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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 05, No. 29): February 5, 1852

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# The Eastern Mail.

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

VOL. V.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1852.

NO. 29.

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## POETRY.

### ODE: THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Wild was the day: the wintry sea  
Moaned sadly on New England's strand;  
When first, the thoughtful and the free,  
Our fathers leaved the desert land:  
They little thought how pure a light  
With years, should gather round that day;  
How love should keep their memories bright,  
How wide a realm their sons should sway.  
Green are their bays, and greener still  
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,  
And regions now untrod, shall thrill  
With reverence, when their names are breathed,  
Till where the sun, with softer fires,  
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,  
This hallowed day, like us, shall keep.  
(Bryant.)

## MISCELLANY.

(From the Christian Observer.)

### THE LOST AND THE FOUND.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISOBEDIENCE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

I have something to say to the young about the advantages as well as the duty of obeying their parents. My story will be of an interesting boy, by the name of Charles Morton. He had a pleasant temper and always wore a smile. He ardently loved his sister Caroline, who was several years younger than himself, and whenever he came from school, would ask for her, and take her in his arms, or guide her tottering footsteps.

But Charles, with all his kindness of heart, had a sad fault. He would sometimes disobey his parents, when he was out of their sight. He did not remember that the eye of God always saw him, both in darkness and in light, and would take note of the sin that he committed, though his parents knew it not. At a short distance from his house was a beautiful river, broad and deep. His parents had strictly charged him never to venture in, and had explained to him the danger which a boy of eight years old would incur in a tide so strong. Notwithstanding this, he would sometimes seek a spot where the banks, or the trees upon the shore, concealed him, and take off his shoes and step into the water. He grew fond of wading, and would occasionally stay in the water a long time. Then, he greatly desired to swim. He frequently saw larger boys amusing themselves in this way, and longed to join them; but he feared lest they might mention it to his father, and he determined to go alone.

Here was the sin of the little boy, not only in continuing to disobey, but in studying how to deceive his kind parents. One fine afternoon in summer, school was dismissed at an earlier hour than usual. Now, thought Charles, I can make a trial at swimming, and get home before my mother misses me. He sought a retired spot, where he had never seen his companions go, and hastened to throw off his clothes and plunge into the water. He did not imagine it was so deep there, and that the current was so exceedingly swift. He struggled with all his might, but was borne farther and farther from the shore. The sea was not a great distance from the mouth of the river, and the tide was driving on violently, and what could he do? Nothing, but to exhaust his feeble strength, and then give up, and be carried onwards. He became weary with beating the water with his feet and hands to no purpose, and his throat was fast with crying, and so he floated along, like a poor, uprooted weed. It was fearful to him to be hurried away so, with the water roaring in his ears. He gave up all hope of seeing his dear home again, and dreaded the thought of being drowned, and devoured by monstrous fishes. How he wished that he had not disobeyed his good parents! and he earnestly prayed God to forgive him, and have mercy upon his soul.

At Charles Morton's house, his mother had prepared a bowl of bread and milk for him, because he usually was hungry when he came from school. At length she began to look from the window, and to feel uneasy. Little Caroline crept to the door, and continually called "Charles, Charles!" but when the sun disappeared, and Mr. Morton returned, and nothing had been seen of the dear boy, they were greatly alarmed. They searched the places where he had been accustomed to play, and questioned his companions, but in vain. The neighbors collected, and attended the father in his last son. What was their distress at finding his clothes in a remote recess, near the river's brink! They immediately gave him up as drowned, and commenced the search for his body. There was bitter mourning in his once happy home that night. Many weeks elapsed ere little Caroline ceased calling for her "dear Charles," or the sad parents could be comforted; and it was remembered, amid their affliction, that the beloved child whom they had endeavored to teach the fear of God, had forgotten that All-seeing Eye when he disobeyed his parents.

But while they were lamenting their lost son, he was not dead. While faintly struggling on the river, he had been discovered and taken up by an Indian canoe. He had been borne by the swift current, far from the place where he first went into the water. It was very long after he was rescued, before he came to his senses, so as to give any connected account of himself. Then he was greatly shocked at finding himself in a boat with two huge Indians. He shrieked, and begged to be taken to his father's house; but they paid no attention to his cries, and silently proceeded on their voyage. They wrapped a blanket around him because he had no clothes, and offered him some parched corn, but he had no heart to eat. By the rough tossings of the boat, he found that they were upon the deep sea, and the broad moon rose high and shone long ere they drew near to land. Stupefied with terror, one of the Indians carried him in his arms to a rude hut, and gave him to his wife.

"What have you brought?" said she, as she loosened the blanket, and discovered the dripping locks and shivering form of the affrighted child.

"A white papoose," answered the hoarse voice of her husband. Poor Charles looked up with a cry of horror and despair. The woman regarded him earnestly for a moment.

"He is like my son that I buried," said she, and she folded her dark arms around him, and wept. She kindled a fire to warm him, and pressed food upon him; but he was sick at heart. She laid him in the rude bed of her dead child, and he sobbed himself into a deep, long sleep. It was late in the morning when he opened his eyes. Who can describe his distress! No kind parent to speak to him, no little sister to twine her arms around his neck. Nothing but a dark hovel, and strange, Indian faces. The woman, with her husband and father, were the sole inhabitants of the hut, and of this lone sea-girt island. A dreadful feeling of desolation came over him, and he laid down his head and mourned bitterly. The red-browed woman pitied him, and adopted him to her heart in place of the child she had lost. She brought him the coarse garments of her dead son, and he was obliged to put them on, for he had no other.

His heart sunk within him, when, on going out of the door, he could see no roof, save the one where he had lodged. Some little rocky islands were in sight, but none of them inhabited. He felt as if he was alone in the world, and said, "This is the punishment of my disobedience." Continually he was begging, with tears, to be taken to his home; and the men promised, "When we go so far again in the boat, we will carry you." But their manners were so stern that he began to fear to urge them as much as he wished. So every night, when he had retired to sleep, the woman said to her husband, "We will keep him; he will be contented. His beautiful blue eye is not so wild and strained as when you brought him. My heart yearns towards him, as it did over the one that shall wake no more."

She took him with her to gather the rushes with which she plaited mats and baskets, and showed him where the solitary bittern made her nest, and how to trace the swift steps of the heron, as with whirling wing half-spread, it hasted through the marshes to the sea. And she taught him to dig roots which contain the spirit of health, and to know the herbs that bring sleep to the sick, and stanch the flowing blood; for she trusted that in industry and the simple knowledge of nature, he would find content. At first she brought him wild flowers; but she perceived that they always made him weep, for he had been accustomed to gather them for his little Caroline. So she passed them by, blooming in their wild recesses, and instructed him how to climb the trees where the grape-vine hung its airy clusters. And she gave him a choice bow and arrow, ornamented with brilliant feathers, and encouraged him to take aim at the birds that sang among the low branches. But he shrank back at the thought of hurting the warblers, and she said, silently,

"Surely, the babe of the white woman is not in spirit like his red brother. He who sleeps in the grave was happy when he bent the bow and followed his father to the chase." Little Charles spent a part of each day in watching the sails, as they glided along on the broad sea. For a long time, he would stand near the shore as possible, and make signs and shout, hoping they might be induced to come and take him to his home. But an object so diminutive attracted no attention; and the small island, with its neighboring group of rocks, looked so desolate, and the channel so obstructed and dangerous, that vessels had no motive to approach it.

When the chill of early autumn was in the air, the Indian woman invited him to assist her in gathering the golden ears of the maize, and in separating them from their investing sheath. But he worked sorrowfully, for he was ever thinking of his own dear home. Once the men permitted him to accompany them, when they were on a short fishing excursion; but he wept and implored so violently to be taken to his parents, that they frowned, and forbade him to go any more in the boat. They told him that twice or thrice in the year they performed a long voyage, and went up the river, to dispose of the articles of their manufacture, and purchase some necessary stores. They should go when spring returned, and would then carry him to his parents. So the poor boy perceived that he must try to be patient and quiet through the long, dreary winter in an Indian hut. The red-browed woman ever looked smilingly upon him, and spoke to him with a sweet, fond tone. She wished him to call her mother, and was always trying to promote his comfort. After Charles had obtained the promise of her husband and father, to take him home in the spring, his mind was more at rest. He worked diligently as his strength and skill would permit, on the baskets, mats, and brooms, with which the boat was to be freighted. He took pleasure in painting, with the bright colors which they obtained from plants, two baskets, which were intended as presents for his mother and Caroline.

The Indian woman often entertained him with stories of her ancestors. She spoke of their dexterity in the chase, of their valor in battle. She described their war-dances, and the feathery lightness of their capes upon the waves. She told of the gravity of their chiefs, the eloquence of their orators, the respect of young men for those of hoary hairs. She related instances of the firmness of their friendship and the terror of their revenge.

"Once the whole land was theirs," said she, "and no white man dwelt in it, or had discovered it. Now our race are few and feeble; they were driven away and perished. They leave their fathers' graves, and hide among the forests. The forests fall before the axe of the white man, and they are again driven out, we know not where. No voice asks for them. They hide away like a mist, and are forgotten."

The little boy wept at the plaintive tone in which she spoke of the sorrows of her people, and said, "I will pity and love the Indians, as long as I live." Sometimes, during the long storms of winter, he would tell them of the Bible, in which he loved to read, and could repeat the hymns and chapters which he had learned at the Sunday school. And then he regretted that he had not exerted himself to learn more when it was in his power, and that he had ever grieved his teachers. He found that these Indians were not able to read, and said, "Oh! that I had now but one of those books which I used to prize so little when I was at home and had so many!" They listen-

ed attentively to all that he said. Sometimes, he told what he had learned of God, and added—

"He is a good God, and a God of truth, but I displeased him when I was disobedient to my parents." At length spring appeared. The heart of little Charles leaped for joy when he heard the sweet song of the earliest bird. Every morning he rose early, and went forth to see if the grass had not grown greener during the night. Every hour he desired to remind them of his long-treasured promise. But he saw that the men looked grave if he was impatient, and the brow of his Indian mother became each day more sad.

The appointed time arrived. The boat was laden with the products of their industry. All was ready for departure. Charles wept when he was about to take leave of his kind Indian nurse.

"I will go along," said she; and they made room for her in the boat. The bright sun was rising glorious in the east, as they left the desolate island. Through the whole voyage she held the boy near her, or in her arms, but spoke not. Birds were winging their way over the blue sea, and after they entered the river, poured forth the clearest melodies from shore and tree, but still she spoke not. There seemed a sorrow at her breast, which made her lip tremble, yet her eye was tearless. Charles refrained to utter the joy which swelled in his bosom, for he saw she was unhappy. He put his arm round her neck, and leaned his head on her shoulder. As evening approached, they drew near the spot where she understood she must part from him. Then Charles said eagerly to her, "Oh, go home with me to my father's house. Yes, yes; come all of you with me, my dear good people, that all of us may thank you together, for having saved my life."

"No," she answered sorrowfully, "I could not bear to see thy mother hold thee in her arms, and to know that thou wert mine no more. Since thou hast told me of thy God, and that he listened to prayer, my heart has been lifted up to him night and day, that thy heart might find rest in an Indian home. But this is over. Henceforth, my path and my soul are desolate. Yet go thy way to thy mother, that she may have joy when she rises up in the morning, and at night goes to rest."

Her tears fell down like rain, as she embraced him; and they lifted him upon the bank; and eager as he was to meet his parents and his beloved sister, he lingered to watch the boat as it glided away. He saw that she raised not her head, nor uncovered her face. He remembered her long and true kindness, and asked God to bless and reward her, as he had done the well-known parent that divided him from his native village.

His heart beat so thick as almost to suffocate him, when he saw his father's roof. It was twilight, and the trees where he used to gather apples were in full and fragrant bloom. Half breathless, he rushed in at the door. His father was reading in the parlor, and his eye turned coldly on him, so changed was his person and dress, that he did not know his son.

But the mother shrieked. She knew the blue eye, that no misery of garb could change. She sprang to embrace him, and fainted. It was a keen anguish to him that his mother thus should suffer. Little Caroline hung around his neck, and as he kissed her, he whispered, "Remember, God sees and punishes the disobedient!" His pale mother lifted up her head and drew him from his father's arms, upon the bed beside her. "Father, Mother," said the delighted boy, "forgive me." They both assured him of their love, and his father, looking upward, said, "My God, I thank thee! for this my son was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

### RICHARD COEUR DE LION.

In the year of our Lord one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine, Richard of the Lion Heart succeeded to the throne of King Henry the Second, whose parental heart he had done so much to break. He had been, as we have seen, a rebel from his boyhood; but, the moment he became a King against whom others might rebel, he found out that rebellion was a great wickedness. In the heat of this pious discovery, he punished all the leading people who had befriended him against his father. He could scarcely have done anything that would have been a better instance of his real nature, or a better warning to fawners and parasites not to trust in lion-hearted princes.

He likewise put his late father's treasurer in chains and locked him up in a dungeon, from which he was not set free until he had relinquished, not only all the crown treasure, but all his own money too. So, Richard certainly got the lion's share of the wealth of this wretched treasurer, whether he had a lion's heart or not.

He was crowned King of England, with great pomp at Westminster: walking to the Cathedral under a silken canopy stretched on the top of four lances, each carried by a great lord. On the day of his coronation, a dreadful murder of the Jews took place, which seems to have given great delight to numbers of savage persons calling themselves Christians. The King had issued a proclamation, forbidding the Jews (who were generally hated, though they were the best and most useful merchants in England) to appear at the ceremony; but as they had assembled in London from all parts, bringing presents to show their respect for the new Sovereign, some of them ventured down to Westminster Hall with their gifts; which were very readily accepted. It is supposed, now, that some noisy fellow in the crowd, pretending to be a very delicate Christian set up a howl at this, and struck a Jew who was trying to get in at the Hall door with his present. A riot arose. The Jews who had got into the Hall were driven forth; and some of the rabble cried out that the new King had commanded the unbelieving race to be put to death. Thereupon the crowd rushed through the narrow streets of the city, slaughtering all the Jews they met; and when they could find no more out of doors (on account of their having fled to their houses and fastened themselves in) they ran madly about breaking open all the houses where the Jews lived, rushing in, and stabbing or spearing them, sometimes even flinging old people and children out of windows into blazing fires they had lighted up below. This great cruelty lasted four-and-twenty hours, and only three men were punished for it. Even they forfeited their lives—not for murdering and rob-

bing the Jews, but for burning the houses of some Christians.

King Richard who was a strong, restless burly man, with one idea always in his head, and that the very troublesome idea of breaking the heads of other men, was mightily impatient to go on a Crusade to the Holy Land, with a great army. As great armies could not be raised to go, even to the Holy Land, without a great deal of money, he sold the Crown domains, and even the high offices of State: recklessly appointing noblemen to rule over his English subjects, not because they were fit to govern but because they could pay much for the privilege. In this way, and by selling pardons at a dear rate, and by all kinds of avarice and oppression, he scraped together a large treasure. He then appointed two Bishops to take care of his kingdom in his absence, and gave great powers and possessions to his brother John to secure his friendship. John would rather have been made Regent or Governor of England; but he was a sly man and friendly to the expedition; saying to himself, no doubt, "The more fighting, the more chance of my brother being killed; and when he is killed, then I become King John!"

Before the newly levied army departed from England, the recruits and the general populace distinguished themselves by astonishing cruelties on the unfortunate Jews: whom, in many large towns, they murdered by hundreds in the most horrible manner. At York, a large body of Jews took refuge in the Castle, in the absence of its Governor, after the wives and children of many of them had been slain before their eyes. Presently came the Governor, and demanded admission. "How can we give it thee, O Governor?" said the Jews upon the walls, when, if we open the gate by so much as the width of a foot, the roaring crowd behind thee will press in and kill us! Upon this the unjust Governor became angry, told the people that he approved of their killing those Jews; and a mischievous maniac of a friar, dressed all in white, put himself at the head of the assault, and they assaulted the Castle for three days. Then said Jocen, the head Jew, to the rest (who was a Rabbi or Priest), "Brethren, there is no hope for us with the Christians who are hammering at the gates and walls, and who must soon break in. As we and our wives and children must soon die, either by Christian hands, or our own, let it be by our own. Let us destroy by fire what jewels and other treasure we have here, then fire the castle, and then perish! A few could not resolve to do this, but the greater part complied. They made a heap of all their valuables, and when those were consumed, set the castle in flames. While the flames roared and crackled round them, and shot up into the sky, turning it blood-red, Jocen cut the throat of his beloved wife, and stabbed himself. All others who had wives or children did the like dreadful deed. When the populace broke in, they found (except the trembling few cowering in corners, whom they soon killed) only heaps of greasy cinders, with here and there something like part of the blackened trunk of a burnt tree, but which had lately been a human creature formed by the beneficent hand of God, as they were.

After this bad beginning, Richard and his troops went on in no very good manner, with what was the fashion of the time to call their Holy Crusade. It was undertaken jointly by the King of England and his old friend Philip of France. They commenced the business by reviewing their forces, to the number of one hundred thousand men. Afterwards, they severally embarked their troops for Messina, in Sicily, which was appointed as the next place of meeting. King Richard's sister had married the King of this place, but he was dead; and his uncle Tancred had usurped the crown, cast the Royal Widow into prison, and possessed himself of her estates. Richard fiercely demanded his sister's release, the restoration of her lands, and (according to the Royal custom of the Island) that she should have a golden chair, a golden table, four-and-twenty silver cups, and four-and-twenty silver dishes. As he was too powerful to be successfully resisted, Tancred yielded to his demands, and then the French King grew jealous and complained that the English King wanted to be absolute in the Island of Messina and everywhere else. Richard, however, cared little or nothing for this complaint, and in consideration of a present of twenty thousand pieces of gold, promised his pretty little nephew Arthur, then a child of two years old in marriage to Tancred's daughter. We shall hear again of pretty little Arthur by-and-by.

This Sicilian affair arranged without anybody's brains being knocked out (which must have rather disappointed him), King Richard took his sister away and also a fair lady named Berengaria, with whom he had fallen in love in France, and whom his mother, Queen Eleanor (so long in prison, you remember, but released by Richard on his coming to the throne), had brought out there to be his wife; and sailed with them for Cyprus. He soon had the pleasure of fighting the King of Cyprus, for allowing his subjects to pillage some of the English troops who were shipwrecked on the shore; and easily conquering this poor monarch, he seized his only daughter to be a companion to the Lady Berengaria, and put the King himself into silver fetters. This done, he sailed again with his mother, sister, wife, and captive princess, and soon arrived before the town of Acre, which the French King with his fleet was besieging from the sea. But the French King was in no triumphant condition, for his army had been thinned by the swords of the Saracens, and wasted away by the plague; and Saladin, the brave Sultan of the bold Turks, at the head of a numerous army, was at that time gallantly defending the place, from the hills that rise above it.

Wherever this united army of Crusaders went, they agreed in nothing except in gaming, drinking and quarrelling, in a most unbecoming manner; in debauching the people among whom they tarried, whether they were friends or foes; and in carrying disturbance and ruin in their train. The French King was jealous of the English King, and the English King was jealous of the French King, and the disorderly and violent soldiers of the two nations were jealous of one another; consequently, the two kings could not agree even upon a joint assault on Acre, but when they did make up their quarrel for that purpose, the Saracens promised to yield the town, to give up to the Christians the wood of the Holy Cross, to set at liberty all their Christian captives, and to pay two hundred thousand pieces of gold. All this was to be done within forty days; but, not

being done, King Richard ordered some three thousand Saracen prisoners to be brought out in the front of his camp, and there in full view of their own countrymen; to be deliberately butchered.

The French King had no part in this atrocity; for he was by that time travelling homeward with the greater part of his men; being offended by the overbearing conduct of the English King; being anxious to look after his own domains; and being ill besides from the unwholesome air of that hot and sandy country. King Richard carried on the war without him, and remained in the East, meeting with a variety of adventures, nearly a year and half. Every night when his army was on the march, and came to a halt, the heralds cried out three times, to remind all the soldiers of the cause in which they were engaged, "Save the Holy Sepulchre!" and then all the soldiers knelt, and said "Amen!" Marching or encamped, the army had continually to strive with the hot air of that glaring desert, or with the Saracens, or with both together. Sickness and death, battle and wounds, were already among them; but through every difficulty King Richard fought like a giant, and worked like a common laborer. Long and long after he was in his quiet grave, his terrible battle-axe with twenty pounds of English steel in its mighty head, was a legend among the Saracens; and when all the Saracen and Christian hosts had been dust for many a year, if a Saracen horse started at any object by the wayside, his rider would exclaim, "What dost thou fear? Dost thou think King Richard is behind thee?"

No one admired this king's renown for braver more than Saladin himself, who was a generous and gallant enemy. When Richard lay ill of a fever, Saladin sent him fresh fruits from Damascus, and snow from the mountain tops. Courteous messages and compliments were frequently exchanged between them—and then King Richard would mount his horse and kill as many Saracens as he could; and Saladin would mount his; and kill as many Christians as he could. In this way King Richard fought to his heart's content at Arsouf and at Jaffa; and finding himself with nothing exciting to do at Ascalon, except to rebuild, for his own defence, some fortifications there which the Saracens had destroyed, he kicked his ally the Duke of Austria, for being too proud to work at them.

The army at last came within sight of the Holy City of Jerusalem; but being then a mere nest of jealousy, and quarrelling and fighting, soon retired, and agreed with the Saracens upon a truce for three years, three months, three days, and three hours. Then the English Christians, protected by the noble Saladin from Saracen revenge, visited Our Saviour's tomb; and then King Richard embarked with a small force at Acre to return home. But he was shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea, and was vain to pass through Germany, under an assumed name. Now there were many people in Germany who had served in the Holy Land under that proud Duke of Austria who had been kicked; and some of them easily recognizing a man so remarkable as King Richard, carried their intelligence to the kicked Duke, who straightway took him prisoner at a little inn near Vienna.

The Duke's master, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of France, were equally delighted to have so troublesome a monarch in safe keeping. Friendships which are founded on a partnership in doing wrong are never true; and the King of France was now quite as heartily King Richard's foe, as he had ever been his friend in his unnatural conduct to his father. He monstrously pretended that King Richard had designed to poison him in the East; he charged him with having murdered there, a man whom he had in truth befriended; he bribed the Emperor of Germany to keep him close prisoner; and finally, through the plotting of these two princes, Richard was brought before the German legislature, charged with the foregoing crimes, and many others. But he defended himself so well, that many of the assembly were moved to tears by his eloquence and earnestness. It was decided that he should be treated during the rest of his captivity, in a manner more becoming his dignity than he had been, and that he should be set free on the payment of a heavy ransom. This ransom the English people willingly raised. When Queen Eleanor took it over to Germany, it was at first evaded and refused. But she appealed to the honor of all the princes of the German Empire, and appealed so well that it was accepted, and the king released. Thereupon, the King of France wrote to Prince John "Take care of thyself. The devil is unchained!"

Prince John had reason to fear his brother, for he had been a traitor to him in his captivity. He had secretly joined the French King; had vowed to the English nobles and people that his brother was dead; and had vainly tried to seize the crown. He was now in France, at a place called Evereux. Being the meanest and basest of men, he contrived a mean and base expedient for making himself acceptable to his brother. He invited the French officers of the garrison in that town to dinner, murdered them all, and then took the fortress. With this recommendation to the good-will of a lion-hearted monarch, he hastened to King Richard, fell on his knees before him, and obtained the intercession of Queen Eleanor. "I forgive him," said the King, "and I hope I may forget the injury he has done me, as easily as he will forget my pardon."

While King Richard was in Sicily, there had been trouble in his dominions at home; one of the bishops whom he had left in charge thereof arresting the other, and making in his pride and ambition, as great a show as if he were King himself. But the King hearing of it in Messina, and appointing a new Regency, this Longchamp (for this was his name) had fled to France in a woman's dress, and had there been encouraged and supported by the French King. With all these causes of offence against Philip in his mind, King Richard had no sooner been welcomed home by his enthusiastic subjects with great display and splendor, and rejoicing, and had no sooner been crowned afresh at Winchester, than he resolved to show the French King that the devil was unchained indeed, and he made war against him with great fury.

There was fresh trouble at home about this time arising out of the discontents of the poor people, who complained that they were far more heavily taxed than the rich, and who found a spirited champion in William Fitz-Osbert, nicknamed Longbeard. He became the leader of a secret society, comprising fifty

thousand men; was taken by surprise; stabbed the citizen who first laid hands upon him; and retreated, bravely fighting, to a church which he maintained four days, until he was dislodged by fire and run through the body as he came out. He was not killed, though; for he was dragged at the tail of a horse, half-dead, to Smithfield and there hanged. This was long a favorite remedy for silencing the people's advocates; but as we go on with this history, I fancy we shall find them difficult to make an end of, for all that.

This war, delayed occasionally by a truce, was still in progress, when a certain Lord named Vidomar, Viscount of Limoges, chanced to find in his ground a treasure of ancient coins. As the King's vassal he sent his sovereign half of it; but the King claimed the whole. The King besieged the lord in his castle, swore that he would take the castle by storm, and hung every man of its defenders on the battlements.

There was a strange old song in that part of the country to the effect that in Limoges an arrow would be made by which King Richard would die. It may be that Bertrand de Gourdon, a young man who was one of the defenders of the castle, had often sung it or heard it sung, of a winter night, and remembered it when he saw, from his post upon the ramparts, the King attended only by his chief officer, riding below the walls, surveying the place. He drew an arrow to the head, took steady aim, said between his teeth, "Now I pray God speed thee well!" discharged it, and struck the King in the left shoulder.

Although the wound was not at first considered dangerous, it was severe enough to cause him to retire to his tent, and direct the assault to be made without him. The castle was taken, and every man of its defenders was hanged, as the King had sworn they should be, except Bertrand de Gourdon, who was reserved until the royal pleasure respecting him should be known.

By that time, unskilful treatment had made the wound mortal, and the King knew that he was dying. He directed Bertrand to be brought into his tent. The young man was brought there, heavily chained. King Richard looked at him steadily. He looked, as steadily, at the King.

"Kneave!" said King Richard. "What have I done to thee that thou shouldst take my life?"

"What hast thou done to me?" replied the young man. "With thine own hands thou hast killed my father and my two brothers.—Myself thou wouldst have hanged. Let me die, now, by any torture that thou wilt. My comfort is that no torture can save thee. Thou too must die; and, through me, the world is quit of thee!"

Again the King looked at the young man steadily. Again the young man looked steadily at him. Perhaps some remembrance of his generous enemy Saladin, who was not a Christian, came into the mind of the dying King.

"YOUTH!" he said, "I forgive thee. Go unhurt!"

Then, turning to the chief officer who had been riding in his company when he received the wound, King Richard said: "Take off his chains, give him a hundred shillings, and let him depart."

He sunk down on his couch, and a dark mist seemed in his eyes to fill the tent wherein he had so often rested, and died. His age was forty-two; he had reigned ten years. His last command was not obeyed, for the chief officer flayed Bertrand de Gourdon alive, and hanged him.

There is an old tune yet known—a sorrowful air will sometimes outlive many generations of strong men, and even last longer than battle axes with twenty pounds of steel in the head—by which this King is said to have been discovered in his captivity. Blondel, a favorite minstrel of King Richard, as the story relates, faithfully seeking his Royal master, went singing it outside the gloomy walls of many foreign fortresses and prisons, until at last he heard it echoed from within a dungeon and knew the voice, and cried out in ecstasy, "O Richard! O my King!" You may believe it if you like; it would be easy to believe worse things.—Richard was himself a minstrel and a poet. If he had not been a Prince too, he might have been a better man perhaps, and might have gone out of the world with less bloodshed and waste of life to answer for. [From "A Child's History of England" in Dickens's Household Words.]

THE SCREWS AND WHEELS OF KOSUTH'S ELOQUENCE.—A correspondent of the New York Literary World asks for an account of the "screws and wheels" of Kosuth's eloquence, to which the editor makes the following reply:—

For the screws and wheels, the motive-power is a true nobility of character, which finds vent in an elevated way of thinking.—One of the screws is undoubtedly legal, and another, editorial skill in the statement of a question, and editorial tact in seizing upon material advantages which he owes to experience. A third is the tendency to elevated expression which a man has on just learning a new language. He sees, as it were, the mountain-tops of the language, and runs first in that direction. It is a common remark about a novice in a language, that he talks like a book. "The very ignorance of a great deal concentrates the attention more on the important points." And we should not forget in the estimate, the fresh perceptions to be kindled by a knowledge of the classic literature to which Kosuth continually recurs.

THE MORMONS. There is a prospect of future trouble with this "peculiar people."—There is no doubt that polygamy is practised to a most flagrant extent among them, and they have little reason to be friendly to the people of the United States. It is reported from Washington that as soon as spring opens, the President will supersede Gov. Brigham Young by a competent and vigorous man. A military post will be established at Salt Lake City, and the judges will go back with instructions to enforce the common law in respect to the plurality of wives, and other points of morality in which the practice of the Mormons conflicts with that code and with public policy.

A chap who had been heavily fined at court for beating his wife, tried the hugging system the next time she required correction. He said the law allowed him to hug his wife as often and as hard as he pleased, and the poor woman had three of her ribs crushed in consequence.



## MISCELLANY.

## POETRY AND PROSE.

BY PROFESSOR HADDOCK.

"Love your enemies," is a plain precept in prose. "Love your enemies," says Menou; "like the sandal-wood, which sheds perfume on the axe that fells it." This, although in the form of prose, is the poetry of the precept; it is the same precept in a striking light.

"It is noon," says the writer of prose. How says the poet that same thing?

"Still is the toiling hand of care,  
The panting herds repose,  
Yet, hark! how through the peopled air  
The busy murmur glows!  
The insect youth are on the wing,  
Eager to taste the honeyed spring,  
And float amid the liquid noon,  
Some lightly o'er the current skim,  
Some showy or the current skim,  
Quick glances of the sun."

The poetry of noon is noon in the circumstances which give it interest to the imagination and the heart.

"Poetry has been cultivated in the coldest and bleakest regions," says the critic. Hear a poet utter the same fact:

"In climes beyond the solar road,  
Where shaggy forms of ice-built mountains roam,  
The muse has broke the twilight gloom,  
To cheer the shivering native's dull abode."

This is a picture of the arctic regions for the fancy and the affections. "Beyond the solar road," "ice-built mountains," "shaggy forms," "the twilight gloom," "the shivering native," are poetic lights of the subject.

"When evening came," says prose. The poet speaks, and we hear,

"When Evening's dusky car,  
Crowned with her dewy stars,  
Steals o'er the fading sky in shadowy flight."  
"It is night," says prose. How the poet sings this simple truth:

"Eve suddenly into Night,  
Mother of wildly-working dreams!  
Sorceress of the ebon throne."

"I was waking," is prose. The poetry of the fact is:

"Sleep, softly-breathing god, his downy wing  
Was fluttering now, as ready to depart."

Poetry can thus dispose of almost any object so as to give the beholders its best, its loveliest aspect—that aspect which puts the imagination into an animated and delightful exercise.

To the ordinary mind the butterfly is a gay creature, and nothing more. What is it to the poet?

"Stay near me; do not take thy flight;  
A little longer stay in sight.  
Much converse do I find in thee,  
Historian of my life!  
Float near me; do not yet depart;  
Dead times revive in thee.  
Thou bring'st, gay creature as thou art,  
A solemn image to my heart—  
My father's family.  
O! pleasant, pleasant were the days,  
The time when, in the churchyard play,  
My sister Emeline and I  
Together hunted the butterfly.  
A year hunter, I did rush  
Upon the prey; with leaps and springs,  
I followed on from brake to bush;  
But she, God love her! forced to brush  
The dust from off its wings."

In Wordsworth's "We are Seven," are the following lines:

"My stockings there I often knit,  
My kerchief there I often fold;  
And there upon the ground I sit,  
I sit and sing to them."

This is simple, child-like prose, except that it is metre. A beautiful child is represented as insisting on it that there were seven, though two of their number were dead.

"Then did the little maid reply,  
Seven boys and girls are we,  
Two of us in the churchyard lie,  
Beneath the churchyard tree.  
You can run about my little maid,  
Your limbs are so supple and free;  
If two are in the churchyard laid,  
Then you are only five.  
Their graves are green,  
They may be seen,  
The little maid replied,  
Two steps more,  
From mother's door,  
And they are side by side.  
My stockings there I often knit,  
My kerchief there I often fold;  
And there upon the ground I sit,  
I sit and sing to them,  
And often, after sunset, sit,  
When 'tis light and fair,  
I sing to them."

In this case, the most unpoetical facts, hemming and knitting, and eating from a porringer, receive a picturesque and pathetic interest, which raises them to the dignity of poetry, by the circumstances in which they are presented, as the acts of juvenile simplicity and affection, on the green turf of a brother's and a sister's grave, at the solemn, suggestive hour of evening twilight.

"I love you, sweet Genevieve," says the writer of prose, "not for your beauty, but for your benevolence."

"Maid of my love, sweet Genevieve,  
In beauty's light you gladden all;  
Your eye is like the star of eve,  
And sweet your voice as a seraph's song;  
Yet not your heavenly beauty gives  
This heart with passion so to glow;  
Within your soul I see a nobler life;  
It bids you hear the tale of woe;  
When sinking low, the sufferer wails  
Refuge no hand outstretched to save,  
Fair as the beam of the sun,  
That rises graceful o'er the wave,  
I've seen your breast with pity heave;  
And therefore love I you, sweet Genevieve."

In the 14th chapter of Exodus is an historical account of the drowning of the Egyptians in the Red Sea; and in the 16th chapter the same event is poetically represented in the song of Moses.

"Says the history, 'Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided.' 'With the blast of my nostrils,' says the poet, 'the waters were gathered together, the floods stood upright in a heap, and the depths were congealed in the heart of the sea.' The 'strong east wind' becomes 'the blast of the Almighty's nostrils'; the 'divided waters' stand upright, 'congealed,' 'in the heart of the sea.'

"The Egyptians pursued," says the historian, "and went in after them." The poet is dramatic: "I will divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them; I will draw the sword; my hand shall destroy them."

"The waters returned," says the historian, "and covered the chariots and the horsemen, and all the hosts of Pharaoh, that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them." "Thou didst blow with thy wind," says the song of Moses; "the sea covered them; they sank as lead in the mighty waters." "Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?"

In the fourth chapter of Judges is plain narrative of the discomfiture and death of Sisera; and in the next chapter the same events are celebrated in the song of Deborah.

In these examples the poetic spirit is exhibited in the circumstances with which it clothes ideas that do not, in themselves, necessarily, excite the imagination, or move the heart deeply. It would be easy to multiply and vary the illustrations of the principles, and to suggest other and perhaps more pertinent examples. The beautiful lectures of Montgomery on general literature will extend his acquaintance with the subject, and amply reward a careful perusal. I will only add an instance where

the simplest expression of a natural sentiment is endued with that poetical power which genius alone can exercise over the soul. When Lady Macbeth is represented, by Shakespeare, as waiting near by, in anxious solicitude, the return of her husband from the murder of Duncan, she is alarmed by a noise within, and, in her fear lest the deed had not been done, exclaims:

"Had he not resembled  
My father, as he slept, I had done 't."

What a picture of humanity is suggested to the heart by this touching sentiment of filial piety yet blooming in the scorched and desolate bosom of this unnatural woman!

## The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE.... FEB. 5, 1852.

## AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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## GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

The serious alarm felt throughout the country for the result of the wild and almost insane crusade to California, is beginning to elicit testimony that can hardly fail to open the eyes of such as have not yet taken the fatal step. It might be supposed that the multitude who are returning, ruined in health, and yet more hopelessly ruined in property, would be enough to counteract the strange fanaticism produced by the few "big lumps" that have been secured. But when a single person, even among hundreds, is reported to have secured a few thousands by good luck, all else is forgotten. The ninety and nine who have sacrificed their lives, or returned penniless and discouraged to their homes, are not counted in the estimate of chances for a fortune. The man who shows a pound lump on the wharf when the steamer comes in, secures all eyes, so that the scores of poor wretches who are borne away to the hospitals, are never counted. If those who are driven to spasms of enthusiasm by the reported success of half a dozen friends, would count over the scores, among their acquaintance, from whom no favorable return has been had, how little encouragement would be drawn from the investigation! They would discover two chances to find a grave to one to find a fortune—a fortune beyond the reach of the same industry, perseverance and sacrifice at home. If they doubt this, let them resort to a careful estimate. And among the half dozen reported to have accomplished the great object of securing a fortune, how many would be found to have actually done so, if the whole truth could be known? How many have really "shown the dust?" Strange indeed, and yet not more strange than true, that facts are not investigated this matter as they are in all others of equal importance. Look at the motives which induce those who have embarked in business in California to make a fair report, and persuade others to go there. And yet how few do so! The papers are filled with letters of warning to those who yet remain at home. Such letters, from those who have gone from Waterville are by no means few; notwithstanding many of those who write them are bold, energetic and shrewd men, who stand more than an average chance to make money in any place.

Gen. Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, has located in California with the design of making his permanent residence there; and yet, notwithstanding the strongest inducements to encourage emigration to his adopted country, he writes home to a friend as follows:

"Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is that if a person can only get to California, he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovel until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion: his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags and close purses to hold his gold—he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust. His beautiful reverie is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.

"It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor, deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened and mortified—he sickens, and dies.

"I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who 'stand well' had better stand still."

A young man who has secured, through the aid of a friend, a place in a hotel at \$50 a month writes that he considers himself lucky in so doing, as multitudes are entirely out of employment, and would be glad to get work for their board.

Dr. W. C. Staples, who went from Industry, Me. writes as follows to the Maine Farmer:

"I am led to say from the great numbers who have arrived during the last few months or even days, that I would have all my fellow citizens weigh well the subject, and very candidly, too, before deciding to leave their happy homes. In the Pacific, which arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday evening last, out of 306 passengers there were 107 from Maine; and by the arrival of the Tennessee yesterday (Sunday) morning, of between five and six hundred passengers there were about one hundred and fifty from Maine. These facts may serve as hints to our Maine men. There cannot possibly be profitable employment at this time and season for one half those who are landing, excepting such as have been here and are returning to continue their operations; and those are very few. It is now very dry in the mines, and the washing is mostly suspended."

The People's Press states that intelligence has recently been received from a company of ten or twelve, who went from Palmyra last Fall, that three of the number are dead and

four more so sick that their lives were despaired of.

A young man passed through this village last week, who went out with his father and brother last year. The two last were dead, and the young man stated that of the \$500 he carried out, not five dollars would remain when he reached home.

Such facts as these come by every boat, and by all who live to return. But a simple hearsay report of a "hundred dollar lump" throws them all out of sight and out of mind.

Still the fatal delusion is pursued; and while gold continues to be worshipped as it now is, and friends and comfort and health are counted as dross compared with its acquisition, this headlong rush to California will continue to lead its thousands and tens of thousands to ruin.

The happy circle at home will be broken, and wives and children doomed to an anxiety worse than death. The fatal spell of chance which leads the speculator to bankruptcy and the gambler to ruin, envelops this modern crusade for gold. Careful estimates and prudent counsel have no influence over its victims.—Men dream over it as over the chances of a lottery, and cannot be made to doubt that the blind goddess of fortune will favor them beyond the common average. They sacrifice property, give up business, and hasten away to the great theatre of excitement, without the shadow of a definite plan for the future. And whether success or disappointment would in the end be most to their advantage, time and not philosophy must determine. With a large proportion of those who venture upon the experiment, either of these results in our opinion, will be more fatal than a twelve months seige in the insane hospital. Suddenly acquired wealth, or great disappointment—who shall choose between the two?

We have not done with this subject, but shall give other points in due time.

[For The Eastern Mail.]

## Gardiner Bridge—Kennebec Dam—Augusta Influence.

The project of throwing a Bridge over the Kennebec at Gardiner, it seems, is revived, and is again to be acted on by our Legislature; and though, in this section, we have little or no immediate interest in the question, we have suffered so severely from one obstruction on our river, we may be pardoned for feeling rather sensitive on this subject; and, unless it is demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt, that the Bridge will not materially obstruct or injure the navigation above Gardiner, we should hope a charter may be withheld. But, if, on investigation, it shall be found, that a bridge may be built there with the improved draw of the present day, so that the navigation of the river above will be very little, if any, impaired, why should so great a public accommodation be refused? It has been suggested, and with some feasibility, that Augusta, by means of the bridge at that place, has been able to command the trade and business of a considerable tract of country, which would be diverted from Augusta to Gardiner, if a bridge should be built at the latter place, and thus a monopoly broken down which has existed for more than half a century; and hence the opposition of Augusta to the project, though the ostensible reason urged is that the navigation of the river will be impaired. My attention has been called to this subject by several communications in the Kennebec Journal, and I have been particularly struck by the remarks of the editor of the latter in his paper of the 25th of Dec. Among other remarks, the editor says, "The amount of navigation which is to be stopped by any proposed bridge, is not of so much consequence as the preservation of the principle." But it is high time the people of the State were made to understand the height and depth of this senseless clamor about "Augusta influence."

Now, I propose, in order to illustrate the "principle," which the editor is so in love with, and "Augusta influence," which he so indignantly repels, to give a short history of the rise, progress, and present condition of the famous Kennebec Dam, which has never been written and published, and the facts of which have not been known beyond the precincts of the Kennebec and Sebasticook. These facts of "unwritten history" are not covered up by the dust of ages, and to be sought for with much trouble and expense, for they are comparatively recent, and are embraced in a period of eighteen years past. They have been witnessed by many, who are in the midst of us—those who projected the splendid bubble, and those who have been victimized by it.

The charter of the Kennebec Dam Co. was obtained 7th of March, '34, and was opposed by two or three towns on the river above Augusta, and generally by the people living on the Sebasticook. They opposed it on various grounds, urging among other reasons that the river was a great thoroughfare or highway provided by nature, and ought not to be obstructed, or made the subject of untold experiments merely to create a great water power for the benefit of a Company, or, at best, for the aggrandizement of Augusta, at the risk of great losses to the interest of the public above.

To this it was replied, that they only asked for such a charter as should contain the most ample guarantees to all interests against loss or prejudice in any event. The influence of Augusta prevailed, and the charter was granted by a very large majority. The title of the act is, "An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Dam Company." By it they were authorized to build a Dam "for the purpose of raising a head of water for propelling factories and for other purposes." They were required to keep or maintain a lock or locks for the passage of boats, rafts, steamboats, and river craft, and to afford a safe and easy entrance of such boats, &c., into, through and from the locks; and to cause the locks to be constantly attended by a sufficient number of capable and able persons for that purpose, and to aid, at all times, in transmitting through the same all boats, &c.

And neither the Company nor the persons so employed shall demand or receive any compensation for their services, and the Co. is subjected to a penalty of \$25 for every day they shall neglect to cause the lock to be attended as above directed, if the natural state of the river would permit the passage of boats, &c. They are also required to erect above and below the dam such piers, bulkheads, &c., as may be necessary for creating such eddies and slackwater pools as may be necessary for the safe and easy guidance into and from the locks of boats, &c. They are also required to construct and maintain from 20th of April to 20th July of each year through or over the dam a sufficient fishway for salmon, shad, &c. Also to have at least 60 feet of the dam 12 inches lower than other parts of the dam with a slope therefrom to extend down river with such inclination and length and of such construction as shall facilitate the passage of rafts, logs and other lumber in the most safe and convenient manner; and unless the dam, lock, fishway and slope shall be completed and fitted for use within five years, the powers of the Co. shall be rescinded and held void. The charter was subject to be altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature. These are the principal provisions of the charter, and all that are necessary to be recited to enable our readers to understand the subject. Three of the most important provisions of the charter have never been complied with—the slope required to facilitate the passage of rafts, logs and other lumber in the most safe and convenient manner—the piers, bulkheads, &c., as may be necessary for creating such eddies and slackwater pools as may be necessary for the safe and easy guidance of boats &c. into and from the locks—and the fishway. It will be observed, that the enterprise was regarded by the Legislature as a mere private enterprise, undertaken for mere individual profit, and there is not a word in the title or body of the act indicating that any improvement in the navigation of the river or other public object was expected to be effected. To those who applied for a charter, the Legislature, in effect, said, "We will give you the privileges you desire, you, at the same time, acknowledging that the river is, and has been used for steamboats, long boats and other river craft, and for floating down logs, ship timber, &c., which privileges you do not seek to impair, but are willing all these rights and privileges, as now and heretofore enjoyed by the public, shall not, in all coming time, be impaired or lessened in any degree by your dam; and are you willing that all these privileges and immunities in their full extent shall be secured and guaranteed forever by your charter, and are you ready to assume all risks involved in this experiment, and to pledge yourselves to observe and execute in good faith all these conditions?" Their answer was, "We are ready and willing, and solemnly pledge ourselves accordingly." The charter was granted, and it cannot be denied, that the guards contained in it were apparently sufficient to secure the public against losses—but it may well be doubted, whether a charter for a private enterprise, involving such momentous risks to other interests, so much beyond the ability of any corporation to make good, ought ever to be granted.

The building of the dam was begun in the season of '36, but a series of ill luck seemed to attend their operations, parts of the dam being frequently carried away, and navigation of the river thereby obstructed; and, in May of '38 or '39 a great freshet in the river happened, which resulted in carrying away several acres of land at the west end of the dam, in destroying the canal, and sweeping away all the mills that had been erected at the west end of the dam, together with three or four dwelling-houses. The loss to the proprietors of the dam was great, but in the latter part of the season of '40 the breaches in the dam were repaired so that boats &c. could pass the locks.

From the time when the dam was begun till '38 or '39, when the west end went away, the navigation of the river above Augusta was entirely obstructed for the whole or parts of every season, and from the time of the breach at the west end till latter part of the season of '40, it was also obstructed, so that no goods from below or produce from above could pass the locks; but goods and produce up or down the river could be transhipped over the dam at a cost of from 30c to 40c a ton, and though I have no means of making an accurate estimate, I suppose the number of tons of goods to be transported above the dam, and the amount of wood, bark, potatoes, leather and other articles carried off from above, would amount annually to from 800 to 1000 tons. On the 3d of March, 1843, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Dam Co. to demand and receive for passage through the locks of steamboats and other craft, certain tolls. For every ton weight of goods, wares, and merchandise or other property, excepting lumber, passing up the river through the lock, 12c, if down, 6c—for every thousand feet of boards and other long lumber carried in boats or vessels, 5c—for clapboards, 5c per M.—shingles and laths, 1c per M.—for hoop-poles, 2c per M.—wood and bark, 5c per cord—for steamboats and other craft used for conveying passengers and freight (excepting small boats and canoes carrying not more than 800 lbs. freight), 50c; one particular boat exempted. By the same act, an agent was to be appointed by the Governor, and to be paid for his services out of the tolls, whose duty it is to appropriate the net proceeds of the tolls in tending the locks, and securing and maintaining the locks and dam. He is to render to the Co. annually a certified abstract of all the expenditures and receipts for the preceding year. Two returns of the agent are on file—for one year ending Nov. '44 and for year '45. These two returns only are to be found on file in the Secretary's office. The collections of the first year were \$675; second year, \$930.67. There have been 9 seasons for boating since the law above mentioned was passed, and, making al-

lowance for increase of business, there must have been collected \$1000 a year, less by reason of times, say equal to one season, when there were breaches in the dam and lockage impracticable. In addition to all this, are to be added the damages sustained by those on the Sebasticook and Kennebec in their sawed and light lumber and their cedar and ship timber by detention at the lock, and damages at the foot of the lock, and between there and the bridge, and when lockage was impracticable by reason of breaches of the dam, not being able to get their lumber down at all—when all these losses and tolls are footed up, it will be found probably to amount to not less than a tax of \$8000 a year on the business interests of the people of upper Kennebec for the fourteen years since the dam was built. It may, perhaps, be asked, for all these losses has nothing been paid? We answer, not a cent. In Nov. '38, the Co. became embarrassed in their affairs, and mortgaged to R. G. Shaw, of Boston, the dam, locks, abutments, canal gates, mill privileges, and appurtenances of every name and description, and sundry lots of land with houses and buildings thereon standing belonging to said corporation for the sum of \$27,500. The mortgage was afterwards assigned to the principal stockholder in the dam, who entered for breach of condition and for foreclosure on the 5th of Oct., '41, and not having been redeemed by the Co., the whole property became absolute in his hands in Oct., '44. Since then the Co. have ceased to have any corporate existence; but the tolls have been since as carefully collected as before.

It has been one of the "fallacies of the day" ever since the dam was built, that the navigation of the river between Augusta and Waterville has been greatly improved for all purposes, if not absolutely created by it. Infinite pains have been taken to give currency to this idea. The dam has always been considered, and justly so, as all important to the growth and increase of Augusta, and the press and all classes of people there have been most industriously employed in giving currency to this fallacy. Thence within two or three years an editor of one of their principal newspapers, alluding to this subject, exclaimed, in all simplicity, "Who ever heard of steamboat navigation between Augusta and Waterville till since the dam was built?" And yet it is well known that the steamer Ticonic run between Gardiner and Waterville for four years before the dam was built, and did quite a fair business. It ran through the season to Waterville bay, with the exception of about two months of the dry season; and the present steamers have been able to do little if any more. I mean to say there is a portion of the dry season when the boats cannot reach the landing at the bay in Waterville. The facts are, that before the dam was built there was good navigation for steamboats and other craft during the whole season from Augusta to the 6 mile falls or to the gravel beds at the foot of those falls. The obstruction to navigation of steam and other boats were the 6 mile falls and the rapids and shoal places between the falls and Waterville bay. Now since the slide and repair of these in 1840, the water in the river is not deepened or is not flowed back beyond the first pitch in the falls, leaving the water in the river in the dry season from that point to Waterville bay in just the same state as regards boat navigation as it was before the dam was built. Before the slide in '38, the dam being higher than it now is by some feet did flow the water in the river to within 11-2 miles of Waterville bay, and did to some extent within those points improve the navigation of the river for steam and other boats, but since that time no improvement for these purposes have been made.

Whenever application has been made to the Legislature by the people of upper Kennebec for redress of grievances, the sympathies of the members have been strongly invoked in favor of the proprietors of the dam and the citizens of Augusta, who were supposed to have a great interest in the maintenance of the dam, and had sustained great losses by reason of the dam not having answered all their expectations. It was always understood that the original cost of the dam was about \$300,000—nearly or quite 1-2 of which was owned in Boston and Massachusetts, the whole of whose interest was long since before 1840 swept away. But the dam and all its appurtenances have remained and still remain at Augusta in the hands of one of its citizens who became in '44 the absolute owner of the property free of all incumbrances for about \$32,000, or 1-10th of its original cost. If any one demands our sympathy, it would seem to be the foreign proprietors and a few proprietors at Augusta who long since ceased to have any interest in the dam.

If well grounded fears should be entertained, that a bridge at Gardiner will either directly or indirectly entail on the citizens of Hallowell and Augusta one tithe of the evils inflicted on the business interests of upper Kennebec by the dam, we would implore our Legislature, by all means, to deny a charter. Let the "principle" of the editor of the Journal be adopted and carried out by the citizens of Augusta, that below that place no galling chains should deform our beautiful river, and that the rigors of those above, though placed there by their own hands, shall ere long be mitigated.

## EQUAL RIGHTS.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for February, among its 27 engravings, has one of the highest merit, representing the Capitol at Washington with the new extension. As thus enlarged the Capitol will be one of the finest buildings in the world. This number of Sartain is a most excellent one. For sale at the Bookstores.

ESCAPED. The Calais Advertiser says, that Palmer and Coffin, who were in Machias Jail awaiting their trial at the July term, for stealing sheep and firing upon and wounding young Magoon, have broken Jail and gone off.

LYCUM.—Lecture before the Lyceum this evening, (Thursday,) by Prof. Shepard, of Bangor.

DEATH OF CAPT. BRACKETT.—Capt. Benj. F. Brackett, who left this place last Fall, to take charge of a boat on the Nicaragua route in Central America, died of the Isthmus fever, about the 10th ult. He left a wife and children, we think in Connecticut, to whom his death will be an irreparable affliction. Capt. B. has been long and favorably known on the Kennebec River.

Several persons who went out with Capt. B. to be employed on the same route, have relinquished their post on account of sickness.

OUR COUNTRY. A new paper is published in Boston under the above head; edited by Rev. C. W. Dennison. It is devoted to the interests of the Union, and raises the names of Daniel Webster for President, and Howell Cobb for Vice President. \$2.00 a year.

GODÉY'S LADY'S BOOK. We have received the February number which contains the usual variety of interesting light reading, and besides steel engravings, wood cuts, the 'plan of an Italian villa,' music &c., contains a new style embellishment, in imitation of the French colored crayon drawing, so justly celebrated.

Arvins's Encyclopedia of Literature and the Fine Arts, No. 5, is just received. This number is devoted to Music and Musicians, Painting and Painters. The anecdotes connected with these arts and the artists are collected with the taste and industry which has marked the work throughout. For sale at the bookstores. (Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, Publishers.)

## The California News.

The Prometheus brought 360 passengers and about two millions in gold. The steamer Independence, from New York, had put into Kingston in distress.

The government of California is in a very unsettled state. The Picayune of Jan. 1 says: "No one can tell who is Governor of California, who is Mayor of San Francisco—where the seat of government is—at San Jose or Vallejo what set of claimants has the best right to upwards of half a dozen contested seats in the next Legislature—what party has the best title to the municipal government of San Francisco, and whether New York or the chivalry have the controlling power over the democracy—With regard to the Governorship, there is little doubt but gross fraud has been committed with the ballot box in several counties." We notice the following deaths—

At San Francisco, James Sedgely; Charles M. Harris; J. A. Toothaker; Thomas Waters of Bangor—all of Maine.

Wm. Sherman, a native of Freeport, Me., was murdered while on his way up the Yuba river.

On bark Uddine, from Panama to San Francisco, Mr. Holman of Maine.

A man named Woodruff was murdered at Calaveras, by a companion named Brown.

Adolph Batholp was shot through the heart at San Francisco, in a dispute with Alfred A. Greene.

Of the fashionables at Washington, who go with the bull-giving foreign diplomatists and are anti-Kossuth, the correspondent of a daily paper says:

"If the day should come when a great revolution in the world should be a greater flutter than now agitates Washington. Even the women are alarmed, and cling closer to their husbands, and timidly echo the social, political, diplomatic anathemas upon the Hungarian revolutionists, at every mention of his name. The nurses frighten the children to sleep with the awful sound of that innocent assemblage of vowels and consonants called 'Kossuth.'"

THE WAY THE COLORED PEOPLE MAKE DOCTORS OF DIVINITY. In one of the southern States there is a colored preacher of considerable note, whose eloquence is generally acknowledged, and who has more influence on a colored audience than any other man. He is generally called Dr. Jordan. He did not receive this from any university or college, European or American, but from a meeting of colored class leaders. Their white pastor, while meeting one evening with the leaders, observed that, in conversation among themselves, they spoke frequently of 'de Doctor,' and inquired of whom they spoke. One of the company replied, 'We's 'cluded bein's how Brudder Jordan is de oldest man 'mongst us, and de most knowinist 'pon de Scriptures, to 'fer on him de Doctor, so we calls him Doctor Jordan.' Let this be printed in large capitals and sent to the colleges of our country, as a guide in the bestowment of such degrees.

THE NEWSPAPER. In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well-conducted newspaper.

To live in a village, was once, to be shut up and contracted. But now a man may be a hermit and yet a cosmopolite. He may live in the forests, walking miles to a postoffice, having a mail but once a week, and yet he shall be as familiar with the living world as the busiest actor in it. For the newspaper is a spy-glass by which he brings near the most distant things—a microscope by which he leisurely examines the most minute—an ear trumpet, by which he collects and brings within hearing all that is said and done all over the earth—a museum full of curiosities—a picture gallery full of living pictures from real life, drawn, not on canvass, but with printer's ink on paper.

The effect, in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young, of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any one who will ponder on it. Once a liberal education could only be procured by foreign travel. The sons only of the wealthy could indulge in this costly benefit. But now, the poor man's son can learn as much at home, as a hundred years ago a gentleman could learn by journeying the world over. For while there are advantages in going out into the world, it is the poor man's privilege to have the world come to see him! The newspaper is a great Collector, a great Traveler, a great Lecturer. It is the common people's Encyclopedia—the Lyceum; the College!—[Rev. H. W. Beecher.]

Kossuth arrived at Cleveland on Sunday evening. He was met by various delegations on the route, and at Ravenna was addressed at the Court House by Judge Brayton.







# MISCELLANY.

## REUBEN AND PHEBE.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

In Manchester a maiden dwelt,  
Her name was Phebe Brown,  
Her cheeks were red, her hair was black,  
And she was considered by good judges to be  
by all odds the best-looking girl in town.

Her age was nearly seventeen,  
Her eyes were sparkling bright,  
And very lovely girl she was,  
And for about a year and a half there had been  
a young man paying attention to her by the name of  
Reuben Wright.

Now, Reuben was a nice young man  
As any in the town,  
And Phebe loved him very dear,  
But, on account of his being obliged to work for  
a living, he never could make himself agreeable to old  
Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

If cruel parents were resolved,  
And stout Mr. B. said, "I will not give  
A rich old miser in the place,  
And old Brown frequently declared that rather  
than have his daughter marry Reuben Wright he'd  
sooner knock him in the head."

But Phebe's heart was brave and strong,  
She feared no parents' frowns;  
And as for Reuben, he was bold,  
I've heard him say more than fifty times, that  
(with the exception of Phebe) he didn't care a darn for  
the whole race of Browns.

So Phebe Brown and Reuben Wright  
Determined at last to wed,  
Three weeks ago last Tuesday night,  
They started for old Parson Wheeler's, deter-  
mined to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony,  
though it was tremendous dark, and rained like the old  
Harry.

But Captain Brown was wife awake;  
He heard his gun,  
And then pursued the loving pair,  
He overtook 'em when they'd got about half-  
way to the Parson's, and then Reuben and Phebe start-  
ed off upon the run.

Old Brown then took a deadly aim,  
Towards young Reuben's head,  
But, oh! it was a bleeding shame,  
He made a mistake, and shot his only daughter,  
and had the ungrateful anguish of seeing her drop  
down dead.

Then anguish filled young Reuben's heart,  
And vengeance crazed his brain,  
He drew an awful knife out,  
And plunged it into old Brown some fifty or  
sixty times, so that it's very doubtful about his ever  
coming to again.

The briny drops from Reuben's eyes  
In torrents poured down,  
He yielded up the ghost and died,  
And in this melancholy and heart-rending man-  
ner terminated the history of Reuben and Phebe, and  
likewise old Captain Brown.

MR. C. BLISS, (Boston) Carpet-Bag.

## WHITTING-A YANKEE PORTRAIT.

BY REV. J. FIERBENT.

The Yankee boy, before he went to school,  
Well knows the mystery of that magic tool,  
The pocket-knife, that in his pocket lies,  
Takes him to his mother's side, and sits;  
His handkerchief he gladly gives to get it;  
Then leaves no stone unturned till he can get it;  
And in the education of the land,  
No little part that implement had;  
His pocket knife to the young whittler brings  
A growing knowledge of material things.

Projectiles, music, and the sculptor's art,  
His chosen whetstone and his shingle dart,  
His elder brother with his hickory nut,  
His sharp ax and his redoubtable wood,  
His corn-stalk fiddle, and the deeper tone  
That murmurs from his pumpkin-leaved trombone,  
Consist to teach the boy, to teach the child,  
His whittling, his sawing, his carving, his drill;  
Or if his father lives upon the shore,  
You'll find his ship's beam-ends upon the floor.  
Full-rigged, with racking masts, and timbers staunch,  
And waiting, near the wash-tub for a launch.

Thus, by his genius and his jack-knife driven,  
For long he'll toil, you'll see, upon his pen;  
Make any gimcrack, musical or mute,  
A plow, a coach, an organ, or a flute,  
Cut a canal or bridge, or a clock,  
Or lead forth Beauty from a marble block;  
Make anything, in short, for sea or shore,  
From a child's rattle to a seventy-four;  
Strike it, and it'll fly—Ay, when he undertakes it,  
He'll make the thing, and the machine that makes it.

And when the thing is made—whether it be  
To more on earth, in air or on the sea,  
Whether on water, or the waves to glide,  
Or, on the land, to roll, revolve or slide,  
Whether to whirl, or to strike, or to ring,  
Whether it be a pistol or a spring,  
Whether a rattle, or a rattle, or a rattle,  
For when his hand's upon it, you may know  
That there's no in it, and he'll make it so.

## A Good, Brave Toast.

At the Congressional banquet given to Kos-  
suth, the second toast was: "The Judiciary of  
the United States—the expounders of the Con-  
stitution and the bulwark of Liberty, regulated  
by law."

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, re-  
sponded, simply returning thanks for the com-  
pliment, and giving the following sentiment:  
"Constitutional liberty to all Nations of the  
Earth—supported by Christian faith and the  
morality of the Bible."

Judge Wayne's toast is the noblest sentiment  
we recollect having seen among all those  
which have been brought out by the dinners in  
honor of Kossuth. It may well be incorpo-  
rated into every Christian patriot's prayer. Give  
the nations of the earth Constitutional liberty,  
without the support of the Christian faith and  
the morality of the Bible, and you give them  
no blessing at all. Liberty is no boon to men  
who cannot govern themselves.

The tendency of Kossuth's speeches has  
been in a high degree favorable to the advance  
of this great truth. His own mind seems to be  
deeply imbued with the Protestant religious  
sentiment, and being a bold, good man, he  
speaks what he thinks. He feels the need of  
the Bible and the preached gospel for his own  
country. Hence the Roman Catholics have  
him with perfect hatred. They do not want  
the Bible. It is more fatal to despotism than  
cannon or sword. Popery loves despotism,  
hates Liberty, and stifles the Bible.

Judge Wayne comes from the bench of the  
Supreme Court of the United States, and in the  
presence of the greatest men of our country,  
with statesmen and politicians, foreign and na-  
tive around him, he toasts the Christian faith  
and the Bible as the supports of Constitutional  
liberty among all the nations of the earth. We  
trust that the sentiment will be responded to  
by the whole people.

LONG SKIRTS. Chambers's Edinburgh  
Journal makes the following sensible remarks  
on the present fashion of ladies' dresses:  
"That some reform is wanted, all the male  
part of creation agree. Many of the ladies,  
too, admit the inconvenience of the long skirts  
which have been for some years in fashion,  
though they profess to be unable to break their  
rule. Why should not some compromise  
be entered into? In order to avoid trailing  
through mud and dust, it is not necessary to  
assume a masculinity in other parts of the at-  
tire. Neither is it necessary to connect a rai-  
onal length of skirt with certain unhappy, foolish  
notions about equal privileges of the sexes,  
which seems to be one of the mistakes made  
by the Bloomer party in America. Let there  
simply be a reduction of the present mince-  
ance, an abbreviation of those trolloping skirts,  
which even men walking beside the wearer  
often find it difficult. When the hem of her garment  
is on the level of the ankle, which once was  
the case, it answers all the purposes of decency,  
and is sufficiently cleanly. A return to that  
fashion would do away with all objection. Or  
if one of two inches more be taken off, and the

void filled by such trowsers as are generally  
worn by young girls, it might be as well or  
better. Such changes might be brought about  
with little fuss, like any of the ordinary  
changes of fashion."

## A STUDY FOR A FRENCHMAN IN ENGLISH PROVINCIALITY.

Thimblebrig. This is a study for a Frenchman in English  
thimblebrig thought to thrive through thick and  
thin by throwing his thumbs about. But he  
was thwarted, and thumped, and thumped, and  
thumped with thirty thousand thistles and  
thorns, for thimblebrig thinking to thrive through  
thick and thin by throwing his thumbs about.

## Portland Advertisements.

### DRY GOODS NOTICE.

A. E. SHAW  
WOULD inform the public that he has purchased the Stock  
and Good of Mr. S. Smith, of Portland, and is now  
having sold at a liberal discount, and on terms which  
warrant great inducement to buyers, now a large and full  
assortment of DRY GOODS, cheaper than at any other Store in  
Portland.

Unprecedented Low Prices!  
At Great Bargains for Cash. He therefore invites the  
former Friends and Patrons of this Establishment, and the  
public generally, to a continuance of their favors. All  
in want of Seasonable Goods, at great bargains, will call at  
A. E. SHAW'S, 22 Middle Street.

The above sale having been made, the subscriber will  
for the present remain at the Store of his successor, and takes  
pleasure in recommending his former patrons to Mr. SHAW,  
who has full experience in the branch of business, and can  
guarantee to all in want of articles in the Dry Goods line, the BEST  
Bargains in the City. (S22)

### CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

#### STEELE & HAYES,

No. 110 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND.  
HAYES, an assiduous and extensive assortment of EARTHEN &  
GLASS WARE, at their own Importation, which they offer for the  
Credit or Retail, on the most favorable terms, for cash or approved  
credit. Their stock comprises  
"Globe Blue Ware, at low prices. (Glass Colored,  
Blue and Brown Printed do. Tumblers,  
Blue and Brown Printed do. Tumblers,  
Flown Stone do. Britannia Spoons,  
Yellow Stone do. Teapots,  
Common do. Coffee Pots,  
Tall Ware, earthen and painted do. Castors.

Vases, Girandoles, Solar Lamps, Hanging do. (for Oil,  
"Chandeliers, Yc. London, London, Yc.  
Tea Trays, Plated Casters, (beautiful style), Plated Spoons, &c.

### FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

52, 54, 56 Exchange Street, PORTLAND.

WALTER COREY,  
HAYING much enlarged and improved his Cabinet and Chair  
Factory, for sale the LARGEST, CHEAPEST & BEST  
assortment of Furniture, in the City.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ever offered in this State, and equal to any in New England. All  
styles of  
French Drawing Room & Chamber Furniture,  
Rich Chamber Sets, (Landscape and Flowers),  
Together with all sorts of the most common articles. Uphol-  
STRY work, in all the latest styles.

### Live Geese, Common and Russia Feathers.

Curled Hair, Cotton and Palm Leaf Mattresses. A first rate as-  
ortment of  
In Oil, Mahogany and Walnut Frames.  
This stock comprises almost every article in the House Fur-  
nishing line, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Pur-  
chasers are invited to call. (Dec. 1851—6m22)

### LOOKING-GLASSES,

in Oil, Mahogany and Walnut Frames.  
This stock comprises almost every article in the House Fur-  
nishing line, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Pur-  
chasers are invited to call. (Dec. 1851—6m22)

### ROBERT I. ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL,  
Sperm Candles, Oil Soap, &c.  
No. 17 Exchange St., PORTLAND.

### HALL, CONANT & CO.

DEALERS IN  
SALT, FISH, AND GROCERIES,  
Nos. 188 and 190 Fore St., Portland. 3m22

### W. C. BRADLEY,

Dealer in  
CORN AND MEAL,  
Head of Long Wharf, PORTLAND.

### S. B. FILLBROWN & CO.

Wholesale Commission Merchants in  
Country Produce, Flour, Nails, &c.  
AND DEALERS IN  
W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,  
No. 1 Central Wharf, PORTLAND.

### A. K. SHURTLEFF,

Wholesale Dealer in  
WEST INDIA GOODS,  
Teas, Leather, Oil, Provisions, &c.  
183 Fore St., PORTLAND.

### BREAD & BUTTER.

BREAD of every description, at Wholesale prices. For sale by  
JOSEPH WATERHOUSE,  
No. 5 and 7 Union Street, PORTLAND.

### JOHN C. BROOKS,

Importer and Dealer in  
IRON AND STEEL,  
Corner of Commercial Street and Central Wharf,  
PORTLAND.

### MONSIEUR LEON,

DE PARIS,  
PROFESSEUR DE LANGUE FRANCAISE,  
123 Middle Street, PORTLAND.

### P. F. VARNUM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
No. 200 Fore Street, PORTLAND, ME.

### WILLIAM A. HYDE,

(Late of the firm of Hyde, Bates & Co.)  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
SPERM, LARD AND WHALE OIL,  
And Sperm Candles,  
No. 208 Fore St., PORTLAND.

### JONES & HAMMOND,

DEALERS IN  
SHIP CHANDLERY, CORDAGE, DUCK,  
Paints, Oil, Gut and Wrought Nails, Chain  
Cables, Anchors, &c.  
MARINER'S CHURCH BUILDING,  
Long and Commercial Wharves,  
THOS. R. JONES,  
Wm. HAMMOND, 1741 PORTLAND.

### JOHN PURINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Produce, Flour, Corn,  
Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese,  
Oats, &c. &c.  
No. 176 Fore Street, PORTLAND. 1741

### OIL STORE.

WILLIAM A. HYDE,  
(Late of the firm of Hyde, Bates & Co.)  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
SPERM, LARD AND WHALE OIL,  
And Sperm Candles,  
No. 208 Fore St., PORTLAND.

### UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BY  
MOSES WOODWARD, PORTLAND.

## ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEBEC R. R.

Water Arrangement.  
N. and after THURSDAY, Jan. 1st, until further notice, Trains  
will run as follows:  
Leave WATERVILLE at 10:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., arrive in  
PORTLAND at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.  
Leave PORTLAND at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., arrive in  
WATERVILLE at 11:20 A. M. and 5:10 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 the Evening Train arrive in Portland  
at 10 P. M. and in Boston at 11 P. M. The 3:15 P. M. Train  
remains over night in Portland and takes the 8:30 A. M. Train for  
Boston.

Passengers for Lowell taking the morning train will arrive at  
Lowell by the Boston and Maine Railroad in season to take  
the cars for Lowell the same evening, by the Lowell and Law-  
rence Railroad. (111) EDWIN LOWELL, Sup't.  
Dec. 30, 1851.

## FOR BOSTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.  
Leave Portland for Boston, Monday, Wednesday, and  
Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Tu-  
esdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M.  
Cabin Passage to Boston, \$1.00  
Freight taken at low rates.

N. B.—The Boat is furnished with a large number of State  
travellers for second and third class, and the most com-  
fortable and convenient for the travelling public. The most  
of time and expense will be made; and the passengers will  
be able to leave the boat at any hour, and will also be able to  
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