind of help, and turned against them. They then called in the Angles and some other tribes to assist them against the Saxons, and then it was Anglo-Saxon! [Cheers and laughter.] Now we have Britons, Saxons, and Angles—and can they defend themselves? Why, no! for the Danes came in a few ships and conquered them, and now we have Danish-Anglo-Saxon Britons. What was the next conquest? Let us inquire of history, and history is as open to me as it is to the London *Times*. History tells us of the battle of Hastings, where the Noman soldiers whipped and routed them. What became of the Anglo-Saxon race then? The Frenchman put a yoke on its neck and a bit in mouth and a saddle on its back, and that Frenchman, and descendants of his followers, the Normans, were the true conquerers. That Frenchman mounted the saddle, and impelled and spurred or checked Anglo-Saxonism just according to his own interests. Where, then, are you to find the Anglo-Saxons? I can tell you where, or at least the type of them. They are not the engineers, nor the men of fortune, nor the governors, nor the stockholders of the land.—That is not the type of Anglo-Saxonism. They are in the mines and workshops of England. They are driving the cattle of England, to which they say 'Gee, Haw,' in their primitive vernacular. You will find them among the knife-grinders of Sheffield, and among those hard-working men who served very well to fill the ranks of the army; but the government power is Norman French, not English, nor Anglo-Saxon. I am perfectly well aware that the French dynasty did not continue—it has been changed. The three great departments of the Government were in the hands, *not* of the Anglo-Saxons but of the Normans. They have made the laws, they have expounded them, and they have been the executive power to this day, because they appointed themselves to all places of profit and honor. I say, then, that it is what are called Anglo-Saxon energy and enterprise that has made England so mighty a nation. As long it was Anglo-Saxon, they were conquered by one people after another. In fact, it seemed that anybody could conquer them. So much for Anglo-Saxonism.'

It is a misnomer to call the Normans *French*, although they held possession of the northern part of France for several generations prior to the conquest of England. They, like the Anglo-Saxons, were originally from the northern parts of Germany, and were a kindred race. The conquest of England by the Normans was therefore only another graft from the original German stock, and its effect was to reduce still further the proportion of the ancient British or Celtic blood.

France, or Gaul, herself had ceased to be Celtic to a considerable extent, in consequence of the invasion and settlement of various German tribes, and particularly that of the Franks, from which the modern name, France, is derived.

The English, therefore, have cause to be proud of their brave, hardy, and adventurous ancestors, whether they be called Anglo-Saxons or Anglo-Saxon-Normans. The German element predominates.

The Conquest is a sore subject with the English, and the historians of that country have attempted to represent it as the conquest of the Crown merely, and not that of the people. But an impartial world can regard it as nothing less than a complete conquest. Not only was the Crown and the whole administration of Government monopolized by the Normans, but the estates and titles of the Saxons were seized and distributed among the followers of the Conqueror.

Archbishop Hughes has uttered some wholesome truths in a piquant and racy style not unmixed with bitter prejudice and error. We are far from assenting to the concluding portion of the extract, in which he maintains that the Normans are still the governing class, to the entire exclusion of the Saxons. The two races have for centuries been blended by intermarriages; and since the Saxons, Angles, Danes, and other races who inhabited the country at the time of the Conquest, were ten times as numerous as their conquerors, and they were neither exterminated nor expelled, the presumption is a necessary one, that they now constitute the great body of the middle classes, who to say the least, have as much to do in governing the country as the nobles.

In the same speech, Dr. Hughes makes a virulent and unjust attack on Kossuth, which must displease, not merely Protestants, but thousands of Catholics who have a strong attachment for civil liberty.

His next onslaught is upon the system of public education which prevails in this country, in which he maintains that the whole system is radically wrong and productive of infidelity and irreligion. He prefers ignorance to education which is not under the control of the church. His sentiments upon this subject will find little favor in this country, and will therefore fall harmless from his lips, except so far as they may find a response in the bosom of his own church. There is no civil institution among us which more cherished than the common school system; and Archbishop Hughes might as well endeavor to persuade the American people to exclude the light of the sun from their domicils, by building houses without windows, as to hope for the abandonment of that other Heavenly light which illuminates the mind.

In this country, where there exists such a diversity of sects, education must either depend upon voluntary effort, or be subject merely to secular control. There is no possibility of harmonizing many conflicting views in a common system of instruction in which the religious feature is predominant. The common school system of the several States therefore necessarily abstain from giving any peculiar bias to the minds of children in matters of religion, further than to inculcate a reverence for the Bible and Christianity.

In countries where but one form of religion prevails, it might be practicable to commit the education of the people to the church, and to endow it with funds at the expense of the State for that purpose. But it so happens, some how or other, that wherever this uniformity of religious belief prevails, and where, consequently, the fairest opportunity exists for carrying out Archbisop Hughes's plans of education by the church, the education of the people is most neglected!

The people of no portion of Christendom are so ignorant and degraded as those in which one denomination is established to the exclusion of all others.

FAST EATING.—A writer in a late number of the Phrenological Journal, upon the application of epicurean philosophy, concludes as follows:

Sometimes, when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste, I feel like exclaiming, What a pity, that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor broken hearted dyspeptic.

Let your present suffering teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin and suffer on, and be miserable still; and let it be forever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until or unless he has sinned.

But, it is objected, 'I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so.' Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down to table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour; dismissing everything else, put yourself into a calm state, and, stopping short, eat not a mouthful until your flurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement; then why feed yourself when overexcited, either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if it takes you an hour; then begin by taking small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and smacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful; and this rich taste of your food will of itself, draw off your mind from your business haste; whereas, if you sit down in your hurried state of mind, and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertently, but effectually, contains another, to prevent over eating, namely:—Stop eating as soon as your food has lost its rich, fine, luscious flavor; that is, as soon as you have to coax an appetite, by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c.; a rule directly in the teeth of that very bad dietetic habit of eating pies, rich puddings, &c. Lastly, always begin your meals on the daintiest article; partly because, after appetite has been once sated to rekindle it by rich food is doubly bad; first on account of the food; secondly, because of its being eaten when the stomach is already overloaded; a remark which must strike the common sense of every one who has this science article, at least an article seldom brought to the table.

"The Pilgrim Fathers."

This poem has become a home-lytic in New England, and is unquestionably one of those marked productions, struck out at once in fitting form and due proportion, by the inspiration of genius, to have from its birth an undisputed and instantly acknowledged claim to immortality. The Rev. Charles Brooks, in a brief and excellent speech, at the dinner of the Cape Cod Association, last week, closed an account of an interesting visit to Mrs. Hemans, with this still more interesting recital of the manner in which that almost sacred song was composed. The accidental envelop of those books—does not the result tempt one to say it was a special providence?

I told her that, as a member of the Old Colony Pilgrim Society, I had a right to thank her, in her name, for her true and touching little poem on the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. 'Well,' said she, 'should you like to know how I came to write it?' 'Certainly I should,' was my reply. She said it was thus: 'I purchased two volumes at the bookstore, and brought them home; and as I laid them on my table, my eye was attracted by their envelop, which proved to be eight pages octavo of an address delivered at Plymouth on some anniversary. There was no title-page and no date. The excellence of the paper and the beauty of the type first arrested my attention; but how this stray fragment got to Ireland, I could never ascertain. I began to read, and I found it contained an entire description of the fact of landing; and so beautiful was the painting and so thrilling the fact, that I could not rest till I had thrown it into verse. I took off my bonnet, seized my pen, and having read and re-read the story, I caught the fire from this transatlantic torch, and began to write, and, before I was aware, I had finished the poem.'

I then told her how much we valued the lines for their truthfulness and spirit; and how I had stood, with a thousand persons, in the old Pilgrim Church, at Plymouth, on 'Forefathers' Day,' and sung with them her exquisite hymn. At this remark a tear stole into her eye. 'But,' said I, 'my dear madam, there are two lines of that poem which the descendants of the Pilgrims prize above the rest.' 'Ah! which are they?' I began to repeat. 'They *left* unstained what there they *found*.' 'Oh, yes,' said she, interrupting me hastily, and then reciting the next line, 'Freedom to worship God.' 'Yes,' I replied, '*Freedom to worship God!*' Then raising her voice, her eye at the same moment beaming with religious enthusiasm, she exclaimed—'It is the *truth* there which makes the poetry.' Yes, Mr. Chairman, *it is the truth there which makes the poetry*; for, so true is that poem to the facts and feelings of the case, that this fortunate lady has connected her name forever with the shore of Plymouth and the landing of our fathers.—Yes, so long as 'the breaking waves dash high on that stern and rock-bound coast,' to chant their ocean dirge at the grave of the Pilgrim, so long shall be joined in the sacred requiem the name of Felicia Hemans.

When about to say farewell to this charming lady, she took my hand and said—'When you next meet with your Pilgrim Society, present them my heartfelt thanks for their flattering partiality towards me, and tell them that I wish each one of them prosperity and happiness.'

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, I have not been able to meet with our Pilgrim Society since that event, and therefore I avail myself of this opportunity, the most proper that could happen, to discharge my long-cherished, well-remembered, religious trust.—[Transcript.

ANECDOTE OF OSTINELLI. The N. York Times tells the following good story of this celebrated violinist, the father of Madame Biscaccianti, who resided in this country for many years:

"During a dull musical season, Ostinelli and several of his scientific associates, went upon a concertizing tour in the country, and met with some success. At one village, however, the audience, which was a slim one, evinced no sort of emotion or appreciation of the superb singing and playing of the company. Ostinelli resolved to stir them up if possible, and accordingly essayed one of his best performances.—Says Ostinelli, tuning up his instrument, 'I vill make 'em shump out der skins! Ah! ha! I give dem a rouse from Beethoven!' and out he went to electrify this stolid auditory. The unique violin was put through a *role* of the sweetest and most difficult strains. Ostinelli kept it up—piled it up—the audience firm as rocks, and the poor fiddler's eyes glaring madly at the fiddle strings, while he frantically sawed away—the perspiration pouring down his face, in his futile efforts to arouse the recognitory applause due to persevering genius. One man rose to his feet—

'Look a here, you,' said he, 'now you've been a screwin' on that darn'd old fiddle 'bout long enough; if you kin play it *give us a choon!*' Poor Ostinelli 'bagged' his fiddle, and made tracks for Boston."

THE TRAITOR ARNOLD. The Norwich, Con., Courier of Saturday says: 'The last remaining relative of Benedict Arnold, who honored Norwich by being born here, was carried to the poor house three or four days ago by one of our selectmen. She was cousin to the traitor, and rembers him well—and spoke with seeming resentment and indignation of his having been "driven out of the country." She is ninety-two years old, and when taken from the miserable hovel where she and a sister of hers who died three or four years ago, had lived, shunned, solitary, and in abject poverty for many years, the poor old creature was sitting, without a spark of fire to warm herself by, although the day was one of the coldest of the season.'

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We take the following abstract of this lengthy document from the Hallowell Gazette.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospects before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored land.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—NEUTRALITY—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Nearly three columns are occupied with the Cuban Expedition and questions arising therefrom.

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States.

The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of, an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to a place of disembarcation, where about fifty of them obtained boats and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the laws of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. To severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty.

No proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of any such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement.

None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitious whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own conveniece. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the sprit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britian and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landings of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. The principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag that is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coast of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d' Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expresaly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hospitality upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

CANADA TRADE—OREGON BOUNDARY—PORTUGESE CLAIMS—KOSSUTH—SANDWICH ISLANDS—INVASION OF MEXICO—ST. DOMINGO—CHINA.

The attention of Congress is directed to the question of reciprocal trade with Canada, and to the marking out of the boundary between Oregon and the British possessions.

Portugal has paid the first instalment of claims to the citizens of the United States, and according to the provisions of the convention for the adjustment of these claims, President Bonaparte of France, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong.

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to Amin Bey, and has liberated Kossuth. Congress requested the President to employ a national vessel to convey Kossuth to this country. Kossuth having embarked on board the U. S. frigate Mississippi, it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Gov. Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

The President expresses a hope that the difficulties between France and the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably settled. He says:—

We are influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to these islands will be steadily pursued.

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is regretted that the internal tranquility of the Mexican Republic should again be disturbed by invasion. Orders have been issued for the purpose of preventing hostile expeditions against Mexico from the United States.

A convention between the United States and Mexico for the purpose of authorizing citizens of the United States to construct a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, only awaits the decision of the Mexican Congress and Executive.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the island of St Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis.

The office of Commisioner of China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequancy of the compensation.

THE TREASURY—EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND PUBLIC DEBT—THE TARIFF.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,976.87, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524.36.

The total expenditures for the same period, $48,005,878.68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were	$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie	4,967,901
The exports for the same period were	217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695
Specie	29,231,880
	$217,517,130

Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501,456.56; which, however, includes the sum of $3,242,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,213,45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th Sept., 1850, was $62,560,385,86.

The receipts for the next fiscal year estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258,743.09.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299.19.

The value of our domestic exports the fiscal year exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. This was caused by the high price of cotton. The value of our exportation of breadstuffs has greatly fallen off, and the President thinks the policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandize has not benefitted the farming population.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad volorem duties in cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—TEXAS.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metal from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The sum of $5,000,000 in stock to pay Texas according to the act of Congress, in consideration of certain concessions made by that State, in part of $10,000,000, has been issued. Up to this time Texas has not authorized any one to receive this stock. The President says:—

The release, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued. The last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the law.

PUBLIC LANDS.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation and to advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconvenience that now exists, for a short period, than by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress.

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture.

It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceeded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and the most effectual menns of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a 'very cheap instrument of immense national benefit.'

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS—OUR INDIAN POPULATION—BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE U. S. AND MEXICO.

About seventy thousand warrants have been issued to persons who have been engaged in the military service of the country within the last nine months.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

We are at peace with all of them: and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontiers and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feelings, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility towards the whites.

Various important treaties have been negociated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished, all which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico. A monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

THE CENSUS.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed, it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations, and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust that their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—THE ARMY AND NAVY—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The protection of our Southwestern frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. A new arrangement of the military posts has been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer the Mexican frontier, and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of savage tribes within our border "with equal dilligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty.

The Indians of California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. The military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army: and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending the 30th of June last, were 9,060,368.58 dollars. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30, 1853, are 7,898,775.83 dollars; showing a reduction of 1,161,492.75 dollars.

Our Naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The expedition commanded by Lieutenant De Haven, despatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dangerous navigation, and the rigors of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowance of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC STATUTES OF THE U. S.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes in the United States was 196,290 miles; annual transportation thereon, 53,272,252 miles; annual cost of such transportation, $3,421,754. Foreign transportation, 615,206 miles, at an expense of $1,472,187.

The annual transportation *within* the United States exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,822 miles, at an increased cost of $547,110.

Gross revenue of the Department the last fiscal year, $6,727,866.78. Expenditures during the same period, $6,024,566.79, leaving a balance of revenue of $703,299.99.

The reduction of postage under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimates of receipts can be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the preceding years.

The P. M. General advises an adherence to the present letter rates, but a revision of the rates on printed matter.

The President recommends that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the U. States. They have been accumulating for more than sixty years, and should be collected and arranged so as to be accessible to the great mass of the community.

The District of Columbia is commended to the favorable regard of Congress, as usual, and the appointment of a commission recommended to settle private claims against the U. S.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—THE COMPROMISE.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the General Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the law. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing; but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend assunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced.

Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country on the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1851.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE.... DEC. 11, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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Editorial Correspondence.

U. S. HOTEL, PORTLAND, December 6, 1851.

The young lions outroar the old ones. None of the old railroads of N. England offer a more comfortable and attractive ride than the one whose good features will always have to shine through the dismal cognomen of the "Back Route." No road is better manned, has neater or more comfortable cars, or is conducted with more quiet or order in all that interests the traveller, than the Androscoggin and Kennebec. The natural scenery of the route is unequalled;—and this, especially, is a compliment which is heard again and again by all who pass over the road.

In the cars yesterday were nine passengers on their way to the gold-diggings. Some had been there once, and were on their way after a second pile. One poor fellow was loud in his praises of California; but his compliments were interspersed with a deep sepulchral cough, and his smiles spread over a pale and sallow face, that told everybody but himself that the only "pile" of which he was sure was a pile of "sordid dust" of which no "false marble" would tell the resting place.

Last night was the time set for Jenny Lind's concert in Portland. Had not a "slight affection of the throat" interfered with the plan, I should have been just in time. How small a matter, sticking in the throat of a woman, will defeat the best plans of a thousand men! By way of consolation I looked in upon the Panorama of California, which has been drawing good houses for a fortnight past. How easy to learn in a few minutes what has cost others the labor of years! Here, seated by a good fire and cheered by delicious music—with no fears ahead and no lingering looks behind—we sail into the port of Chagres, and pass on our way over the famous Isthmus. Here we climb the mountain passes, fight the Indians, and do everything that men have done or boasted of doing; and finally throw ourselves upon a steamer to pant and hope and fear till she puts into the safe and quiet, but yet tumultuous and dangerous harbor of San Francisco. None tarry here ever, that would see the elephant—but on this river and that, on dry diggings and wet diggings, on mountains and plains, on steamers, on mules and on foot, hurry on, and on, and on to the end of the picture! And all as quietly as one would smoke a cigar at the Elmwood! How easy to go to California!—and how perfectly satisfactory in all but the pile!

I go to Boston this morning. Jumping from a nice warm bed on a winter morning!—leaving Woodward's is just like it. So quiet and orderly, so pleasant and attentive, so substantial and good! No hotel in New England excels it, and no man but its gentlemanly landlord could make it what it is.

The dreadful affair at Frankfort is the topic of remark with everybody. It seems to be deeply regretted by both friends and opponents of the law. I hope the affair will turn out less serious than reports now make it.

But I am off for Boston—from which great center of the world I will write you.

Yours truly, but briefly, E. M.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1851.

After various 'hair breadth' escapes I arrived home, much pleased with my Thanksgiving trip to your pleasant and to me attractive town. We were *only* fourteen hours from Boston to Waterville, and fifteen in returning. Very expeditious, considering that we ran off the track but *once*, were delayed by but *one* 'smash-up,' one 'bust-up' only, and a quantity of snow drifts thrown in to save *brake*-age.—Rather a 'slow coach' for these hurrying times.

In the way of local news, little of interest has transpired since my last communication.—On Saturday last, one of the famous 'Hobbs locks' was exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, and attracted considerable attention from the curious in such matters. The 'Senior,' whom I had the pleasure of taking by the hand, denies emphatically that he came up purposely to pick it.

Since Kossuth's arrival in New York, the papers are filled with accounts of receptions, speeches, &c. I for one am completely surfeited and sick of this 'man worship.' In this country we overdo these things, and make fools of ourselves, frequently getting a 'flea in our ears' for our pains; for instance, the Dickens reception. In my opinion, Kossuth is an exalted patriot, worthy to be named with Washington, or he is a most consummate hypocrite. As his name will often occur to your readers, I will give them the pronunciation as given by the leading journals. The Journal of Commerce, N. Y., says it should be Kos-shoot—accent on the last syllable. The N. Y. Evening Post thinks the accent should be on the first syllable. The Tribune says Kosh-yoot or Kosh-ut—u as in union, with emphasis on the first syllable and the second short. The Ev. Gazette of this city (good authority) says, 'A Hungarian informs us that it should be pronounced Kos-suth, which is decidedly preferable to the shoat, shut or yoot.' There, ladies and gents, you have your choice. Kos-suth for me.

The unfortunate occurrence on board the steamer Boston has caused regret among both temperance and anti-temperance men in this community; but it has stimulated the former to greater efforts, and the Maine Liquor Law is more thoroughly discussed than ever. Petitions are in circulation in every part of the State for the enactment of a similar law by our legislature. It is in contemplation by the friends of the law to hold a mass meeting in this city soon after the assembling of the legislature, and at that time to present these petitions 'en masse.' There will be a great gathering on that occasion. I could not but admire Marshal Tukey's prompt and energetic reply to the query propounded to him by the Council of Boston, as to the best method of preventing the increase of grog shops, or something to that effect. His answer was simply 'Execute the law.' He is just the man to do it at all hazards, if he has the legal authority to do so. He has not the remotest idea of being arrested for 'Riot' when serving a search warrant.

Jenny Lind gave her farewell concert on Saturday evening. Hundreds were unable to secure seats. Promenade tickets were sold by speculators at four dollars each—two dollars above the office price.

Oratorios and concerts of every description are abundant. This is certainly destined to be a gay winter for the Bostonians. One has an opportunity to 'shake the foot' every evening except Saturday and Sunday. This reminds me of the 'Tiger Assembly' that came off on Thursday eve last. It was a magnificent affair, and a hundred couple or more were delighted. This was the first of a series of four. The music was furnished by Bond's Cornet Band—the same that gave the concert in Waterville last summer when you were visited by Ex. 3 Fire Association.

Money for a few days past has been in greater demand, and borrowers plenty, but rates on first class commercial paper remain much the same, and it is easily negociated at 9 a 10 per cent. Second grade paper is not so readily taken at former quotations, say 12 a 15 per cent.

Mr. Thrasher has been sent to Spain to work out the time for which he was sentenced. We shall probably hear something interesting relative to his case from Judge Sharkey ere long.

Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Lawrence, our Minister in England, are explicit; and the nation is required to avow or disavow the recent insult offered to our flag by the British sloop of war stationed at Greytown.

A little snow yesterday.

Y'rs resp'y, CHIP DUDE.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.—This splendid work of art, of which every body has heard, has been exhibited here this week, to crowds of delighted visitors, including the teachers and pupils of most of the schools within three miles of our village, who went away profited as well as pleased. The wonderful success of this panorama, however high it ranks as a work of art, and beautifully and truthfully as it is done, is due in no small measure to the business tact and shrewdness, the indomitable energy and unwearied perseverance of the gentlemanly agent, Mr. Albert Norton—who has done for Mr. Bullard and his panorama what Barnum did for Jenny Lind—introduced sterling merit to the public in a way to be properly appreciated. The following testimonials from Mr. Weston, of the Liberal Institute in this village, and Dr. Young of Lewiston Falls, show in what estimation this beautiful painting is held by good judges.

WATERVILLE, Dec. 9, 1851.

ALBERT NORTON, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to acknowledge the satisfaction which I have received in attending upon the exhibition of BULLARD'S PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY, which you are now giving in this place. I was present yesterday afternoon, accompanied with the other teachers of the Institute and a considerable number of the pupils from both departments of the school, and I think that our time was very profitably employed. I hope that this exhibition, so well calculated to afford interesting information and rational amusement, will receive the encouragement and patronage which it deserves. Very truly yours,

J. P. WESTON.

LEWISTON FALLS, Dec. 4, 1851.

MR. ALBERT NORTON:

Dear Sir,—As a mere passive observer, (and by no means an inquisitive one) permit me to say that the "Panorama of New York City," which has been exhibited in this place for two days past, has given the best satisfaction imaginable; and I deem it my duty, in behalf of our citizens, to express to you the great pleasure we have all derived in viewing such a noble specimen of art; and in particular to express to you our gratification for the manner in which you have presented New York City, the great Emporium of America, to the delight of the hundreds who congregated at the place of exhibition to behold it. You leave us with the regret only, that, in viewing so beautiful a picture, we have not a Daguerreotype miniature of *the* man who, by his unbounded perseverance and industry, produced it, left with us.

I am very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

A. YOUNG, Jr.

FREE BRIDGE.—Many people will no doubt be happy to learn, that, without pledging the credit of the town, or raising a single dollar by subscription, we have a nice bridge across our river at this place, which all are free to pass who will. Some individuals, who feel a little spleeny towards the architect, J. Frost, Esq. (familiarly known as Jack Frost) from the rough treatment they have received at his hands, are suggesting doubts of its permanency, but that need not hinder us from making use of it while it does last.

A most destructive fire occurred in Portland on Sabbath morning last, commencing in Larrabee & Jordan's grocery store on the Easterly side of Commercial Wharf, by which 27 stores and 100,000 dollars' worth of groceries, including about 20,000 bushels of corn, and from 1000 to 2000 barrels of Flour, was destroyed, and nine vessels burnt or damaged.

CONGRESS is quarrelling about the Compromise and the reception of Kossuth.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1851.

As Saturday was the great day for the reception of Kossuth, you may imagine that we have scarcely as yet, gotten over the excitement of that occasion. The newspapers will give you all the details of the ceremonies of that eventful day, a day that will not soon fade from our remembrance. It proved to be most lovely in regard to weather, and about 11 o'clock A. M., Broadway was little else, from Union Park to the Battery, than one living mass of humanity. When Kossuth at length landed at Castle Garden, the air was rent with shouts of rejoicing, the voice of cannon bellowed out a sounding welcome; a million of flags were thrown to the breeze, and the military bands commenced in unison an overwhelming gush of melodious eloquence.—Thence the procession moved on amid the waving of lady's handkerchiefs and the uplifted hats of the men. Every door, every window, every balcony, every tree, every lamp post, everything that promised a standing place along the whole route of the *cortege* was covered with excited human being. The pavements, and the streets were literally swarming with life, while Hungarian flags, transparencies &c., with appropriate mottoes and devices met the eye at every turn.

The day, in truth, was one, in all its parts, of the most extraordinary description. We have never yet seen anything comparable to it, in point of imposing interest. There could not have been less than ten thousand of the military out, at orce; and their glittering uniforms, their martial bearings, the inspiring music that accompanied them, the huzzas of the men, the delighted looks of the women, all conspired to lend an air of enchantment to the scene, that was affecting and romantic to the last degree. Kossuth himself was drawn in a barouche drawn by 6 horses. He was dressed in black; a small Hungarian hat, with a drooping black feather in it, on his head; and looked like a most amiable and intellectual man. To us he seemed to have a more dignified and courteous expression of countenance than is given him by the prints in the windows. He was greeted with cheers of the most vociferous kind, and bowed and smiled his thanks and gratification, as he passed along. It was indeed a proud day for him. We cannot see how he ever will be able to think of it without emotion.

Kossuth makes no public appearance again till Thursday when he attends the dinner given him by the Common Council, and which we presume will be something a little surpassing anything of the kind recently prepared in this country. Of course he will make a speech on that occasion, and certainly his speeches are models of English eloquence. Who they are written by, we cannot say, for their idiomatic English proves that they are the product of an English mind, and Kossuth's private Secretary is an Italian. The Bar give him a dinner, and the Press give him one also, and both promise to be extraordinary things in their way. It is astonishing to see what a demand there is for the tickets—even at $10 each—every body seems so anxious to eat and drink with the great Hungarian.

They are trying very hard to get up an excitement here about Lola Montes, but her character as a woman and her known inferiority as a *danseuse*, weigh her heavily down.—Her former agent in Europe, Mr. Rouse, is here, and so is her new agent, Willis, and it is thought a quarrel between them may be gotten up, to give her first appearance some eclat,—But the trick will not do; her notoriety is too disreputable.

OBSERVER.

We solicit the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Proprietors of the China Tea Store, in another column, headed, 'A good cup of Tea;' and we are requested by Messrs. Redding & Co., of Boston, who conduct the tea business there, to state, that they have no connection with other establishments in the city—or out of it—and they have taken every precaution to secure their customers against fraud, by having all packages of their tea, and coffee as well, labelled, and that label copy-righted according to law to prevent imitations.

☞ We learn that Rev. N. M. WOOD, of Bloomfield, has accepted the invitation extended to him by the First Baptist Church in this town, and will enter upon his pastoral duties here the first of next month.

The Penobscot river is closed with ice at Bangor.

OFFICERS OF WATERVILLE LODGE for the ensuing year.—Jeremiah Arnold, M; Jacob M. Crooker, S. W; Paul C. Bailey, J. W; John Webber, Treasurer; E. H. Piper, Sec.; J. H. Drummond, S. S; T. W. Herrick J. S; Willard Bailey, S. D; W. A. Caffrey, J. D; Calvin Gardner, Chaplain; Joshua Nye, Jr. M; Stephen Tozer, Tyler.

Trustees.—J. Arnold, J. M. Crooker, N. R. Boutelle, Jediah Morrill, John Webber.

Guardians.—J. H. Drummond, T. W. Herrick, John Ransted, W. Chipman, David Burbank.

ILLNESS OF MR. CLAY.—We are sorry to hear of the continued illness of Mr. Clay, at Washington. The last accounts are that he was troubled with an incessant hacking cough, and that he had raised blood several times.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Piscataquis Observer that Mr. Thomas Grant, of Black Brook in that County, formerly of Oldtown, was killed near his residence on Wednesday the 19th ult., by falling from a tree he had climbed to overlook the forest for timber. His body was discovered in the evening of the afternoon on which he left his home.

SAD ACCIDENT. A little girl aged six years, daughter of Mrs. Elleanor Buswell, living on Louden Hill, in this town, was instantly killed on Thursday last, by being run over by an ox sled loaded with iron. We understand the accident took place near the new wool shop of Mr. Horn. The child was returning from school, and in endeavoring to get out of the way of a sleigh, by some means got under the sled which was coming down the hill. Her head was crushed and one arm broken. Mrs. Buswell lost her husband about one year ago by drowning, and now in the sudden death of this little girl suffers the deepest emotions of sorrow. It is a case entitled to the warmest expressions of sympathy.

[Hallowell Gazette.

The Affair at Frankfort.

The following from the Belfast Journal of Friday, gives a full account of the liquor affray at F., which has created so much excitement.

We have to record the first violent attempt to resist the seizure of liquors, which has occurred under the new law in the State. The facts as we learn them from sources deemed the most reliable, are as follows:—

Some men in Boston consigned a quantity of liquors to some persons in Penobscot county. As we learn, a part of the consignees were licensed to sell under the new law. The liquor was sent down to Frankfort, (now the head of Penobscot navigation,) per Steamer Boston, and it arrived there on Wednesday morning. On leaving the boat, the captain (Thomas Sanford,) gave directions to land no freight, (or at least the liquor) until the freight charges were paid, and himself went to Bangor.

The friends of Temperance in Frankfort who are most active in enforcing the law, took out warrants, which were put in possession of Deputy Sheriff Miles Staples, with directions to seize the liquor. With some of the friends of the Temperance law, he proceeded to the boat, where he was told by the mate, (Mr. McNally) of the directions of the captain, and was requested to suspend operations until Thursday morning. We are told that they were permitted to examine the liquor, and that they then left the boat, whether with any show of resistance, we do not know.

Early on Thursday morning, the officers and a large number of voluntary assistants again appeared. Mr. Loomis Taylor, the agent of the boat at Bangor, was then present. A determination was made on the part of the boat's men not to suffer the liquor to be removed, but the party for the seizure, commenced in some form an attempt to take the liquor. A general melee ensued, in which the readiest weapons at hand were used very freely. There are various rumors as to which party committed the first actual violence, after which the fight became general. All such weapons as were ready at hand were used.

The general result was that the friends of temperance were beaten off, and the liquor was not taken. Officer Staples was very severely injured, so that his recovery is deemed to be doubtful. Also Mr. Wm. Chase, of Frankfort, who was last evening reported to be dead; also a man by the name of Carlton, understood to be injured, and on the other side one or two of the boat's crew.

Soon after these proceedings, the Boston started on her return voyage to Boston. An express had come from Frankfort to this place with warrants for arrests on board the B. On her arrival at 3 o'clock she was boarded by High Sheriff Wm. Rust, and Dep. Sheriff H. W. Cunningham. No discovery of the persons was at first made, and the search seemed on the point of being discontinued. The boat swung from the wharf with Mr. Rust still on board, demanding a more thorough search and detention of the boat. Officer Cunningham again went on board, and Mr. Rust asked for an additional force, (as there were ample appearances of resistance,) but no one went. The boat parted her stern line and went down the bay a short distance. But by order of the officers she returned to the wharf. The men were discovered, and after much manœuvering, but no violence, were arrested in the evening.

Capt. Sanford has given bail for 5000 dollars. The mate and crew are in jail. The captain has entered a protest against the detention of his boat, which [illegible] go on. Most of the passengers have gone on via to Waterville.

The crew are to have an examination on Saturday morning—W. Davis, Esq., for the prosecution—A. T. Palmer, and W. G. Crosby, Esqs., for the defence. Mr. Loomis Taylor, the agent of the boat at Bangor, is arrested. It is reported—how truthfully we know not—that Mr. T. ordered the crew to resist to extremities.

The liquor has been seized at this place, and all taken from the boat. The legal bearings of the whole matter, those who are familiar with the law must judge for themselves. Great excitement prevails, though it is to be hoped the affair may end without further violence dangerous to human life.

LATEST.—The latest news from that quarter, is dated Saturday, and it appears by that, that so far from anybody being *killed*, but three men were injured, two not badly, and the third, Staples, will doubtless will recover.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION.—The mate and agent recognized with sureties in the sum of $500 each, and the others in the sum of $100 to appear at the term of the District Court to be holden here in February.

We understand these parties recognized in in the above sum to answer to each of two complaints,—one for an assault upon Staples, and the other upon Chase, which would make the whole bail of the first two, one thousand dollars each, and two hundred dollars each for the others.

Arrival of Kossuth.

Kossuth is a passenger by the Humboldt, which arrived at New York on Friday last.—He is accompanied by Madam Kossuth, and by M. and Madam Pulzski, together with his Aid-de-camp and Secretaries—in all 18 persons.

As the Humboldt came up the bay, Kossuth was saluted by the discharge of 31 guns, which was returned on the part of the steamer.

On his arrival at Staten Island, a large number of the people, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, rushed down to the dock to welcome him.

Dr. Doane, the Health-officer at Quarantine, addressed the noble guest, to which the latter replied in a brief and appropriate manner.

His fellow-countrymen, who have been for some time awaiting his arrival, our citizen-soldiery, and others present, seemed perfectly frantic with joy, and made the neighboring shores re-echo with their shouts of admiration and delight.

The latest accounts from New York inform us that Kossuth is receiving addresses and invitations from various quarters. On Saturday a deputation was received from Philadelphia, inviting him to visit that city; where it is said very extensive preparations are in progress to receive him. Kossuth, in reply, expressed his very great desire to visit Philadelphia, where the declaration of American Independence had first been proclaimed. But said that it was not certain that he could go there.

"His object in visiting this country was not a personal one—he did not come to promote any selfish purpose, and he could not, therefore, do anything that was calculated merely to gratify himself. His object was to promote the great cause of liberty throughout the world, and especially in Hungary; and while he was sure the people of the United States sympathized in that object, he could not but say that he was deeply distressed at the action which had been taken by Congress. He had the highest respect and regard for Congress—he recognized it as the exponent of the national will, and in view of what it had done, his own movements were necessarily embarrassed.—Whether he would be content to go beyond New York he could not now say; but he was free to declare that had the proceedings in Congress to which he had adverted reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all."

The President is reported by telegraph to have despatched his son, M. P. Fillmore, to welcome Kossuth in behalf of the Executive, and to invite him to visit the administration of the Government in Washington.

Kossuth was on Friday evening, unanimously elected Vice President of the American Bible Society, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tyng, who pronounced upon him a splendid eulogy, as a friend of the Bible, and a champion of freedom.

We learn that S. W. Cole, Esq., formerly Editor of the Boston Cultivator, and recently Editor of the Farmer and Rambler, died at his house in Chelsea on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. He has been afflicted with Chronic Diarrhœa, and has suffered much for some time past. He leaves a wife and four children.

[Ploughman.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a son of Philbrook B. Tay, Esq., of Corinth, aged about 17 years, was so severely injured on Saturday last, by a thrashing machine, that it has been deemed necessary to amputate both of his legs above the knees! The accident was occasioned by his accidentally slipping down from a scaffold of the barn and falling feet foremost into the beater of the machine, when at its full speed. His feet and legs were dreadfully mangled. Even with amputation his life is imperilled.—[Jeffersonian.

A despatch was received by the Mayor, yesterday afternoon, stating that a seizure of fifty barrels of liquor had been made at Calais, which was rescued by a gang of rowdies—but subsequently the liquor was recovered by the Marshal, with a posse of the police.

Jenny Lind, at Pittsburg, the other day, received a pair of splendid diamond bracelets, as a present from some one of her ardent admirers there, which she returned, with the information that she never received presents from gentlemen.

OUR TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1852.—We told our readers some weeks ago what Graham had *promised* to do in his volume for 1852; and here we have the fulfilment of his promise; ay, to the letter. Graham is always in earnest in what he says, and does not make fine promises, to be forgotten when the January number is out. Here we have 112 pages of reading matter of the highest order, for those who *think*; three splendid embellishments, and a chaste and elegant title page. This number contains the commencement of a novel by G. P. R. James, and one of Catharine Hayes's songs, "Why do I weep for thee." Address Geo. R. Graham, 134 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The work can be seen at the bookstores.

The publishers of the *Carpet Bag*, Messrs. Wilder, Pickard & Co., have favored us with a copy of their "Pictorial Carpet Bag for the Holidays," and a capital thing it is, too. It contains the best of the engravings that have appeared in their paper since its commencement, together with a good number of original articles. Good old Mrs. Partington, the roguish Ike, the Partington Mansion, Ensign Stebbings, and many other old acquaintances, are all there, true to life and nature. For sale at the Bookstores.

FAMILY CIRCLE AND PARLOR ANNUAL, for December, very prettily embellished, and with its usual amount and variety of reading matter, has been received. Published by J. G. Reed, 140 Fulton st., New York, at $1. per annum.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.—We have received from Mr. B. H. Day, of New York, (successor of Wilson & Co.) the grand Christmas Brother Jonathan. It is a mammouth sheet containing nearly half an acre of pictorial literature for the holidays, and its appearance must be hailed with joy by all good boys and girls. Among the costly and beautiful engravings is a spirited one entitled, "Santa Claus's Christmas Journey." This year's JONATHAN, being an uncommonly elegant sheet, bids fair to distance any former issue in point of circulation and importance. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar. All dollar subscribers to the weekly Brother Jonathan, (one of the best New York papers we receive,) are supplied with this elegant pictorial for nothing.

We have received from the publisher, Jas. G. Reed, 140 Fulton St. N. Y., a copy of "The Illustrated Agriculturist's Almanac," which, in addition to the usual tables, &c. peculiar to such annuals, contains much that is interesting to farmers; price 6 1-4 cts.

EASTPORT SENTINEL.—This paper, which under the charge of Mr. J. W. Emery, its talented and independent editor, has been one of the most readable and spirited in the State, is in a fair way to be much improved; for Brother Emery has associated with himself Mr. A. H. Close, a practical printer, by which arrangement he will be enabled to devote more time to his editorial labors. We shall look for the Sentinel hereafter with increased interest.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

BATH, Nov. 5, 1851.

MR. ALBERT NORTON,
Agent of the Panorama of New York City:

Sir:—Having visited Mr. Bullard's Panorama of New York City, while it has been on exhibition in this city, we take much pleasure in saying, that we have found it all it purports to be, the most magnificent work of art of the kind we have ever seen.

Therefore we feel called upon to commend it to favorable notice and patronage of the public in the different cities and villages where it may be exhibited, as a work of great merit, and one that cannot fail to interest and profit all such as may patronize it.

A large portion of our schools visited it the first day it was on exhibition in this city, and were highly pleased with it; it has, while on exhibition here, given the most perfect satisfaction to all, and we take this opportunity to advise all School Teachers to attend the Exhibition with their scholars whenever they can find it convenient to do so.

A. B. WIGGINS, Principal, High School.
JAMES MORSE, Assistant, "
N. A. WEST, Prin., N. Grammer School.
H. P. WIGGINS, Prin., S. " "
C. D. TUCK, Prin., Intermediate School.

Notices.

Dec. 4, 1851.—This day, J. R. ELDEN & Co. will open another large Stock of DRY GOODS. To make selections from the most desirable styles and secure the best bargains, you must give them an EARLY CALL. They will offer one more lot of those cheap 6-4 Lyonese Goods, all colors, at 38 cts. Also, 2 doz. Cashmere Shawls, new patterns, from $1 to $2 less than ever before offered in this market.

Another Rescue!—An improved appearance has been observed in the countenances of several gentlemen in this town lately, and upon inquiry it was found to be occasioned by the comfort derived from wearing those Elegant Double-soled Sewed Boots, made by B. F. WHEELER.

Marriages.

In this town, Thanksgiving eve, by Rev. Mr. Allen, MR. LORENZO M. DAVIS to MISS SUSAN J. EMERY, of Fairfield.

In Winslow, Nov. 30th, by Asa Burnham, Esq., Mr. Lucius A. Simpson to Miss Susan Hunter.

In Benton, Nov. 27, Mr. Albert Cole of Burnham to Miss Maria Roundy of Clinton.

In Bloomfield, John Weston to Susan McIntire.

In Clinton, Dec. 7, by Rev. G. Reed, Mr. Wm. S. Hilkins to Miss Elizabeth Dixon, both of Stetson.

Deaths.

In Clinton, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt. Isaac Holt, aged 57 years.

In Solon, Frances C., wife of Charles K. White, aged 28 years.

In Madison, Alfred Eames, aged 69.

Valuable Wood Land at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction by license of the Judge of Probate, on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, so much of the north part of the "Capt. Benj'n Simpson Farm," so called, in Winslow, adjoining Levi Pollard's land, as will produce the sum of $350. A large portion of said land is covered with a valuable growth of wood.

TERMS—$200 in 30 days, the remainder in 4 months from time of sale with interest and with undoubted security.

DAVID GARLAND, Administrator.
LUCIUS ALLEN, Auctioneer.

Waterville, Dec. 10, 1851. 21

Hofman's Chemical Cleansing Powder.

FOR instantly removing all Grease, Stains and Dirt from Paint, without the use of Soap, and without injuring it in the least. For sale by C. K. MATHEWS.

PERKINS'S SERIES OF ARITHMETICS, for sale at a reduced price, for the purpose of introducing them into the public schools, by C. K. MATHEWS.

WRITING BOOKS—A large lot, made of the very BEST PAPER that could be had, for sale by C. K. MATHEWS.

A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

HOW delicious and refreshing is a good cup of Tea! And how many there are who pay fifty cents, and even 75 cents, a pound for common Tea, when they can have for the same money, or less, a nice, fresh, and sweet Tea, newly opened, with an aroma and taste which impart a delightful, pleasant glow, and an invigorating influence. All Teas are injured by being exposed to the air, and lose their goodness by remaining long in the chest after opening. Such is not the case with the Teas sold by REDDING & CO., at their "China Tea Store," No. 198 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. This store has been in successful operation five years, and Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate only are sold there. Thousands of chests of Tea are received by the Proprietors, and disposed of annually; and their stock, for variety of kinds, is not equalled in the city. Besides, devoting their sole attention to the sale of Tea, it gives the purchaser an advantage in knowing where he can always get fresh, sweet, and choice qualities, at a

VERY LOW PRICE.

To enable Families in the country to lay in a supply for their own use, the proprietors offer Five Pounds good sweet SOUCHONG for $1.25; Five Pounds ORANGE PEKOE for $1.75; Five Pounds NINGYONG for $1.50; Five Pounds Fine YOUNG HYSON for $2; Five Pounds OLD HYSON for $2.50; and COFFEE, ground at their own mills, Ten Pounds best CUBA for $1.20; Ten Pounds best JAVA for $1.60; Ten Pounds best MOCHA for $1.80, GROUND.

☞ Orders from the country, enclosing the money, may be sent at our risk; and the package will be carefully forwarded, strongly packed. Orders by Express men immediately attended to. Address REDDING & Co.,
China Tea Store,
6meow 298 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Just Received, at B. F. Wheeler's,

A LOT of superior BOOTS for boys and youths. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, for sale CHEAP, at fixed prices [Dec. 10.—21]

Harper's Magazine for December.

THIS number commences another volume. C. K. MATHEWS is General Agent, and will furnish them to subscribers at subscription price, free of postage, and to clubs at REDUCED PRICES. Call at the north door in Phenix Block, at the sign of the Gilt Bible.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor on the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GOWEN, late of Clinton, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC GOWEN.

Dec 4, 1851. 3w21

School Books,

OF every description, Writing Books, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Steel Pens, and all kinds of Stationery, for sale to Country Traders and Writing Masters, at the LOWEST regular wholesale prices, by C. K. MATHEWS.

Waterville, Dec. 11, 1851.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a wrong impression seems to have seized the public mind, as to the NECESSITY of paying the taxes or assessments for the year 1851, before the year 1852: And whereas, in consequence of said wrong impression, the hearts of the people seem to be fully set in them to defer the payment of this year's taxes until ANOTHER YEAR: And whereas the credit of the town demands that a large amount of money be immediately paid in to the treasury; and whereas the Assessors of the town of Waterville, by their warrant to me directed, have required me to collect and pay over to the State, county and town Treasurers more than $7,000 by the first day of January next: Now therefore, to the end that harmony may be restored and plenty may prevail in the Treasury, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the Treasurer, issue this my proclamation, calling upon and enjoining all the good people of this town, who have not paid their taxes for the year 1851, forthwith to pay the same to the collector; and cautioning and forewarning any against deferring the payment of said taxes beyond the aforesaid first day of January next, assuring them that, after that date, they need expect no sympathy from the Collector, but, that they will be left to suffer the penalty of their neglect in the hands of the law.

Given at my Office, in Phenix Block, at Waterville, this first day of December, 1851.

20 E. L. GETCHELL, Collector.

Fresh Supply of New and Fashionable CLOTHING!

O. C. TOZIER

HAS just returned from Boston with large additions to his former Winter Stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

which have been bought with Cash, and will be sold at prices lower than any reasonable man can ask. His old motto of "Cheaper than the cheapest" has been changed to "CHEAPER STILL," and none who examine his Winter Stock can fail to be satisfied with prices, style and quality. Call and see if it is not so.

O. C. TOZIER.
One door North CROOKER & Co.'s.

☞ All persons indebted to O. C. Tozier, who do not settle before the first of January next, will find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Those who doubt it can wait and see.

Waterville, December 4th, 1851. 20

Rare Chance for a Profitable Investment in HARDWARE BUSINESS, &C.

HENRY NOURSE & CO.

WILL sell their entire stock and stand on favorable terms, if immediate application is made. The long established and continual increase of trade, from a large section of country, at this well known establishment, gives it advantages over others; and any one wishing to purchase, will be made satisfied that this is a RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS, and would not be offered were it not for the ill health of one of the co-partners.

Waterville, November 24, 1851. 19

Rich Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Corner of Main and Temple-st.

MAY be found one of the best selected stocks of Millinery Goods on the River. Call and see for yourselves. These Goods are to be sold at Boston Prices for 60 Days, for cash or ready pay. Bonnets REPAIRED, and Goods of all kinds COLORED. (18-Nov. 15) P. B. LYFORD.

New Raisins.

25 BOXES, in quarter, half and whole Boxes. 5 Casks do. all Blue Mark, and of the best quality, for sale low by

Waterville, Nov. 26, 1851. J. R. DOW.

Fresh Figs.

100 DRUMS "ELEME" FIGS, a very nice article: Also a few Kegs GRAPES, for sale by J. R. DOW.

LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
WM. H. BLAIR & CO.

The Largest Stock of Dry Goods ever offered in Waterville,

WHICH they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Customers will please call and satisfy themselves. Our stock consists of too great a variety to enumerate; but if you are looking for

DRESS GOODS,

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS—black and colored. SATINS—black and col'd. Rich Brocade and Watered Silks.

THIBETS—The largest assortment ever shown in Waterville; every shade and quality, at prices which cannot fail to please.

LYONESE CLOTHS—Of every shade and quality, at lower prices than ever before offered.

ALPACAS—Silk and Cotton Warp, in large quantities and at low prices.

M. De LAINES—A very large assortment in all wool and cotton and wool.

Poplins. Alepines.

Rich Embroidered Dresses. Silk Warp Thibets. Cashmeres. Plaid and Figured Alpacas. Gala Plaids, Wrought Flannels and Rob Roy.

Curtain Muslins and Patches.

Laces and Cambrics. White, yellow and Red Flannel. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, very cheap. Diapers and Table Linen.

Velvets and Borages for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins & Satinets, AT LOW PRICES.

PRINTS — All Prices.

SHAWLS—Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Bay State, Empire State, Waterloo and Watervliet, in great quantities.

CARPETINGS,

A very large stock, and cheap.

Crockery Ware and Feathers, &c. &c.

Customers are requested to call and look at our stock, and we think we can satisfy them that our Goods are *cheap enough.*

Waterville, Oct. 8, 1851. 12

MRS. HASTY

HAS just returned from Boston, with FALL FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN. She has a good assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, such as

Ribbons, Sash Trimming, Gloves, Veils, Lace Edgings, Silk Cord for Boys' Sacks, & Buttons, a new style.

Please to call at No. 2, silver street. 18

TEAS.

BEST Green, Oolong, Orange Pekoe, Ningyong and Souchong TEAS, at J. R. DOW'S.

J. FELLOWS & CO.

Main Street, opposite the Post Office,

WOULD invite the attention of the public to their superior stock of

Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods,

They have just received a large assortment of Hats and Caps, of all styles and qualities, consisting partly of silk and Fur Hats, Wool and Fur Tampicos and Mexican Hats, black, Drab and Brown; Silk and Mohair, Plush, Glazed and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,—A large variety, consisting of black and Fancy Cravats and Scarfs, plain and fig'd; Pocket Hdkfs of all qualities; Mufflers; Buck Gloves, lined and unlined; Worsted, Cashmere, Black Kid, Lined Kid, Berlin, Cotton, and silk Gloves, of all prices; Undershirts and Drawers, a large assortment, together with all articles usually kept in this line of business. Also Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, very low.

They have also on hand a new and full assortment of

School, Classical, and Standard Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

Also, STATIONERY of every description,

Consisting in part of Drawing Papers, Bristol and Marble Board, Bill, white and Colored Crayons, Drawing Pencils, India Ink, Ivory Folders, Letter stamps, sand Boxes, Wafer Cups, sealing Wax, Wafers, Inkstands, Enamelled Cards, Kidder's and Payson's Indelible Ink, Slates, Blue, Black and Red Ink, letter, billet and bill Paper, plain and embossed Envelopes, Almanacs, Gammon Boards, steel Pens, Holders, etc. A large assortment of

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c.,

which will be sold at the lowest prices. We have on hand a good assortment of

Paper Hangings,

which will be sold at cost.

The above Goods are all NEW and FRESH, and will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. J. FELLOWS & CO.

WATERVILLE, Nov. 20, 1851.

SMOKERS

WILL find a Tip-top assortment of Choice CIGARS at CENTER'S.

BUTTER and LARD.

TUBS BEST FAMILY BUTTER; do. best NORTHERN LARD, Just in at CENTER'S,

Nov. 18. 18 North End.

H. KNAPP, Hydropathic Physician.

KENDALL'S MILLS, MAINE.

THE unparalleled success that has attended the treatment of all diseases by Hydropathy, in all countries, for twenty-five years, has established the fact, that it is the SAFEST and BEST METHOD of treating diseases ever known. We are prepared to furnish SATISFACTORY evidence to any REASONABLE mind, that it is superior to all other systems of medicine. This we can do, not only from innumerable invalids, who have been restored to health by it, after having been given up as incurable by the Allopathic school; but also from the first physicians in Europe and America, who, having witnessed in others and experienced in their own persons its complete triumph over diseases that they had considered INCURABLE, have given up their drug system and are now successfully treating all diseases by Hydropathy.

As Hydropathy is a natural system of curing disease, it is of universal application. In acute diseases it is the most safe and speedy method; in chronic the most steady and sure. The relief it gives is real, and permanent. There is no form of disease, and no condition of the human system, in which Hydropathy, wisely applied, is not adapted to the wants of the vital economy. Health is the natural termination of disease; and the conditions of health are given by Hydropathy.

We cure the most cases of such diseases as most frequently occur,—the Diseases of Women, all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Organs of Perspiration, Dyspepsia and Constipation, skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, etc. etc. The philosophy of Hydropathy, and our experience of its practice, assures us that THERE IS NO FORM OF DISEASE IN WHICH IT IS NOT THE TRUE AND BEST POSSIBLE REMEDY. We make no exceptions, for we know of none. There are states of disease past all remedy, but even in these, Hydropathy is the best alleviation; and whenever it has failed or proved to be injurious, it must have been either from an incurable state of disease, or improper modes of treatment. Patients, especially the delicate, the feeble, and persons of low vitality, are doubtless sometimes injured; we often hear of such cases, but that should not be an argument against Hydropathy, which is the result of its ignorant or injudicious application. Aside from its remedial virtues, Hydropathy has some peculiar advantages. It allows of active habits and social enjoyments. Though somewhat expensive at the beginning, it is in the end the most economical system. Most patients after being treated a few days or weeks, and getting proper instructions as to their disease and treatment, and well started in the road to health, complete their cures themselves. Many can treat themselves after receiving examinations and directions.—Persons consulting by letter, should mention sex, age, condition, employment, domestic relations, health of parents and family, habits of living, former disease and medication, state of lungs, digestion, bowels, venal and reproductive functions, sensibility to cold, and a concise history and description of their present ailments. The peculiar condition and diseases of the sex should also be carefully described. The requisite advice and full direction for home treatment can then be given. Hydropathy does away with most of the suffering, and ALL the perils of child birth, especially if early consultation is had, and a thorough preparatory treatment.

Kendall's Mills, Nov. 18, 1851. 18

Waterville, 1851—2.

THE ONE PRICE SHOE STORE,

Two Doors North of J. P. Caffrey's Furniture Rooms.

B. F. WHEELER

HAS now on hand the best assortment of BOOTS & SHOES to be found in this town, which will be sold for a small profit and at fixed prices.

Sewed and Pegged Boots made to order, which for beauty and durability cannot be surpassed. 14

Assignee's Sale of Timber Land.

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Hotel of C. WILLIAMS, in Waterville, on Saturday, December 20, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Timber Land, viz:—One third part of township numbered ONE in the second range of townships west of Bingham's Purchase, in the County of Franklin. The whole township contains about 23,000 acres. And also, lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 25, 26, 37, 38, 43, 64, 65, 76, 77, 85, 87, 88, 89, 100, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, in township numbered Two, Range Three, west of Moosehead Lake and north of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase. Also, one undivided half of lots numbered 31, 112, 114, 115, 123, in the same township. And also all the right, title, and interest which E. H. Scribner had, November 16, 1850, to the house and land which he now occupies in the town of Waterville.

JOS PERCIVAL, } Assignees of Property
DAVID McCRILLIS, } of E. H. Scribner.

Waterville, Nov. 25, 1851. 4w19

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, PRESIDENT. B. E. HALE, SECRETARY.
HON. NEAL DOW, Portland, COUNCILLOR FOR MAINE.
DR. N. R. BOUTELLE, Waterville, MED. EXAMINER.

THE friends of temperance have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.

In this Company, those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital [$100,000] is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge organized upon this plan.

It is the peculiar merit of this Company, that it combines all the advantages of the two systems—of Joint Stock and Mutual Insurance; while its business is done for the benefit of the holders of life policies and not for stockholders.

FREEMAN YATES, General Agent for Maine.
19 JOSHUA NYE, Jr., Waterville, Local Agent.

DR. POLLARD, of Portland,

WILL visit SKOWHEGAN on Monday, Dec. 8th, and may be consulted, free of charge, at J. WEBB'S HOTEL, until Saturday, Dec. 13th. He will then leave for WATERVILLE, and will remain at the ELMWOOD HOTEL until Wednesday, Dec. 17th. Those troubled with long standing chronic diseases, Piles in all its various phases, bad Humors of all kinds, long standing offensive Sores, Kidney and Gravel complaints, Female difficulties, and other troubles brought on in consequence of an impure state of the blood. Dr. Pollard's long sufferings heretofore, and his long experience in the use of Medicines from the vegetable kingdom, of his own searching out, enables him to treat all such cases with much success; yet he does not claim to cure all diseases, as many have done. Those in SOLON and neighboring towns, who have solicited him to visit there, must, if they wish to see him, call while he is at the above places, as other engagements prevent him from complying with their requests at present. A. W. POLLARD,

19 Independent Vegetable Physician.

TO THE PEOPLE!

NEW BOOKS—Classical, Common School, Miscellaneous, and Blank.

50 different stamps Letter, Cap, Pot, and Folio Post PAPERS!
80 do do Note do
75 do do Envelopes

Fans, Perfumes and Brushes, in great variety.

A large crowd of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Fire Screen Prints, &c.

All at prices that SHALL and WILL suit you—just in at

GRIFFIN'S,
Hanscom's Building, near Elmwood Hotel

OUT-OF-TOWN TRADERS

CAN obtain their FLOUR at PORTLAND WHOLSALE PRICES, (expenses added) by purchasing it at CENTER'S,
North End Cheap Cash Store,
Hanscom's Building, near Elmwood Hotel.

Waterville, Aug. 1, 1851. 2

FLOUR.

BBLS. WASHINGTON MILLS.
" Ontario
" Seneca "
" Washington Extra (H. P. Smith's.)
" Monroe "
" Paddock's Mills—Iron Extra.
" Harmon " "
" Hiram Smith's " "

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at CENTER'S,
Hanscom's Building, near Elmwood Hotel.

Waterville, Sept. 4, 1851. 7

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, will insure property on favorable terms. E. SANGER.

Waterville, Aug. 20, 1851. 6

Crushed Sugar.

ANOTHER Tierce of that same. At a low price. J. R. DOW.

Cod and Pollock.

5 QUINTALS Extra Cod Fish; 10 qtls. common do.; 25 qtls. Pollock Fish, in store and for sale by J. R. DOW.

Brooms.

20 DOZ. of different qualities, just received by J. R. DOW.

PRAY & GOODWIN,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE,
Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Merchants' Row, Main st.,
WATERVILLE.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited for the present and approaching seasons, recently manufactured from choice Goods, expressly for our trade; and we 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 keeping a good supply of FURS, such as Victorines, Pelerines, Wristers, Muffs, Boas, CAPS, FANCY ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES.

Also on hand,

Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet and Leather Bags, Horse Blankets, &c.

IN FACT we keep almost everything, and are determined to sell at prices that will give entire satisfaction.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

PRAY & GOODWIN.

☞ Cash paid for Furs. ☜

REMEMBER We keep as Large and Complete an assortment of HATS as any concern on the Kennebec River. 15

RICH & BEAUTIFUL STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOSE, MARRETT & ROBIE,
BARBOUR BLOCK, No. 85, Middle-st.,

HAVING removed to their new store—the most magnificent Sales-Room in the state of Maine—are prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of English, French and Domestic Goods, all of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

In this extensive stock may be seen almost every article found in the best dry goods establishments in New England—consisting in part as follows:—

Rich Brocade Silks,

of all colors—beautiful styles of Plaid and Stripe Silks—every shade and variety of Changeable silks—Rich Plain silks—Watered silks, black and colored—Colored Armure silks—every grade and width Plain Black silks—

FRENCH & GERMAN MERINO CLOTHS,

in great variety of colors—Plain and watered POPLINS—colored VELVET and CLOAKINGS—English and German white Flannels—CASHMERES and DELAINES—American, English and French Prints—rich Paris DeLaines and Cashmeres—Printed Velvets—Blankets—Broadcloths and Cassimeres—Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety and abundance—a rich assortment of Embroideries—all kinds and qualities of Table Linens and Table Damasks—shirting linens—linen cambric Hdfs.—a very large stock of

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS—

Cashmere shawls—Plain Thibet shawls—Waterloo, Bay State, and Empire State Long and square shawls—an assortment of Cloaks and Sacks.

Purchasers are reminded that we have adopted the LOW PRICE SYSTEM, and that we shall strictly adhere to this system so long as it meets the general approval of our customers.

JOSE, MARRETT & ROBIE.
8w17 BARBOUR BLOCK, PORTLAND.

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

THAT CAN BE FOUND AT ANY STORE IN TOWN.

THEY have just received a good assortment of GILCHRIST'S celebrated AMERICAN RAZORS. They are the only persons that can sell them in town; and every person that wants a Razor to shave them WELL AND EASY, will please call on J. M. Crooker & Co., as they will warrant every Razor, and hold themselves ready to exchange with any person who is not perfectly satisfied with the Razors. Just give us a call and look for yourself.

Waterville, October 30, 1851. 15

Mackerel.

12 KIDS New Mackerel. For sale by J. R. DOW.

GROCERIES.

JOHN R. DOW,
Store next below Williams's Tavern,

OFFERS, at wholesale and retail, a very large stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

Also, constantly on hand, FLOUR of all grades, received in quantities direct from New York; and for sale to the trade at Portland prices, with addition of freight.

Oct. 29, 1851.

NEW CARPETINGS,

AT
GREAT BARGAINS!!!

THE largest assortment of 3 Ply, Superfine, Fine and common Cotton and Wool, Cotton, Oil Cloth, Straw, Stair, Bocking, and Hemp Carpetings, ever offered in Waterville,

AT BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES,

Also, a large stock of Rugs and Stair Rods.

Oct. 15, 1851. By J. R. ELDEN & Co.

Dr. CARLOS CHAPMAN,

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Waterville and vicinity. OFFICE and residence on Temple-st., in the house formerly occupied by J. V. WILSON, M. D.

To the Friends of Medical Reform in Waterville and Vicinity.

As I am to leave Waterville, I take great pleasure in returning my sincere thanks to the friends of Medical Reform, for the confidence and patronage which have been extended to me during my residence in this town; and I take equal pleasure in recommending to their favorable notice CARLOS CHAPMAN, M. D., as a gentleman and Physician every way worthy of the confidence of the friends of the Botanic Practice in this town and vicinity. I am confident that any patronage extended to him will not be misplaced. Dr. C. is also a good Dentist, and will perform any operation on the teeth that may be required by his friends or the public. J. V. WILSON.

Waterville, November 11, 1851. 17tf

J. R. ELDEN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
OFFER THIS WEEK

112 Bay State Shawls, }
90 Empire do } At all prices from
85 Waterloo do } $1.50 to $10.00
76 Scotch do }

35 Brocha, from 4 to $6.00.—60 all-wool Cashmeres, entirely new patterns, and at better bargains than ever offered in Waterville.

35 pieces Thibet, all colors, from 80c to $1.15.
55 do Lyonese Cloths, 30 62
15 do Silk warp do. 60 84
40 do Silk & cot. warp Alpacas 25 50
30 do French all-wool Delaines, in 12 colors.
28 do Persian do.—35 Gold Medal do.—20 Paramettas
87 do Silk, changeable, striped, armure, Levantines, DeChine, and other styles of

DRESS SILKS—making the best assortment to be found on the River.

20 pieces silk warp Poplins.—25 do Cashmeres.
50 do Ginghams, from 8 to 17 cts.
250 do Prints, all prices from 3 1-2 to 12 1-2 cts.

A LARGE stock of Gala Plaids, Rob Roys, Printed Flannels, DeWolheys, Printed Velvets, Eng. Flannels, Bleached Damask, Cambric Muslins, White Linens, Lawns, Moreens, Patches, Emb. Piano and Table Covers, Wr't Collars, Hdkfs, Scarfs, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Blankets, Imp. and Lancaster Quilts, Pillow-case Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Diapers, bleached and brown linen Table Covers, Crash, and almost every article used in housekeeping.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Satinetts, at very low prices.

Particular attention paid to CURTAIN GOODS. We have a complete assortment of Curtain Muslins, from 10 to 75 cts., Linen Damask, Dimoty, Turkey Red Cambrics, Plain do., Wr't Laces, Curtain Cornices, Holders, Bands, Pins, Loops, Tassels, Cord, &c.

New Goods received Every Week.

Customers will always find in our Stock all the latest and most desirable styles, and at prices that CANNOT FAIL to prove satisfactory.

J. R. ELDEN,
Waterville, Oct. 12, 1851 E. T. ELDEN.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!

A LARGE lot of Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's Over-Shoe Rubbers. All who desire a good article, at fair prices, will do well to call, before purchasing elsewhere, at

The One Price Shoe Store.

Oct. 23, 1851. 14 B. F. WHEELER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

G. H. CARPENTER is agent for the sale of the best single and double MELODIANS, ÆOLIANS, SERAPHINES, and REED ORGANS, made in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Also for PIANOFORTES made in the best three establishments in Boston. He delivers all instruments, puts them in order for use, and warrants them. Having had much experience in using these instruments and in teaching from them, he is enabled to select those of the best quality. Address G. H. CARPENTER, Waterville, Me.

Refers to E. DUNBAR, Assistant at P. O., Waterville.

Oct. 15, 1851. 3m13

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

MISS WELSH has taken rooms in Temple St. at the house formerly occupied by REV. MR. CROWELL, where she will attend to cutting and making Children's clothes.

The latest patterns of Children's Clothes kept constantly on hand.

Gentlemen's repairing done at short notice. 12

Bounty Land for Soldiers

OF the War of 1812,—of the Florida and other Indian Wars since 1790,—and for the commissioned officers of the War with Mexico,—who served for one month and upwards, and have received no land,—(and if dead, for their widows or minor children,) obtained under the new law by THOMAS W. HERRICK, Att'y and Counsellor at Law.

Office in Boutelle Block, over J. R. Elden's store.

Waterville, Nov 11, 1850. 1tf

New Flour.

109 BARRELS "Eagle" Mills, superfine
100 bbls. "Empire" " "
In store and for sale by J. R. DOW.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HALL CHASE are requested to make immediate payment to

Nov. 6, 1851. 16 GEO. R. CHASE, Adm'r.

MISCELLANY.

DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

Don't run in debt—never mind, never mind,
  If the clothes are faded and torn;
Fix 'em up, make them do; it is better by far
  Than to have the heart weary and worn.

Who'll love you the more for the set of your hat,
  Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe,
The shape of your vest, or your boots, or cravat,
  If they know you're in debt for the new?

There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the street
  In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt;
And feel that perchance you some tradesman may meet,
  Who will sneer—"they're not paid for yet."

Good friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt,
  If the chairs and the sofas are old—
They will fit your back better than any new set,
  Unless they are paid for—with gold.

If the house is too small, draw the closer together,
  Keep it warm with a hearty good will;
A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather,
  Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt—now, dear girls, take a hint,
  (If the fashions have changed since last season,)
Old Nature is out in the very same tint,
  And old Nature we think has some reason.

But just say to your friend that you cannot afford
  To spend time to keep up with the fashion;
That your purse is too light and your honor too bright
  To be tarnished with such silly passion.

Gents, don't run in debt—let your friends, if they can,
  Have fine houses, feathers, and flowers;
But unless they are paid for, be more of a man
  Than to envy their sunshiny hours.

If you've money to spare, I have nothing to say;
  Spend your dollars and dimes as you please;
But mind you, the man who his note has to pay,
  Is the man who is never at ease.

Kind husbands, don't run into debt any more;
  'Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow,
To know that a neighbor may call at your door,
  With a bill you must settle to-morrow.

Oh! take my advice—it is good, it is true!
  (But, lest you may some of you doubt it,)
I'll whisper a secret, now, *seeing 'tis you—*
  I have tried it, and know all about it.

The chain of a debtor is heavy and cold,
  Its links all corrosion and rust;
Gild it o'er as you will, it is never of gold—
  Then spurn it aside with disgust.

The man who's in debt is often a slave,
  Though his heart may be honest and true;
Can he hold up his head, and look saucy and brave,
  When a note he can't pay becomes due?

The Rights of Women.

There is much clamor in these days of progress respecting a grant of new rights, or an extension of privileges to our sex. A powerful moralist says the philosophy and poetry of life are dropped and trodden down. Would not a still greater loss accrue to domestic happiness, and to the interests of well-balanced society, should the innate delicacy and prerogative of woman, as woman, be forfeited or sacrificed?

'I have given her as a helpmate,' said the voice that cannot err, when it spake unto Adam in the cool of the day, amid the trees of Paradise. Not as a toy, a clog, a wrestler, a prize fighter. No, a helpmate such as was fitting for man to desire, and for woman to become.

Since the Creator has assigned different spheres of action for the different sexes, it is to be presumed, from his unerring wisdom, that there is work enough in each department to employ them, and that the faithful performance of that work will be for the benefit of both.—If he has made one the priestess of the inner temple committing to her charge its unrevealed sanctities, why should she seek to mingle in the warfare that may thunder at its gates or rock its turret. Need she be again tempted by pride or curiosity or glowing words, to barter her own Eden?

The true nobility of woman is to keep her own sphere, and adorn it; not like the comet, daunting and perplexing other systems, but as the pure star, which is the first to light the day, and the last to leave it. If she share not the fame of the ruler and the blood shedder, her good work such as "becomes those who profess godliness," though they leave no "footprints on the sands of time," may find record in the Lamb's book of life.

Mothers! are not our rights sufficiently extensive—the sanctuary of love, the throne of the heart, the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its formation?

Have we not power enough in the realm of sorrow and suffering—over all forms of ignorance and waste—and all forms of ministration of love, from the cradle to the sepulchre?

So let us be content and dilligent, aye, grateful and joyous, making this brief life a hymn of praise, until called to that choir which knows no discord, and whose melody is eternity.

[Mrs. Sigourney.

The Utopian Steamer of the Future.

The Westminster Review indulges in the following "winged words," of something a little more mighty than has ever been conceived by mortal architects! Suppose such a monstrous specimen of naval architecture possible to construct, where can harbors be found of sufficient depth of water and capacity to float it?—

"Amid the models of vessels of all kinds, we miss the practicable future—an iron ocean steamer, of ten or more thousands tons burden, that shall still the heave of the waves afloat, as the Plymouth Breakwater does on shore, and make the salt water the home of the Celt, without the heavings of his diaphragm in sea-sickness; built of iron scantlings that shall bear a proportion to its size, rolled and fashioned by the dock side from the iron ingots, by the tools of giants, one sole heat sufficing to give its permanent form in the structure; built in sufficient compartments, that shall defy leakage, though riddled as a cullender; strong as Atlas, to crush the rocks on which it may strike; swift as the salt sea shark, with artist fins of metal work; laughing to scorn, like an ocean monarch, the irate cachalot, that sometimes sinks the whaler in its fury; mocking at fire, like the iron horse of the rail; coated with rust-proof enamel; furnished with an apparatus to change the salt wave into the mountain water; provided with iron cellars, to arrest the decomposition of fresh food for all time; furnished with hermetic gardens, with machine music, with books, paintings and sculpture; with warmth and coolness at will; with armed strength to bid all ocean-rovers defiance; an ocean palace, moving over the face of the waters whithersoever its ruler listeth. It were a worthy source of pride to be a builder of a craft like unto this. It is Utopian? What would the Crystal Palace and its contents have been, if prophesied in the days of the Glass Excise? Winged words now grow more rapidly into facts than of old.

Moral Heroism.—A few years ago an accident occurred in Scotland, and gave occasion to a display of Christian heroism and moral grandeur, surpassing all that we have heard or read "in tale or history." The miners were buried beyond human help—their lights failed—the air, too, failed, and water rose around them. An aged disciple was among the miners, such a man as Scotland alone could produce. Calmly he exhorted the buried alive—prayed for them, and repeated from memory chapters and Psalms, and recited "Erskine's Sonnets." What a congregation, and what a minister! No excitement of action here, as on the deck of the doomed ship. No glaring phantasm of glory, as in "the imminent deadly breach;" no gentle breaking of the golden cord, in the presence of the light of day and of living sympathy. After two days they were delivered by means of an old and forgotten "working," the recollection of which arose in the mind of one of the miners.

A Delicate Hint.—In England, we notice that Madame Kossuth was 'addressed' by the 'Society for the the Emancipation of Woman,' who, among other things, requested her to communicate her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. The lady, after thanking the society for their sympathy, &c., said, as to her own views in respect to the emancipation of woman, she had in early years confined herself to the circle of domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her with still less leisure for any speculation of the kind. 'It would, moreover,' she added, with a delicate touch of satire, 'be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance, and never thought of emancipation!' We think we can see the significant puckering of fair lips at this pertinent answer.

A rumseller in Wilmington lately saw a reformed man who had relapsed into his former habits, and was walking along intoxicated. He stepped up to him in a laughing manner, and remarked kindly—'What! you've got to drinking again, have you?' The drunkard immediately exclaimed in a loud voice, and with uplifted arm—'Yes, all hell's rejoicing!' Thus ended the interview.

Boston Advertisements.

Dr. E. F. WHITMAN,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 114 Court street, opposite Alden street,—BOSTON.
Also inventor and manufacturer of
INVISIBLE EAR TRUMPETS.

CLAFLIN, SAVILLE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, & Commission Merchants,
Henry Claflin, Richard L. Saville, John Allison, } NO. 8 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON. 1y32

QUINCY HOUSE,
BY
WHEELOCK & LONG,
Kept on strictly Temperance Principles,
No. 1 *Brattle Square,*
Opposite the Brattle Street Church,
20,1ytf. BOSTON.

Bounty Land,

FOR United States SOLDIERS in any War since 1790, if they have received no Land, and in case of their death, to their widows and minor children, procured, located, and the highest Cash price paid for it. Every applicant should state, as near as he can, the length of service, the name of his Captain and Colonel, and the number of his regiment.

Also, will be purchased of the soldier or his heirs the original title to Illinois Land, granted to soldiers of the war of 1812, and since forfeited for taxes. Apply, giving location, to
EBEN SMITH, Jr., Couns'l-at-Law, 20 Court st. Boston
Nov. 11, 1851. 6m18

Portland Advertisements.

SPLENDID ANNUAL WINTER OPENING
AT COLBY'S BONNET ROOMS,
No. 56 Union Street, one door from Middle Street.
PORTLAND.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Mrs. COLBY will exhibit a very extensive and most splendid variety of

Ladies' Paris Winter Bonnets,

Consisting of every Style of SILK, SATIN and VELVET, all of which are entirely new style.

Also may be found constantly, the largest and most fashionable stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

this side of New York,—consisting in part of French, English, Italian and American Straw and Fancy BONNETS—Bonnet, Cap, Sash, Scarf Neck and Belt RIBBONS—Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses, Feathers, Flowers, rich and low priced—wrought work blk Silk and Mourning VEILS, etc.

Mr. C. having made arrangements with the Leader of the Fashions for the whole World, will receive direct from PARIS monthly; thereby being able to give his patrons the advantage of the richest Fashions within one month from the time they are introduced in Paris.

N. B.. Bridal Bonnets, Sashes and Head Dresses constantly for sale. MOURNING GOODS to order. ☞ Orders from abroad promptly executed. A. COLBY.
Portland, Nov. 15, 1851. 6w18

MISS A. D. HALL,
Corner of Plumb and Middle streets....PORTLAND,

HAS now a full assortment of NEW GOODS, among which may be found
DRESS SILKS, of every style.
THIBETS, CASHMERES, M. DE LAINES and PRINTS.
All the new styles of Visites, Mantillas and Shawls.
Also, Cloaks and Sacks, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries,
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing. Every article will be sold at the lowest cash price.
Portland, Sept. 22, 1851. 4m10

IRON, STEEL, AND GRIND STONES.
EBEN COREY,
SUCCESSOR TO EDMOND & COREY,
Nos. 7 and 8 Long Wharf, corner of Commercial st.,
PORTLAND,

DEALER in English, Swedes, Russia, Norwegian and American Bar and Manufactured
IRON,
Swedes, German, Blister, Corking, Cast and Coach
SPRING STEEL.

Anvils, Vises,
Screw Plates,
Rasps and Files,
Horse and Ox Nails,
Iron Axles, Crowbars,
Cable Chain, Borax,
Nuts and Washers,

Elliptic Springs,
Horse Shoes,
Cart Hubs and Boxes,
Cast Steel Sledges,
Striking Hammers,
Cast Door Rollers,
Malleable Castings,

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
HUNNEMAN & CO.'S SMITHS' BELLOWS,
Higgins & Libbey's Stone and Smiths' TOOLS;
T. & W. Stimson's PREMIUM PLOWS;
A superior article of finished GRIND STONE;
Shafts and Rollers; Rough Stone, suitable for steam or water power.

The attention of manufacturers wishing to establish an agency in Maine for the sale of their goods, is respectfully called to the increasing trade of Portland, consequent upon its being the terminus of several new and important railroads.

The subscriber intends doing a general agency and Commission business for the sale of Iron, Steel, and heavy Hard Ware.
Portland, Sept. 15, 1851. 3m10 EBEN COREY.

Corn, Flour, Molasses, &c.
1,500 BUSHELS Prime YELLOW CORN;
2,500 Bbls. New Wheat FLOUR;
150 Hhds MOLASSES;
400 " Turks Island SALT;
300 Qtls. Cod and Pollock FISH
100 Bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL.
TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES,
For sale by E. E. UPHAM & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic R. R. Wharf, PORTLAND.

MONSIEUR LEON,
DE PARIS,
PROFESSEUR DE LANGUE FRANCAISE,
122 *Middle Street....PORTLAND.*

LESSONS given to classes and to private pupils, either at their own residences or at Mons. Leon's. Application from those residing in the vicinity of Portland to be made as early as convenient, so that time may be reserved for them. 6m7

NEW WHEAT FLOUR.
1,000 BBLS. WASHINGTON FLOUR,
500 bbls. Fitchee "
500 bbls. Telegraph Extra do.
300 bbls. Suffolk Flour.
200 bbls. Red and Blue Jacket,
For sale by E. E. UPHAM & Co.
3m16 Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic R. R. Wharf, PORTLAND, Me.

ANDROSCOGGIN & KENNEBEC R. R.
Fall and Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 6th, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leave WATERVILLE at 10.30 A. M. and 2.35 P. M., arrive in PORTLAND at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave PORTLAND at 7.30 A. M. and 1.50 P. M. and arrive at WATERVILLE at 11 A. M. and 4.55 P. M.

The Morning Train from Waterville connects with the 3 P. M. Train from Portland. Passengers by this Train arrive in Boston at 8 P. M. Passengers by afternoon Train from Waterville will remain over night in Portland and take the 8.30 A. M. Train for Boston.

☞ Through Tickets sold at Waterville and other Stations on this road, for either Train, as heretofore.
Sept. 30, 1851. [11] EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

FOR BOSTON.
Daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.)

ON and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Fast and superior sea-going Steamers ST. LAWRENCE, (Capt. Cyrus Sturdivant,) and JOHN MARSHALL, (Capt. Geo. Knight,) will run as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Railroad Wharf every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.; and Central Wharf, Boston, on same days, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Cabin Passage to Boston, $1.00
Deck " 75c
Freight taken at low rates.

N. B.—Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Families; and travelers are reminded that by taking this Line, much saving of time and expense will be made; and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

Tickets for this Line can be had at all the stations upon the A. and K Railroad.
L. BILLINGS, Portland, Agents.
March 12, 1851. 36

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
NEW STOVE STORE NEAR THE DEPOT.
J. ALDEN

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has received a large assortment of STOVES, of the most improved patterns for
COOKING AND FOR PARLOR USE,
—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

THE FARMER'S FAVORITE—a beautiful Cook Stove, combining every convenience and improvement, and first rate castings, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser, for convenience, beauty and price. 4 sizes.

THE UNION AIR TIGHT COOK STOVE—an elegant Cook Stove, combining beauty, economy, convenience, and durability. 3 sizes.

THE AGAWAM AIR TIGHT COOKSTOVE—a good and cheap stove.

THE ROTARY AIR TIGHT—an excellent Cookstove for Wood or Coal.

THE VULCAN—a Cookstove of good qualities, which are well known in this part of the country.

Also—PARLOR AND SHOP AIR-TIGHT STOVES of great variety and all sizes.

FUNNEL constantly on hand.
BRASS KETTLES AND TIN WARE.

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH at the store lately occupied by LOCKE & WILEY, near the Depot, Waterville.
Sept. 20, 1851. 10

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work.

ELIJAH WOODMAN, at Fairfield Meeting House, is prepared to execute all orders in the line of BLACKSMITHING, in the very best manner, and at the lowest prices for cash or ready pay
Horses shod for $1—Shoes set for 10 cents,
and other work proportionally cheap Those who call on him shall not go away dissatisfied.
Aug. 19, 1851. 5

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at a great bargain, a Farm, known as the Haskell Farm, situated in the south part of the town of Palmyra, about a mile from the Pittsfield Mills. Said Farm contains 200 acres of good land, well fenced, well wooded and watered, and under good cultivation, with a large, commodious dwelling house, nearly new, two barns, and other buildings. There is a large and choice orchard upon it, and a nursery containing 1000 trees. The stock and tools will be sold with the farm or separately. Here is a rare chance for a bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Hiram Haskell, Waterville, or the subscriber on the premises. JOSEPH C. ASTEN.
Palmyra, Oct. 1, 1851. 11tf

DR. PETTIT'S
AMERICAN EYE SALVE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES,
For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or chronic; for Egyptian Opthalmia; Atony of the Optic Nerve; Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

THE American Eye Salve is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with WEAK OR SORE EYES, whether caused by acute or chronic inflamation,—OF SCROFULOUS ORIGIN—WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF VISION,—DISEASED STATE OF THE OPTIC NERVE—OR TOO SEVERE AND LONG CONTINUED USE OF THE EYE.

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John Britton, No. 28 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J., whose eyes had been exceedingly sore for eighteen months, was cured by the use of one box of Am. Eye Salve.

Hiram Gove, of South Adams, Mass., says—"I gave a box to a boy who had been afflicted with sore eyes for THREE YEARS and it cured him. The balance of the dozen are all gone, and several have spoken to me for some Can you send me a quantity by Express?"

S. S Buffum, of Uniontown, Ill., last fall purchased a dozen and rites—It has long been sold, and every box effected a cure.

wJohn M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My father has suffered greatly for forty years with Chronic inflamation of the eyes, and has been entirely cured by using your Am. Eye Salve."

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my nose, which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, by the use of one box, the ulcer was healed, and the cavity is filling out."

"A cousin, about eight years old, being afflicted from infancy with sore eyes, had used every other remedy and found no relief, until he applied the Am. Eye Salve, which has cured his eyes, and also a RUNNING SORE ON HIS FACE."

Though this wonderful remedy is designed mostly for the cure of DISEASED EYES, yet we have abundant testimony showing it one of the most perfect PAIN EXTRACTORS IN THE WORLD.

Persons who have used it for desperate cases of SORE EYES, have tried it for SORES AND INFLAMMATIONS, and it has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Thus it has been found to cure BURNS and SCALDS without pain and leaving no scar.

It is a sure cure for CHILBLAINS, producing almost instantaneous relief.

SCROFULOUS SORES AND ULCERS have been found to yield to this Salve, though all other remedies had failed.

INFANT'S SORE NECKS AND CHAFES are cured by one or two applications.

As a remedy for the PILES, no article can compete with this.—It has cured cases that have withstood the treatment of the most skilful physicians, and of all other known remedies.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.
C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., Wholesale Agent. To whom orders for supplies of the medicine may be addressed.

Sold in Waterville by WM. DYER, and I LOW & Co.; Winthrop, Stanley & Prince; Readfield, Lewis Davis; Skowhegan, Isaac Dyer; Norridgewock, J. H. Sawyer. 1y12

1500 lbs. Feathers

A FRESH supply of BEST LIVE GEESE and COMMON, ALL THOROUGHLY CLEANSED, from 12 1-2 to 40 cts. per pound, at
Oct. 15. J.R. ELDEN & Co.'s.

SOLYMAN HEATH,
Counsellor at Law,
WATERVILLE, MAINE.
OFFICE, over J. Dow's store. 12

FARM FOR SALE.

IN St. Albans, 3 miles from Center Village, on the road to Harmony, a good farm, with or without Stock and Farming Tools, may be bought cheap. The farm is in very good condition, and can with little expense be made a first rate chance for a man who is able to labor. It contains 150 acres in all, about one half cleared. The wood or uncleared, has a plenty of hard wood, such as maple, ash, beech and birch, with soft wood, pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock. The farm has a good orchard of 50 or 60 trees, which produced this season about 100 bushels. The land is good strong soil, and has several acres well cleared from stone. Though well watered, there is a good quantity of dry land, considerable good cedar fence, and plenty of green cedar, as nice as can be found. There are two barns, and a poor house that might be occupied while another is building from the lumber which the farm contains.

STOCK—1 good horse, 5 cows, 3 calves, 5 yearlings, 4 two yr-olds, 2 hogs, 1 pig, 25 or 30 hens and chickens.

PRODUCE—30 tons hay, near 20 bushels wheat, 30 to 40 bushels oats, about 12 bush each of barley and corn, 100 of potatoes, 12 of pease.

FARMING TOOLS. Plows, harrows, chains, yokes, cart, axes, shovels, saws, rakes, pitchforks, &c. Also 5 or 6 M dry lumber, pine, spruce and hemlock.

☞ The whole can be had for less than $1500.

For further particulars inquire of S. WING, Waterville, or of the subscriber, on the premises.
St. Albans, Nov. 6, 1851.—16tf. JOSHUA WING.

Cart Wheels and Wagons for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at low prices, 12 p'rs CART WHEELS well made of good stock. Also, six iron-axle WAGONS, with side springs, and warranted to be a good article.

Also, for sale, on reasonable terms, 14,000 feet good PINE BOARDS, suitable for house building.
Waterville, July 17, 1851. 48 WILLIAM BROWN

Tract Society Depository.

THE publications of the American Tract Society may now be obtained from C. K. MATHEWS, who has a complete assortment of them for sale at the Society's prices.

Also the FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1852; for sale at wholesale and retail.
Aug. 27.

Burning Fluid and Lamp Oils,

GOOD and cheap, for sale at No. 1 Phenix Row, by
Aug. 14, 1851. 4 WILLIAM DYER.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership of S. DOOLITTLE & CO. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to us, either by note or account, are requested to settle the same before the first of January next. All unsettled demands at that time will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.
SAMUEL DOOLITTLE.
Waterville, Nov. 6, 1851. 16 GEO. R. CHASE

Cheap Rent.

TO LET, 2 spacious and commodious tenements in the College Commons House. Apply to the subscriber or Prof. J. T. Champlin.
Waterville, Oct. 29, 1851. S. STARK, Sec'y

FRESH CITRON and DRIED CURRANTS for sale by DOW & NYE, No. 2 Boutelle Block.

CORN STARCH and FARINA, just received and for sale by J. B. DOW.

Dr. JOHN BENSON
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.
Residence, on College Street.
Office—corner of Main and Silver streets, opposite the Williams House.
Waterville, July 10, 1851. 51tf

Medical Notice.

DR. McCRILLIS, for many years a member of the N. Hampshire and Mass. Medical Societies, respectfully tenders his services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of CLINTON and its vicinity. He has had more than thirty years' experience in his profession, and he now flatters himself that he is most thoroughly acquainted with all the various diseases to which mankind are subject; and especially has he met with the most unbounded success in his treatment of Scrofula Laryngitis, and all other kinds of sore throats, and all complaints of females and children. If long experience and successful practice are any recommendations, he trusts that he merits the confidence of community and a liberal share of patronage.
Office easterly from the Hotel; Rooms at A. M. Billings', Hunter's Mills, September 4, 1851. 12

MRS. E. F. BRADBURY,
MILLINER,
—AND DEALER IN—

MILLINERY, Fancy Goods, Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Worsteds, Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Needles, Threads, &c., Opposite Boutelle Block,
WATERVILLE, ME.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING.
Florence and Straw Bonnets Repaired in the Latest Style.
MOURNING BONNETS AND VEILS,
With a full Assortment of
CRAPES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS,
and other MOURNING GOODS. 1

C. A. RICHARDSON,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Waterville, that he has taken the OLD STAND, on Main street, lately occupied by Mr. Nudd, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line. CHAMPOOING, and HAIR CUTTING and HAIR DRESSING done in good style.

N. B.—He still continues business at the shop under ELMWOOD HALL, as heretofore, where such as find it more convenient will please to call.
Waterville, Aug. 19, 1851. 5

SAMARITAN HOUSE,
BY TIMOTHY COLBY,
Foot of Main Street, below Silver Street,
WATERVILLE.

THE proprietor respectfully invites the attention of the Public to this House, as he intends to furnish GOOD accommodations at FAIR PRICES. It will be kept on STRICTLY TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

STABLING furnished, and Horses put up, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 15, 1851. 13

DEROCHER & COLE

WOULD inform the public that they have recently established a
MEAT MARKET
in Mr Appleton's building, on Main street, opposite Bridge's Bakehouse, where they intend to keep MEATS of all kinds, such as Corned and Fresh Beef and Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, Sausages, Tripe, Lard, Tallow, &c
PETER DEROCHER, Jr
Waterville, July 28 (1) FRANKLIN COLE

The Miraculous Medicine!
WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, AND GRAND RESTORATIVE,
The Medical Wonder of the Age, being the Greatest Discovery ever made in Medical Science,

AS it is proved in every instance to be A SPECIFIC REMEDY for all heretofore deemed incurable diseases, viz.:—Apoplexy, Palsy, Neuralgia, Imbecility, Paralysis, Hydrophobia, Tic Doloureux, Rheumatism, St. Vitus's Dance, Lock Jaw, Nervous Twitchings, Delirium Tremens, Convulsions, Cholera, Vertigo, Anafhrodisia, Epilepsy, Spasms, Cramps, Gout, etc.

It will restore Manhood to its Pristine Vigor, even after years of prostration, and is the only known and certain cure for low spirits and mental Debility.

Price—$1 a bottle; $9 a dozen. Office 410 Greenwich street, New York.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, General Agents for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by I. H. LOW & Co., Waterville. Also by Dow & Nye, Kendall's Mills, Josiah Harmon, Unity. O. W. & N. Washburn, China. W. O. Poor, Belfast. W. P. Burrell, Searsport C. P. Fessenden, Rockland. G. I. Robinson, Thomaston. Stanley & Bradford, Winthrop. Rowe & Reynolds and Young & Co., Lewiston Falls. John G. Thompson, S. Berwick. P. Morse, South Paris. J. W. Perkins, Farmington. J. W. Hoyt, Phillips, and by dealers in medicine generally. 5tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

SOME as good Types can be seen at the COTTAGE SALOON, near the Post Office, Waterville, as are generally produced by the art. A good likeness of V. P. Coolidge and one of E. Mathews may be seen; also of a number of citizens of this place.

Likenesses taken by both Sky and Side Light, with or without shade, colored or uncolored, with magic light or dark background, as the customer may choose. Impressions taken as quickly as one wishes, and a natural expression of light as well as dark eyes warranted, which is the best feature of a likeness. Persons would do well to examine closely, and be sure that every feature is perfect before taking it, as it would be much less trouble to themselves and to the operator

If Likenesses do not satify, and the fault is in the work, they shall be made good, free of charge; but if the fault is not in the work, a reasonable charge will be made.

S. WING intends visiting the neighboring towns, with his movable Saloon, as soon as business will permit.

WANTED—Two or three full sets of Daguerreotype Apparatus: any person having the same, which they wish to sell, will please address S. Wing, Waterville, Me, describing the instruments, etc. S. WING.
April 9, 1851. 38

Quilts.

IMPERIAL, WELTED and LANCASTER QUILTS, new and beautiful patterns, from $1.25 to $6.00, just received by
June 4. J. R. ELDEN & CO.

E. MELLEN

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that he has located himself in this village for the purpose of doing

Mason Work in all its various branches.

He will be ready to contract for Jobs, large or small, either with or without Stock, or by the day, to suit customers.

Work will be done with neatness and despatch From past experience, and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all those who shall see fit to employ him.

Particular attention paid to SETTING MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.
Waterville, May 26, 1851. 45tf

Just received, at the New Store,

NEAR the Depot, 30 HHDS MOLASSES,
50 QTLS CODFISH,
100 BBLS NEW FLOUR,
TOBACCO, &c.—which will be sold at wholesale or retail, as low as can be had in Waterville, by A. FULLER.

Crockery and Glass Ware.
DOW & NYE,
No. 2 Boutelle Block,

SOLICIT the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE ever offered in Waterville.
May 29, 1851.

Pails! Pails! Pails!

DOW & NYE having been appointed AGENTS for the sale of W. & E. CHENEY'S superior Pails, are now prepared to supply Merchants generally with any quantity and quality of Pails and Half Pails they may order, at the VERY LOWEST manufacturer's prices. Messrs. W. & E. Cheney had a premium awarded them for the superiority of their Pails, at the last Fair of the N. Ken. Ag. and Aort. Society.
DEPOT — NO. 2 BOUTELLE BLOCK.
June 10, 1851.

Excelsior Soap.

THIS excellent FAMILY SOAP, by the use of which a large washing can be done, with hard or soft water, in one-third less time than by any other soap known, warranted to give satisfaction and not to injure in any way the slightest fabric, or any thing it is applied to, is for sale by DOW & NYE,
Waterville, May 27. No. 2 Boutelle Block.
☞ Dealers supplied as above, at manufacturer's prices.

MARBLE FACTORY.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his shops at
SKOWHEGAN AND WATERVILLE,

A LARGE assortment of ITALIAN, VERMONT and N. YORK MARBLE; ENGLISH and AMERICAN SLATE, and SOAP STONE; and manufactures from the BEST OF STOCK,
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLETS, Counters, Centre Table and Stand Tops, Mantels, Hearth Stones, Register Stones, Fritter Fryers, and all kinds of Marble and Soap Stone Work.

The subscriber has come to the conclusion that the credit system is bad, both for buyer and seller; he will therefore put the above articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and sell for READY PAY. Please call and examine, and we will guarantee to suit you as to stock, workmanship and price, if anybody in the city or country can do the thing.

Mr. C. S. Smith, my late partner, will be constantly on hand at the shop in Skowhegan, to execute work and wait upon customers. W. A. F. STEVENS.
Oct. 18, 1851. 13

Piano Fortes.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand superior PIANO FORTES, of Boston manufacture, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.
Waterville, Oct. 7, 1851. 12 JOSEPH MARSTON.

Feathers.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, as low as the lowest by DOW & NYE No. 2 Boutelle Block.

STOVE REPAIRING.
"ECONOMY IN WEALTH."

HENRY W. BARNEY respectfully gives notice that he has opened a shop in the building next below the Samaritan House, where he is prepared to
Repair Stoves of all kinds.
Oven Plates Grates and Doors finished or repaired; broken Plates mended, and cracks cemented, so as to render the stoves serviceable as new. He will
Buy, Sell, or Exchange
all kinds of second-hand Stoves, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Those who have defective stoves, or who wish to buy or sell second-hand Stoves, will do well to give him a call.
Waterville, Oct. 6, 1851. 3m12

CHOCOLATE, Prepared Cocoa, Broma, and Cocoa Shells for sale at No. 2 Boutelle Block, by DOW & NYE.

Syrup.
HAVEMEYER'S GOLDEN SYRUP. Just the thing.
At J. B. DOW'S.

Portland Advertisements.

P. F. VARNUM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 200 FORE STREET,
1y41 PORTLAND, ME.

WILLIAM A. HYDE,
(Late of the firm of Robison & Hyde)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SPERM, LARD AND WHALE OIL,
And Sperm Candles,
MANUFACTORY, No. 63 Canal St., } 1y1tf
STORE, No. 208 Fore St., } PORTLAND.

JONES & HAMMOND,
—DEALERS IN—
SHIP CHANDLERY, CORDAGE, DUCK, Paints, Oil, Cut and Wrought Nails, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.,
MARINERS' CHURCH BUILDING,
Long and Commercial Wharves,
Thos. R. Jones, Wm. Hammond, } 1y41 PORTLAND.

JOHN PURINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Produce, Flour, Corn, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Oats, &c. &c.,
No. 176 Fore Street,....PORTLAND. 1y41

DAY & LYON,
Wholesale and Retail Paper Warehouse,
No. 21 Exchange St....PORTLAND.

CONSTANTLY on hand, or manufactured to order, all sizes and qualities of Printing and Book Papers; Wrapping, Baleing, Hardware, Cloth, Shoe, Envelope, Post Office, Cotton Batting and all the varieties of Manilla Paper; also, Trunk, Bandbox, Binders' and Bonnet Boards. House and Ship, Sheathing, Tarred and Untarred in rolls and reams. All the varieties of Fancy Colored and glazed demi Papers, together with a large assortment of Fools Cap, Pot and Letter Paper, ruled and unruled.
Cash Paid for Rags.

D. & L. are also agents for Edwards & Holman, and will sell their IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, at the LOWEST BOSTON PRICES. People buying here will save freight from Boston.
Sept., 1850.

E. GAMMON & CO.
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
141 Middle Street, Portland,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
BRUSHES
Tailors' Pat. Dressing Brushes, and Machine Brushes
OF ALL KINDS, TO ORDER.
AN ASSORTMENT OF FEATHER DUSTERS.
Country Dealers supplied on as good terms as at Boston.

OIL STORE.
WILLIAM A. HYDE,
(Late of the firm of Robison & Hyde.)
Has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard & Cahoon, No. 203 Fore, near the foot of Plumb Street,
where he will keep constantly for sale
SPERM, LARD AND WHALE OIL,
AND SPERM CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.
Portland, July, 1850. 1y1

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY
MOSES WOODWARD,
PORTLAND.

JOSEPH MARSTON,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
West India Goods and Groceries.
Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also, Pure Sperm, Winter strained, Solar and Linseed Oils, Coarse, Ground and Blown Salt, Irish Moss, Snuff, Hemp and Manilla Bedcords, Stone Ware &c., &c.
The above goods will be sold for cash or short and approved credit. (20-tf.)

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

BE IT UNDERSTOOD, by all wishing to purchase Goods, that J. & H. PERCIVAL have not left Town, as has been reported by some, but they may be found at
The old stand of Meader & Phillips,
where they have on hand a large lot of all the Choice Brands of FLOUR, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, which they will sell AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, at Wholesale or Retail.

Also, a prime assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, custom work, which they will sell very low.
Waterville, May 14, 1851. 43

SHOULDER ARMS!

A. P. BAXTER would inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that he has removed from Silver street to Main Street, No. 2 Ticonic Row, up stairs,

Sign of the Big Padlock,

Where he would be happy to see all his old customers and welcome new ones. After great expense in fitting up his shop, he is now prepared to do anything in the line of
WHITESMITHING,
such as Making and Repairing LOCKS of all descriptions—Bank, Store, House, Chest, and Gun Locks. Keys fitted and altered to any pattern.

The subscriber, having served a regular apprenticeship at BRASS CLOCK MAKING, feels assured that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may want CLOCKS REPAIRED or CLEANED All work done promptly, on the most liberal terms, and warranted.

NEW STOCK.

Just received, direct from New York, an assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, AND HUNTING UTENSILS—such as
Double Guns, Fine Twist, Full Ribbed;
" " " " Rifle and Shot;
" " German;
" " " Fancy;
Single " Fine Twist, Patent Chamber;
Fancy English Guns, silver Mountings;
Fowling Guns of all descriptions;
Pistols of all kinds, Rifle and Smooth Bore;
Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches, Lever Tops;
Belts, single and double; Wad Cutters, assorted;
Bullet Moulds of all kinds;
Coxe's best water proof Caps, warranted;
" " " " Ground Edge;
Walker's " " "
Best G. D. and F. M., also Double Charged Caps;
Cap Primers, Cone Wrenches, Screw Drivers;
Gun Wads of assorted sizes.

The above Stock will be sold as low as can be bought in the State.

☞ Particular attention paid to ALTERING and REPAIRING GUNS.
Waterville, June, 1851. 1y46

MECHANICAL and SURGICAL DENTISTRY.

DR. BURBANK, respectfully informs his friends that he can at all times be found at his office in Waterville, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may need his services, in Inserting, Plugging, or Extracting Teeth. He assures all such as have fears of deception in the use of impure gold, that he manufactures his own plate from pure gold, of which fact he can always give them perfect satisfaction.

Dr. B. uses either the Turn-key or Forceps, in extracting teeth, as the patient may choose Prices for extracting teeth, 25 cents. Ether and Chloroform is used when requested, if deemed safe
Rooms in Hanscom's Building, corner Main and Elm sts.
Waterville, July, 1850.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT
THE EASTERN MAIL OFFICE,
3 1-2 BOUTELLE BLOCK, MAIN-ST.,
By MAXHAM & WING.

House, Carriage, Sign & Ornamental Painting,
Paper Hanging, Glazing, Graining, &c.
JOSEPH HILL,

AT HIS NEW STAND, in the building recently occupied by Wm. Ellis, opposite P. Hill's, continues to carry on the above Business in all its branches, and is prepared to execute all orders on the best terms, and in good style.
SASH AND BLINDS,
Of superior quality, and of all sizes and patterns, will be furnished at prices as low as can be had in Boston or elsewhere—painted and glazed, or without. Those in want of either will do well to call and examine articles and prices; as he can furnish blinds complete for hanging, or hung in good order, at lower rates than heretofore obtained in this vicinity. He uses a composition in painting blinds, that enables him to warrant them superior, in durability, to anything that can be done elsewhere.

Believing that thirty years experience (after an apprenticeship of seven years) should qualify him to give satisfaction, he confidently solicits his share of public patronage.

☞ PAINTS, ready for use, always furnished at short notice.
Waterville, Jan. 1, 1851. 49

Powder.

100 KEGS BUCKFIELD POWDER just received and for sale by J. R. ELDEN & Co.
Aug. 21, 1851.

ROOM PAPERS.

A FRESH supply of new and elegant patterns of Room Papers, this day received from New York, and for sale at GREAT BARGAINS, by C. K. MATHEWS.

Excelsior and Crane's Patent Washing Soaps,

ALSO Castile, Soda, Candle, Chemical Olive, and Fancy Soaps, for sale by WILLIAM DYER, Apothecary.
Waterville, Aug. 14, 1851.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR can be had at No. 2 Boutelle Block. DOW & NYE.

Attention, Farmers!

YANKEE CORN SHELLERS and STRAW CUTTERS, which every Farmer should have for sale by
Oct. 16, 1850. 13 J. & H. PERCIVAL.

Notice.

THE copartnership of D. L. MILLIKEN & CO. was dissolved on the 7th of February last, by the death of Jacob Southwick, of Vassalborough. All persons having demands against said Firm, will present them for settlement to D. L. Milliken, and those indebted will make payment to him, who is fully authorized to settle up all the business of said Firm.
Burnham, May 19, 1851. 44lytf

CORN AND RYE.

200 BUSHELS CORN, and 50 bushels RYE, for sale by
June 25. A. FULLER.

Lamps.

SOLAR, Miniature Fluid, Entry and Side Lamps, for sale by J. R. ELDEN & Co.

AVOID FRAUD!
And you can Gain near Fifty per Cent!
IMPORTANT CHANGE!!!

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, the original and only genuine, in a new envelope and much larger boxes.

FRAUD. Counterfeits of Dalley's Extractor, in the OLD WRAPPER, flood the market; avoid as you would poison, for to use it is as dangerous!

No Article but Dalley's Genuine Extractor can check inflammation instantly, entirely subdue the pain of the worst Burns and Scalds in from one to 15 minutes, and cure the sores WITHOUT SCAR!! Piles, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chilblains, old and inveterate sores, it cures radically and positively! It never fails and there is no mistake, ONLY get THE GENUINE Dalley Salve!

GROSS IMPOSITION!

Caution to Dealers! Unscrupulous venders of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff, with a FEW BOXES of the GENUINE DALLEY Salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but COUNTERFEIT WRAPPER of the OLD SIZE, and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding sufferer who happens to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff, pays the penalty of the fraud! aggravated disease—unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and, not unfrequently, loss of life itself, are the woeful consequences!

Shun the poisonous counterfeits and buy the Dalley Salve ONLY in the NEW ENVELOPES and the LARGE BOXES.

MARK—The emblems on the NEW WRAPPER:—Triangle, Serpent, Sun, Dove, Lion and Eagle.

IMPORTANT CASE.

Interesting particulars of one of the most severely burned and injured sufferers by the late melancholy and disastrous
HAGUE STREET EXPLOSION, IN NEW YORK,
will appear in a few days in the papers. The case was pronounced hopeless, but Dalley's genuine extractor effected a perfect cure! Not a SCAR is LEFT to tell the tale.

MIND—The NEW WRAPPER—the LARGE BOXES—and the GENUINE ARTICLE.

CAUTION EXTRA.

IMPOSTORS, traveling about the country, represent themselves as my Agents, and as selling my genuine Extractor, stating that they obtain it from me! I caution the public against all such interlopers and their poisonous nostrums, and hereby distinctly, and without qualification, stamp them as knaves, and as deserving of public execration for daring to trifle with health and life of the unsuspecting. Druggists and Dealers who will countenance such fraud and rascality, are equally culpable.

MIND, I NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

that my ONLY TRAVELING AGENTS in the New England States, are M. S. BURR, and J. B. TOUSEY; and, to guard the public against fraud, every local Agent will be furnished with a CERTIFICATE of Agency, and all others representing themselves as my Agents commit a public fraud!

SEE THE NEW PRINTED CIRCULARS FOR 1850.
H. DALLEY, 415 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by I. H. LOW & Co., and W. DYER, Waterville. 3m31

J. R. ELDEN & Co.,
No. 3 Boutelle Block,

INVITE attention to the largest stock of Crockery and Glass Ware ever offered in Waterville, consisting of Mulberry, Flowing Blue, Canton Blue, Brown, Light Blue, W. G. and China Tea Sets; Plates, all sizes to match; Ewers, and Basins, Chambers, Pitchers, Bakers, Platters, V. Dishes, Bowls, Tureens, Soap Boxes, Brush Trays, Butter Boats, Fancy Teas, Coffee Cups, etc. Glass Preserve Dishes, Candlesticks, Lamps, Jellies, Creamers, Sugars, Vases, Preserve Plates, Colognes, Tumblers, Castors, etc
January 8, 1851.

DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE subscriber having recently fitted up machinery of the most modern and improved kinds for the manufacture of various kinds of Wood-work, and having employed those well skilled in using it, will now offer for sale the articles herein enumerated, at the following prices:—

DOORS.

2 feet	6 inches by	6 feet	6 inches,	1 in. thick,	$1 00
2	6	6	6	1 1-8	1 12 1-2
2	6	6	6	1 1-4	1 25
2	8	6	8	1 1-4	1 33
2	6	6	6	1 3-8	1 37 1-2
2	8	6	8	1 3-8	1 42
2	8	6	8	1 1-2	1 60
2	10	6	10	1 3 4	2 00

SASH.

7 by 9, 3 cents per light. 9 by 13, 4 cts. per light
8 by 10, 3 " " 10 by 14, 4 1-2 "
9 by 12, 4 " " 10 by 15—16, 5 "

Ogee, Gothic, and Dove-tailed Sash will be charged extra price.

BLINDS—MORTISED.

7 by 9, 12 lighted, 50 cts. 9 by 12 and 13, 75 cts.
7 by 9, 15 " 58 " 10 by 14 and 15, 83
8 by 10, 12 " 58 " 10 by 16 92
8 by 10, 15 " 67 " 9 by 16 92

All other kinds of Wood-Work manufactured at his factory will be sold proportionably cheap with the above.
Waterville, Aug., 1850. 3 F. B. BLANCHARD.

PORTLAND DYE-HOUSE,
No. 35 India street, foot of Federal street,

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, WOOLEN, and LINEN DYER. In offering his services to the public, it will be enough to say, that he has had experience, for nearly forty years, as a Dyer, and will finish all Goods committed to his care, in the best manner possible. LADIES' DRESSES, CLOAKS, etc., Merino and other kinds of SHAWLS, dyed Fancy Colors, and the borders preserved. Also, Cleansed in the most perfect manner, and the Fringes crimped like new.

SILKS and SILK DRESSES watered in the best manner.

Straw and Leghorn BONNETS colored and pressed in good shape.

Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleansed and colored whole, and with the original style of Pressing, and cleansed free from smut. Carpets, Rugs, etc. cleansed in good style.

A. LYFORD is Agent for this house, and all Goods left with him will be sent by railroad, and returned without any expense to the owner, or any additional price. Office at P. B. LYFORD'S Shop, opposite Boutelle Block.
Waterville, Dec. 25, 1850. 23

OYSTER AND REFRESHMENT SALOON.
J. B. WENDALL,
No. 2 Marston's Block, Main Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish them with all Refreshments in his line, after the best fashion of the times

Oysters, in Roast, Stew or Fry,
Strawberries and Cream, Ice Creams, Soda, Lemonade,
HOT COFFEE AND TEA,
Cakes, Pies, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, &c.
constantly in readiness to be served to order.
Ladies' Saloon Up-Stairs,
where prompt attendance will be given at all times. Having taken much pains to fit up his rooms in a style that will meet the taste of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterville, he confidently looks for their generous patronage. 50

F. KIMBALL,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
WATERVILLE,
June 18, 1851. 48tf KENNEBEC Co., ME.

TICONIC AIRTIGHT!

THE subscribers would respectfully say to the public that they have got up a new
COOKING STOVE
on the airtight principle, called the TICONIC AIRTIGHT. This Stove is better adapted to the wants of the public than any Stove that has ever before been offered. The castings are much thicker than those of other stoves, consequently not so liable to crack or burn out. Even if a plate should by accident or otherwise give out, how much easier to get it replaced where the patterns are to be found, than to be at the expense of making NEW ONES, or sending to New York or Massachusetts where the stove was made—as nearly all have had to do who have used Western manufactured stoves. Every plate in our Stoves is warranted perfect and made of good stock. These Stoves are sold with or without apparatus, as may best suit the purchaser.

We also keep on hand BOX STOVES of various sizes, suitable for Churches, School Houses, Stores, Work Shops, &c. Just call at our Foundry and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. WEBBER & HAVILAND.
Waterville, Nov. 13, 1850. 17

CEMENT.

JUST received at the NEW STORE near the Depot, 10 barrels CEMENT, first quality.

Cash paid for Oats and Beans at the same place.
Oct. 10th. A. FULLER.

To the Ladies of Waterville and Vicinity.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has a Soothing Syrup, for CHILDREN TEETHING. It greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. NEVER HAS IT FAILED IF TIMELY USED; It is perfectly safe to be administered to very feeble infants. A fresh supply at I. H. LOW & Co.'s, Agents for Waterville. Price 25 cents a bottle.

N. B. Enquire for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and attend to it at once if your child is suffering. 25

WATERVILLE MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that since the destruction of his shop by fire, he has removed and refitted his Machine Shop in BLANCHARD'S BUILDING, near Ticonic Bridge, where he is prepared to execute in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of
MACHINERY,
usually made in an establishment of this kind, such as
Shingle, Clapboard and Lath Machines, Mill Screws, Steam Engines for Shops, &c.,
the workmanship always being warranted equal to the best.

He particularly calls the attention of Millers to the very important improvement (for which he has obtained a patent) recently made by him in the
SMUT MACHINE.
He is prepared to furnish this excellent article at about half the price usually paid for the machine in general use; and he trusts that no person in want of one will disregard his own interest so far as to purchase before calling upon him.

Repairing of Threshers, Horse Power, etc., done as usual.

He has now on hand, ready for sale, half a dozen superior SHINGLE MACHINES, warranted as good as any made.
Waterville, April 9, 1851. 38 RUFUS NASON.

Special Notice.—Removal.

THE subscriber, having removed from the store of JAMES THOMAS and established himself in the
New Store, north of the Depot,
still solicits the patronage of his friends and the public Goods can be had of him as low as at any other store in the village. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of
Groceries, Flour, Salt, New Lime, Cement, Nails, Fish, &c. &c.
Waterville, Dec. 4, 1850. AINT'S FULLER.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Meader & Phillips is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers at the store of Wm. H. Blair & Co.
EDWARD G. MEADER,
G. A. PHILLIPS.
Waterville, May 1st, 1851.

BURNING FLUID, a prime article, for sale at No. 2 Boutelle Block by DOW & NYE.

FARINA, CORN STARCH, Sago, Tapioca, Sago, Ground Rice, etc., for sale by DOW & NYE, No. 2 Boutelle Block.

MARSH'S celebrated PATENT OIL, at Wholesale and Retail, by the J. R. ELDEN and Co.