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stantly demanded the cause of the delay, and a definition of the word "progress." "Mean the trees are growing!" was the reply. That man should be admitted to the bar. The "law's delay" would just — [Portland Eclectic.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, JAN. 12, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

Y. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. His office is at Seely's Building, Court st., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. cor., Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; S. W. cor., North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

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

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

The Old Line in New Hants.

Mr. V. D. Pinkham, of Augusta, having secured the contract for carrying the mails from Augusta and Waterville to Bangor, has recently purchased the entire stage property of Mr. Shaw. It embraced one hundred and twenty-five horses, with carriages and harnesses in proportion, and sold for \$33 to \$34,000 dollars. The contract took effect on the 1st inst. Mr. P. is now the largest stage proprietor in Maine, owning, in addition to this purchase, the entire distance between Bangor and Calais, and a large amount on other lines. If he sustains the good reputation 'Shaw's Line' has secured in the hands of the late proprietor, and proves as successful throughout his enterprise in winning the patronage and applause of the travelling public, he will deserve to be christened the Napoleon of stages. Since the opening of the A. & K. Railroad the travel on this line between Waterville and Bangor has been immense, and the uniform commendation secured by agents, drivers, and all connected with it, is most conclusive testimony to the excellency of its management in meeting the wants of travellers. If the proprietor has been equally successful in pocketing the profit, he may surrender the reins and hang up his whip, satisfied that he is 'in ahead of time.'

Great Fire in Portland.

The large building known as the Exchange, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. It was mainly occupied as Custom-house, Post-office, and U. S. Court room; and by the Atlantic Bank, J. S. Bailey's bookstore, the Nat. History Society, the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, several law offices, clerk's offices, &c. The loss is estimated from \$175 to \$200,000, with but trifling insurance. The building was purchased of the City of Portland by the U. States, a few years since, for \$150,000; and the entire loss falls upon the nation.

The Legislature.

The legislative journal is a brief one, thus far. Only thirteen Senators were found to be elected, who effected a temporary organization by choosing John L. Cutler president, and Wm. Trafton secretary, pro tem.

In the House Noah Smith, jr., was elected speaker, and John J. Perry clerk. This organization was effected by a union of the whigs, free-soilers and Morrill men, which left the Pillsbury democrats in a decided minority. The vote for Speaker stood 83 to 56.

The Com. on senatorial vacancies having reported only in part—two vacancies in Cumberland and three in Waldo—a message was sent to the House proposing to fill these vacancies. The House, after several days' debate, refused to join the Senate in filling vacancies until the committee should report in full. Here the wheels of legislation are blocked for the present; and as party interests are deeply involved in the question, the people have nothing to do but look on while their representatives 'work their way out' of the dilemma. If neither party recede from its position, we see no way to untie the knot but by reference to the Supreme Court.

(For The Eastern Mail.)

WEST WATERVILLE, Jan. 3d, 1854.

MEASURES EDITORS:—Why should it be thought an incredible thing for the good, sober people of this place to execute the 'Maine Liquor Law'? We have had a few skirmishes—some loud talk, &c., but the law is not a dead letter. We have officers of the right pluck;—get hold—hold on, and never let go, until the critter is dead! Four barrels of confiscated liquor met its fate this night, after a fair and legal trial before Alfred Winslow, Esq. Officer Crowell is up to this kind of 'Spirit Rapping.' A rod in pickle—fair warning. It is the intention of a very large majority of the citizens of this part of the town, to suffer neither tavern, store, nor travelling grog-shop to exist any length of time, if proof can be obtained to stop them. A street drunkard is a scarce and rare animal in our midst. We hope for a law that will stop importation—then! We'll hope for the best.

JUSTICE.

EAST FRANKLIN, VT. Jan. 1st, 1854.

BRO' MAIL:—As it sometimes results in good for persons who never see each other to become acquainted by correspondence, allow me to ask an introduction for some of my Vermont friends to your 'Down East' readers by a short letter in your columns. I cannot tell much that is new, wonderful or exciting; but will let you know how things are here.

THE WEATHER.

The first winter month has been cold, cloudy, and rather unpleasant; no snow until within a few days. Plenty of snow now, and prospect of a good hard January and plenty of sleighing.

CROPS OF 1853.

Generally good—hay and grain fair, hops good, and worth 30 cts. per lb., the best crop in a few of our northern towns, for a profit. Potatoes first rate, and some of our starch manufacturers are mining gold out of the potato hills fast enough; and for all we have ready markets.

STOCK AND DAIRIES.

Our cattle consist principally of an improved breed of the 'old native stock,' which we like much better than any of the pure imported breeds; as the latter are not adapted to our soil and climate. We keep large flocks of cows, and for a few years have found them

very profitable. In Franklin County one farmer milks over 200—a few, more than 100—and many over 50, and a multitude milk from 20 to 50! Well you may stare, yet this is true. You would be much surprised if you should see the quantities of butter shipped off to market every week from one railroad depot in this county. We think no other locality in the Union can match this county for butter-making, though all parts of the State have profitable dairies. As for horses, 'a horse is a horse' anywhere. We have a plenty of good ones, Logans, Black Hawks, Morgans, and a few Messengers; but the 'b' boys' that come up from Boston say they can get faster ones from Kenn-ec. We do something with sheep; our wool clip of the past season was good, for which fair prices were obtained. Our wool-growers have taken great pains to obtain the choicest breeds of sheep; some of them have been to Europe to make selections from the best flocks in Germany, France and Spain.—But whether the importations of these gentlemen have really been of advantage to the State or not, remains to be seen; but one thing seems certain, they must have replenished their own pockets abundantly, as they have great skill in multiplying 'French Merino Bucks,' and selling them at from 50 to 500 dollars each, and there is always a few pure blooded ones when there is a customer from the West. Our flocks of sheep are not large.

THE SOIL.

'The first shall be last' The soil of this State excels the other New England States. Our mountains are better than New Hampshire interales. We have little waste land. Essex County we have turned out as a sort of 'State Park' for an asylum for bears, wolves and 'Maine Wild Cats' and 'Liberals.' But your Maine folks pushed a railroad and a 'Maine Law' too, right through there, since which the 'Liberals' are either becoming domesticated or leaving the territory. But the wolves, 'bears and Wild Cats,' stand their ground pretty well yet, in that locality; still, we expect the time is not far distant when the cars on the A. & K. Railroad running through the N. E. corner of our State, will go loaded, to the Portland market, with the fruits of industry from both Franklin and Essex.—That job of the Maine people was a good one. When they entered Essex County with their railroad and 'Maine Law' the Road passed right on to Montreal, and united two great communities in a strong bond of interest, commerce and peace—while about the same time the 'Maine Law' spread all over our State, driving vice and crime before it, and multiplying virtue, peace and prosperity. We have a Maine man among us too—selling scythes and taking notes—from West Waterville. He gives us the best scythes we have ever had. Send along all you have of that sort. Our farmers know how to appreciate a good scythe, and as long as you send us Hale & Jordan's Superior Scythes, we shall want no others.

(For The Eastern Mail.)

When! how the wind blows! Surely, it is a real March day, though Christmas is scarcely passed. Maine weather does not surpass Massachusetts, especially in wind after a snow storm. Yesterday it snowed about two inches (which is the first that has fallen sufficiently to whiten the ground) and at night it was fair and pleasant; but before morning a change took place. Old doors and loose windows and shutters clattered to such a degree that with all the aid of Morpheus it was impossible to sleep. Besides all the noise, a common supply of bed clothes would not keep a poor lone pedagogue warm. To-day it has been alternate snow and sunshine, but incessant blowing; some sleighing, some wheeling. Last winter there were but a few days of sleighing, and it seems as if the people intended to improve the present, notwithstanding the wind.

Previous to this storm it has been fine travelling, with mild winter weather, though not so mild as last December. Since my last, my head has got more at rest; or rather I have become accustomed to the routine of school duties and the usual annoyances attendant upon him, who wields the birch, and will give a little more definite account of myself, and the town, business, &c.

Braintree is a town of no little importance, for several reasons: first, on account of antiquity, which goes back to an early date in N. England history. It originally embraced the towns of Quincy and Randolph. Hence it claims to have been the birth-place of two Presidents, besides quite a number of other distinguished men. The town of Stetson in Maine, was named for a Braintree man, whose descendants live there now. A particular account of the settling and condition of the town may be found in 'Heywood's Gazetteer,' who also was a native of Braintree.

Much interest is manifested by the people to promote the education of the children. The school-houses are generally very good, in which schools are kept a large portion of the year. The amount of money actually paid for the support of town schools is not far from four dollars to each scholar, reckoning from five to fifteen years old. Scholars rarely attend the town schools after they are fifteen. Besides the town schools there are two Academies and several private and select schools. By attending school the most of the time till they are fifteen all are supposed capable of performing common business; but if they wish to learn more High Schools and Academies are in their own town, and so endowed that it costs them but little for tuition. After the age above mentioned the boys go into the shops which are mostly shoemakers, and earn nearly the wages of men. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on to a large extent here. Several other kinds of manufactures are carried on; such as making paper and paper hangings, playing shovels, manufacturing tacks and trimmings for harnesses, coffin screws, &c. These manufactures are in that part of the

town called South Braintree. Manufactures of yarn for stockings, bagging and twine, carpetings, &c., are in North and East Braintree. Besides the manufactures already mentioned, there are several others of considerable note from which the proprietors realize a handsome profit, besides benefiting the community; such as a steam manufactory for sawing and planing lumber, connected with which is a large establishment for making railroad cars, &c. Several grist mills are in constant operation, grinding corn chiefly, also a manufactory for making chocolate.

In these establishments a great many men, women and boys are constantly employed; many of whom are foreigners. The people are all busy; and all manifest quite a desire to get money. Farming is not carried on so extensively as in many other towns; tho' there are some fine farms and good orchards. Naturally the land was barren and unproductive, and extremely rocky; but hard labor has made many smooth fields, and a great amount of stone wall. From all appearances as well as the statements of 'old' persons, the land was better tilled, or at least more of it, than now; for a great many acres of land once tilled and fields fenced with stone wall are now handsome wood lots, with trees more than a foot in diameter. One farmer if not more deserves notice, viz.: Hon. B. V. French, who has converted fields covered with rocks into those of fruit trees of an almost innumerable variety. He has also nurseries of apple, plum, and cherry, &c., besides a large and well arranged green-house, of which I will speak at a future time.

South Braintree, Dec. 26, '53.

"The Muskrats have it!"

The contest between the Canada muskrats, who have indicated a severe winter, and Mr. Adams of Boston, who has predicted a mild one, is waxing—no, not warm, but cold. Bets are high on the side of the muskrats, and have been so at least half the time since the great snow storm. For several days following that event Adams seemed in a fair way to recover from the blow at his reputation as a prophet; but for near a week past his prospect has been below zero. On Tuesday morning the thermometer was 19 below; and though Wednesday presented a slight rise, it still left the muskrats ahead. There is yet hope that the Boston prophet may 'fetch up' in the end.

"The Honorable Thing."

The storm of week before last has given occasion for a vast deal of newspaper comment, and will no doubt be remembered years hence by that ancient individual, who will then, no doubt, bear the enviable distinction of being the 'oldest inhabitant.' It will certainly be remembered by those persons who happened to be passengers on one—can hardly say over—the A. & K. R. R. on Friday after the storm, and the kindness and attentions of Conductors Barrell and Pitman cannot be overlooked.—Pitman had been able to get his train up as far as Auburn, where comfortable quarters could be provided, while Barrell was left at the Junction to look after the trains that should arrive there from Portland. Friday afternoon having been entirely deserted by his friends of the A. & K. R. R. he applied to Mr. Corser, Superintendent of the G. T. R. R., Portland Division, and succeeded in procuring an engine to bring his train up to Auburn. He then procured conveyances and carried them to the De Witt House, where it was acknowledged by all, rather better accommodations were found than those at the Junction Station. It is a matter that interests the travelling public, to know of whom they may expect all reasonable attentions to be given to their wants.

Lee.

Attention, Farmers!

Notice is given by Dr. Holmes, Sec. of the Board of Agriculture, that a mass meeting of the farmers and friends of Agriculture and the productive arts in Maine will be held at Augusta on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th inst. This must be an agreeable call to such as feel a proper interest in the promotion of agriculture and its kindred pursuits. It is of much importance to the farmers of Maine, and as the call comes from the Board of Agriculture it should meet a generous response.

FIRE AT SKOWHEGAN. We learn verbally that the grist mill, saw and door factory, a cabinet shop, blacksmith shop and restorator were consumed by fire yesterday. Said to be no insurance on any of the property.

MEXICO AND THE SONORA AFFAIR.—A despatch from Washington says:

Late advices from Mexico are to the effect that no difficulties would grow out of Captain Walker's Sonora expedition. Santa Anna is not disposed to doubt the good faith of our government. Our own authorities, however, are exceedingly troubled about the affair, and intend to despatch a naval officer to charter a steamer to proceed to the Gulf of California in search of a schooner said to be filled with filibusters. The object is to keep them out of the hands of Santa Anna, who, it is thought, will summarily execute them, should he get them into his power, and thus add fuel to the filibustering excitement.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES AT ERIE.—The Governor (Bigler) of Pennsylvania has addressed the Mayor of the city of Erie, and the Sheriff of the County, authorizing and requiring them to call upon all good citizens, and, if necessary, the military, to aid in suppressing riots, if any should occur, and to preserve the public peace; and also to secure obedience to laws, and the orders and decrees of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, against the destruction of the property of the Franklin Canal Company; and further, that they advise obedience to the orders and decrees of the United States Court.

The U. S. Marshal, it is said, is determined to enforce the laws. He has arrested four of the individuals who have been leaders in the unlawful movements at Erie, viz: two Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Sherwin and J. K. Jack, and they have been taken to Pittsburgh.

THE GERMAN RIOT AT CINCINNATI.—The riot alleged to have been got up on Christmas day by the 'Society of Freemen,' a German Club at Cincinnati, Ohio, has resulted in the death of Charles Eggerlin, who was one of the sixteen persons shot by the Police. The Germans have published an address, wherein they solemnly allege that the riot was exclusively caused by one hundred Policemen, who attacked their procession without sufficient cause. They say that they were going out to read, in front of a burning effigy of the Nuncio Bedini, an account of his murders and horrid crimes in Italy. They were met by the Police when they had offered no violence nor intended any. It was Christmas night, and a large crowd of spectators had assembled. Pistols were fired at the Germans by the Police. Sixteen were wounded, one fatally. The Germans then dispersed. This is a brief statement of the affray. The Germans charge that sending this man, Bedini, as a Nuncio of the Pope to free America, was an insult to our citizens. He did more in 1849 to crush liberty in Italy, than any other person. He was governor of Bologna, and in that capacity he ordered the death of Ugo Bassi, a free and eloquent Monk, because the latter had spoken in the cause of freedom. Several other men of less distinction, for the same cause, were, by orders of this governor B. d. n. hanged, poisoned, or thrown in the Castle of St. Angelo, to there die a lingering death, or to live a life of torture and suffering. It was to show their indignation of the wicked and cruel career of this Bedini that the Germans determined to burn him in effigy. The result is above stated. It is possible that some of the younger and less experienced members of the Society may have uttered threats; but it is positively asserted by the Germans that no violence would have been offered to the Nuncio, and that the attack of the Policemen was unjustifiable in the extreme. This is probably the true state of the case, for on the Germans who were arrested being brought up for examination they were discharged, the prosecution being unable to make out a case against them.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DISPUTE.—Just as the vexed questions of the Central American territorial rights and the British protectorate over Mosquitia seemed on the eve of rising up from the grave dug for them by Messrs. Bulwer and Clayton, to plague the world again, it appears that they have received a new quietus from an unexpected quarter. The newspapers report, and we learn that such is the fact, that the Mosquito King—he whose election to the dignity, and whose coronation by the British authorities, some years ago, furnished so much merriment—has sold for a valuable consideration, one-half his kingdom, lying on the coast, to a company of American citizens, whose object is the settlement and cultivation of the land—reputed to be among the most fertile on the continent, and capable of yielding in the greatest exuberance every tropical production.

This we deem a very happy turn to the grim-visaged affair. We hope that the same company, or some other, may purchase out his copper-skinned Majesty entirely, and save two kindred nations from the discreditable exhibition of quarrelling about so paltry an affair.—The British government will be able to retire gracefully from a protectorate, if such exist, which we dare say she would gladly be rid of, and the difficulty will be settled, finally and forever, we hope, not by a Quixotic resort to war, but by the intervention of a common-place commercial speculation.—[Nat. Intel.]

THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.—Great anxiety is felt for the safety of this steamer, which has been reported by vessels arrived here, and at Liverpool, N. S., as being in a disabled condition in the Gulf of Mexico.—There is much reason to fear that she is lost; although a hope is confidently entertained by some who are skilled in nautical affairs, that the strength of the vessel and the efficiency of her commander would overcome the threatening circumstances in which she was left at the last accounts. She was bound to San Francisco, and had on board 500 U. S. troops, with as many as 20 officers.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—The grand project for cutting a highway for ships at the Isthmus, between North and South America and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has at length assumed a practical feature. The Emperor of the French promised his support to a deputation that waited upon him in April last, composed of the ambassadors of Peru and Grenada, and Sir Charles Fox, the President of the company. Under the united protection of the British, French and American Governments, an extensive survey of the country is about to be made, and the party were to start from Southampton on the 17th December in the West India mail steamer.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—New York, Jan. 8.—The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid La-farge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Several adjoining buildings on Broadway and Mercer street, were also greatly damaged. The hotel had a large frontage on Broadway, was built in the costliest style of marble, and extended back to Mercer street, including under its roof the Metropolitan, formerly Tripler Hall. The fire commenced in the hall at 1 o'clock, and in about two hours the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss must be very great, as next to the St. Nicholas, the La-farge was the most costly hotel in the city. It was unoccupied, not being entirely finished. The weather was intensely cold, and the firemen worked at much disadvantage.

A NEW WAY TO AVOID PAYING A DEBT.—A singular case was tried in the Justice's Court, before Justice Rogers, on Monday. It was an action of contract brought by Charles Davis, of Shuburn, against C. W. Lyford, of this city, for \$65.84. The plaintiff is a farmer, and has a snug little orchard, from the fruits of which he annually manufactures a few barrels of cider. The defendant is a bottler of cider, and the action was brought to recover the price of two lots of cider, sold and delivered to him, as follows: Oct. 20, two casks, 260 gallons; Nov. 15, 1 cask, 140 gallons. In court the sale and delivery of the cider was admitted by the defendant, and no objection was made to the price or quality of it, but the defence was set up that the cider was sold with the knowledge that it was to be bottled and re-sold for a beverage; and therefore under the liquor law was illegal. This was proved, and the case was decided in favor of the defendant. Appealed to the Court of Common Pleas.

THE ERIE MOB.—We notice that the attention of the House of Representatives at Washington has been called to the railroad mob at Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, was of opinion that it was similar to an insurrection, and the mob should be put down and the railroad protected by the U. S. troops. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, said that the matter was now before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the United States

Circuit Court for the Western District of that State. These courts have ample jurisdiction. The gentleman from Indiana was entirely in error. The facts are simply these: The railroad passes through the county of Erie, and the company was authorized by law to build a road at a gauge of four feet eight inches. In defiance of this law, the company laid down a six feet gauge, and therefore was the aggressor. He understood the people of Erie as acting under legal advice, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in enforcing the decree of the court. The proceedings of the Indiana meeting were based upon an entire misapprehension. It was alleged that no particular gauge was mentioned in the railroad charter, and that the people of Erie were pursuing a phantom if they expected a decision in their favor on such a frivolous pretence. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Later from California.

From the news by the last arrival, we select the following items of interest:

On the 3d of December, Walker and his party made an excursion from San Diego, where they arrived on the day previous, to capture the Governor or to forage. They were attacked by some Mexicans and beaten, with the loss of 12 or 14 men; they then fled and took refuge in a house in Eseneba, where at latest accounts they were besieged by several hundred Mexicans, who cut off their boats and prevented their reaching the Caroline, which was anchored near by.

The barque Onita sailed from San Francisco on the 30th, with 250 filibusters and a large supply of ammunition for the assistance of the Walker expedition. The authorities made no attempt to stop them. It is reported that others are preparing to follow.

The Alta California gives the following account of the defeat of Col. Walker's party of filibusters:

'On the 3d, a party of twenty, from the force of the Americans, at Encinada, made an attack upon the ranch of La Grulla, inhabited by some half dozen families, and carried off beef and provisions. This is but one league from San Tomas, and upon tidings of the invasion reaching there, all the inhabitants turned out and went in pursuit of the party, whom they overtook and engaged in a slight skirmish which resulted in the loss of two killed on the part of the Americans, and two others taken prisoners. The Americans continued their retreat to Encinada in good order, and with the rest of the force entrenched themselves in the Adobe House, in that place. Here the fighting continued, with the loss of ten or twelve Mexicans, who surrounded the House and prevented all ingress or egress, and eventually cut off the retreat to the vessel by destroying all their boats. This was the aspect of affairs on the 6th. It is deemed impossible that the American party can escape, if indeed any remain yet alive. The character of their assailants renders it impossible that any quarter be shown.'

The machinery and part of the mails of the Winfield Scott were entirely lost, but the ship had not at latest dates broken up.

The mining accounts are very favorable. Large quantities of rain had fallen, and the rivers were high.

A correspondent hopes we will not use the rough phrase: 'Rumseller.' We suppose that if we were to style the men who are doing most to impair the strength and moral principles of men—filling the land with weeping wives and sorrowful and broken-hearted sisters and mothers—crowding our almshouses and prisons with paupers and criminals, and bringing a curse upon the land more destructive than the plague—we say, we suppose that if we were to call such men intelligent vendors of exciting beverages! But truth would applaud the dainty editorial. But truth would be a homely bard, and men do not like her plain looks and plain lessons. We shall call them Rumsellers therefore. The unvarnished story of crime they provoke or instigate, by giving men liquor, would require the vocabulary of the fiends employ to filly designate their traffic.—There is not a man of them who does not know in his heart, that his business is disreputable, and the fruitful source of many sorrows. Every dyakward who staggers along our streets gives them food for reflection, and the crimes which fill our journals, in blood red characters warn them of their agency in filling the land with desolation and death. The man who recklessly sells a known poison, give him what gold you will for the act, is a bad citizen; and must not expect soft speeches and dainty titles.

The growth of Chicago is unparalleled in American history. A census just taken by order of the City Council, shows that the population is now 60,632. In 1850, according to the United States census, it was only 27,620. Of the whole population 29,134 are of native, and 29,498 of foreign birth; 1,581 are seamen, engaged in the lake commerce, and 583 are colored. There are 7,627 dwellings and 7,436 families; 1,184 stores and places of business; 54 schools, 61 churches, and 186 manufacturing establishments. In 1840 the whole population of Chicago was only 4,858.

CLOSURE OF KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES.—The Louisville Courier reports at least 50 per cent. decrease in Bourbon whiskey. In Harrison county alone the amount of last year's distillation was about 15,000 barrels. This year it will not be more than 10,000. The Courier makes the encouraging inference as to the cause, that the people seem to be getting an aversion to the traffic, and a disposition to condemn all who engage in it. Nearly half the distilleries in the country have been closed up, or been converted into other purposes.—Others will follow the same course as soon as the present season is over.

LIVING BEYOND HIS MEANS.—The property of a New York bankrupt and defaulter was sold by a sheriff last week. Among it was a splendid Axminster carpet, cost \$750, and sold for \$225; a set of rosewood furniture, cost \$375, sold for \$230; a window curtain \$80 each, and the cornices \$28 each. The remainder of the furniture in this room brought about \$800. A large quantity of silver was sold at \$17 to \$19 per ounce; a silver punch bowl, lined with gold, weighed 122 oz., and was sold at two dollars and five cents per ounce; it was elegantly chased. A silver casket sold at fifty-two dollars, and twelve napkin rings at twenty-two dollars and eighty cts.

How Does He Cut Up.—I shall never forget how this struck me, when, some years ago, I heard it applied to the settlement of a rich man's estate. It was not how much was worth, how many thousand dollars he was left to his heirs, but how does he cut up? As if he had been no more than a stalled fat ox, about whose weight there had been different estimates, before he was slaughtered and brought to the block, and quartered and his tallow taken out. And what comparison would be more appropriate, where men have devoted all their lives and powers to making money, from a steppe, who have availed themselves of the services

love of it, to the neglect of every higher interest?

Thoughts for the Holidays.

BY H. A. MOORE.

"The poor ye have always with you."

Winter with its cold, short days, and long, frosty nights—its biting blasts and howling storms, is upon us. We are glad to close our doors, draw our curtains, and gather round our warm cheerful fires, as the shadows of evening fall over our city.

This is the season of all others, in which to be thankful for the blessings of food and raiment for the shelter of the roof that covers us, and the comfort of the bed, that at night receives our weary frame to its drowsy bosom.

But how, in the name of brotherly love, and kindness, can we deliberately enjoy all these good things, from our Father's hand, unmindful of our fellow-creatures, who are freezing and starving, perhaps within a stone's-throw of our home?

Little do we deserve these mercies, yet they are ours, while thousands, no more worthy than we, are perishing for lack of them. Is it not wonderful that any man or woman, possessing, even in a common degree, the kindly feelings of humanity, can calmly rest in the enjoyment of all worldly good, without seeking to do his or her part in alleviating the sufferings of the needy, in such a season as this?

One who can rise up, and eat his fill, and warm himself by his blazing fire; who can go forth to his business, and return to his bed, as his case in his bed, without thinking and sighing over the deplorable case of many of his brothers of the dust, as good as he, is either thoughtless, or selfish to an unpardonable degree; and be who, thinking and sighing over these unfortunate, does nothing but think and sigh, is too indolent to be allowed to live. He ought to be suspended.

It smites hard enough upon the human heart to notice the distress of adults, the stranger, the invalid, the widowed mother, with her hungry brood about her, but when it comes to be children—the poor little children, who are the sufferers, it is enough to bring tears from the heart, as well as from the eyes. The dear little ones! The frozen flowers of earth, cast out upon the barren and desert plain to wither and die. Why must it be? One cannot pass along the streets unimpaired by the sight of these poor children, with their shrunken, pinched-up faces, bearing the seal of misery as plainly as if the words were stamped upon each little feature, and looking so haggard and wan, so old before their time.

What eyes they have! Did you ever mark them, as they gaze up at you, from the muddy crossings? Spirits that should keep aloof from childhood, look elishly out through those unnatural eyes.

Poor little children! They creep shivering into the door-ways, and under the stoops; they crouch upon the store steps, and under the eaves of merchandise.

They haunt the crossings with their beseeching cries, and their frostbitten feet and hands, and in the parks they huddle together, like frightened sheep having no shepherd.—Fathers, mothers, homeless, and with none to care for their bodies, or their souls, they are with us continually, and what a cry will ascend to heaven against us, each and every one if we strive not, with willing hand, and yearning heart, to save these little ones.

Fathers and mothers, think of your own dear babes. How could you bear to know that upon them this miserable cold would one day fall? Yet these are as good as they.

Brothers and sisters, think of the small figures and dear little faces, that make so pleasant a home to your happy homes. What if it were those children thus exposed to hunger and cold, and wretchedness? Think if there be nothing you can do to benefit those whose little hands are so often laid out to you in supplication, and ask God that as you deal by them, so may some gentle hand minister to your brothers and sisters, in their hour of need, and as ye mete so shall it be measured unto you again.

[New York Evangelist.]

SETTLEMENT OF THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—The Court of Appeals on Saturday last announced their decision in the suit brought by the Attorney General, in behalf of the State, to test the title to the manor of Rensselaerwyck. The Court reversed the decision of Judge Harris, and unanimously declared the title produced, and proved by the Van Rensselaers to be regular and valid. The largest portion of the manor in the County of Albany, including the entire towns of Knox, Berne, Rensselaerville and Westerlo, has lately been purchased by Walter S. Church, Esq., of Angelica, and Oscar Tyler, Esq., of Albany; and Mr. Church has also purchased a large portion of the manor in Rensselaer county. These gentlemen offer to release the rents and quarter sales for a sum in gross of which the interest at 6 per cent. will equal the value of the rent, estimating wheat at one dollar a bushel, (the average price for the last twenty years being ten shillings), and the four fat fowls and a day's service with the team at \$2.50, which is less than their average value. Thus the fee simple of a farm of 160 acres, drawing an annual rent averaging \$30.62, can be purchased for \$416.66, or \$2.00 an acre.

The terms are liberal, and such as the tenants are able to meet.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.—The great success of Barnum in all his speculations, has caused his 'modus operandi' of negotiating business to be looked upon as a pattern and example.


During the past summer, he, with the agent of his magazine, was at Chicago. Among the papers published there is one the circulation of which, the agent had been told, was very small, and he accordingly neglected to advertise in it. Barnum, who never allows the minutest circumstance, if connected with business to escape his observation, inquired the reason of the advertisement not appearing, and was informed that the paper had not a circulation of fifty daily. 'No matter,' said he, 'if it has not a circulation of five, will always return tenfold the money paid for an advertisement.'

Truly, Barnum is a great man, and well deserves his title of 'King of the Showmen.'

THE CARP.—The subscribers respectfully informed, that the friends and the public generally that the continues to invent and circulate LIES of every description on most responsible terms, and at the shortest notice. Persons requiring her services are referred to any of the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood in which she resides.

N. B. Characters ruined, or partially injured, by the family or piece. Village house, and tea table lies, told upon any subject, and at a moment's notice, hints and insinuations by the gross, dozen or single, with a liberal allowance to wholesale dealers.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY!!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS UPON HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Gainsdale, of Salisbury wrote me, that he was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew weak and at length a maimed man, until settled in his present situation, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move or crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wounds, strengthened the limbs, and enabled him to dispense with crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and renewed health and vigor. (Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DEBILITATED SUFFERER FROM A DREADFUL DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Kendal, to Gainsdale, dated March 1st, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful swellings of the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, all of whom

ment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous. I was able to get up, and in a few days I had completely disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health. I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I fully believe that had I not used your medicine, it would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truthfulness of your medicine, and I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
W. H. C. HARRIS.

**CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCROFULIC HUMORS—AND
ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-
YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.**

*Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists,
New York.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your medicine in my neighborhood, we may mention the cure of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about nine miles from London. She was afflicted with the Scrofulic Humors many years, and lately they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies: her health rapidly gave way until she was reduced to a most deplorable and dangerous condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and

you, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves cured
 of the same disease, and have been able to keep it off for
 above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquirer
 as to the genuineness and efficacy of this really wonderful case, and
 personally or by letter.
 A private in the Bath Police Force, who, has been perfectly
 cured of the same disease, writes: "After using your medicine
 means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your
 Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise."
 Dear Sir,
 Yours faithfully,
 April 6th, 1852. (Signed) Wm. H. W. and Co.
 The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in case of
 the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cholera-foot	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gonorrhea	Sore Eyes
Burns	Chapped Hands	Gravel	Swelling Scurvy
Cuts	Cold Feet	Hemorrhoids	Swelling of the Throat
Itch of Nose	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
Chetoes and Contracted	Rheumatism	Ulcers	Ulcers
and Yaws	Scalds	Wounds	Wounds
Sicc-buff	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

(near Temple Bar), London; and by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the United Kingdom, at 60, Pall Mall, and 81, St. James's, Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses in the United States, by Messrs. A. B. and D. Rand, New York.

In Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN, in Waterville by W. DYER.

[It is there a considerable saving by taking the large directions N. B.—Directions for affixing the stamps in every direction are affixed to each Box.]

UNITED STATES
Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company
of PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, \$50,000 DOLLARS.
CASH PAID IN, \$1,000,000 DOLLARS.
NO PREMIUM NOTES, AND NO ASSESSMENTS.
STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, Pres't.,
CHARLES G. IMLAY, Sec'y. PLINY FISKE, Acty.
Local Board of Reference, viz—Messrs. Enoch Train, A. H. How, and John M. Smith.

[illegible][illegible]

2x6x6	1 inch	61.12 to 120	1 1/4 inch	11 1/2 to 11 3/4
2x8x8	1 1/4 inch	125 to 133	1 1/4 inch	1 1/4 to 1 1/4
2x8x8	1 1/2 inch	137 to 145	1 1/2 inch	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
2x8x8	1 3/4 inch	150 to 158	1 3/4 inch	1 3/4 to 1 3/4
2x8x8	1 5/8 inch	163 to 171	1 5/8 inch	1 5/8 to 1 5/8
2x8x8	1 7/8 inch	175 to 183	1 7/8 inch	1 7/8 to 1 7/8
2x8x8	2 inch	188 to 196	2 inch	2 to 2
2x10x10	1 3/4 inch	225 to 240	2 1/4 inch	2 1/4 to 2 1/4
2x10x10	2 inch	255 to 270	2 1/2 inch	2 1/2 to 2 1/2

For MOLDING BUSHES - charge as for 2x8x8. For 2x10x10, side will be made 1 and an extra charge will be made for 2x10x10. Double ends will be made 1 and an extra charge will be made for 2x10x10.

PRICES OF BASH.		PRICES OF BASH.	
7x9	3 to 3 1/2 cts per ft. light.	7x12	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
8x9	3 to 3 1/2 cts per ft. light.	8x12	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
9x12 and 14	4 to 5 cts per ft. light.	9x12	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
10x14	5 to 6 cts per ft. light.	10x12	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
10x12 and 15	5 to 6 cts per ft. light.	10x14	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
11x12 and 15	6 to 7 cts per ft. light.	11x12	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
11x12 and 15	6 to 7 cts per ft. light.	11x14	12 1/2 to 12 1/2

recent styles in use supplied at short notice.

Job Sawing and Planing.

of all descriptions, done in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

Seasoned Lumber constantly on hand for sale. **W. D. BOSS.**
Waterbury, August, 1865. **P. D. BLANCHARD.**

ALNIGHT PARLOR SOFA. The designs different from any ever before used. The plates are of iron to make them strong and bullet proof. **W. D. BOSS.**

PARLOR CLOTH COVE.

of all descriptions, done in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

Seasoned Lumber constantly on hand for sale. **W. D. BOSS.**
Waterbury, August, 1865. **P. D. BLANCHARD.**

[illegible]

POK Housekeepers, Furniture Dealers &c. for sale by
DUNN, ELLIEN & CO
SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. This
SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. has
been in the cheapest and best Company in the state, will
Waterville, Aug. 1888.
NATHL. STROMAN, Agent.

CANTOR QIL.—70 million best East India Cantor Oil for
sale by the tub, pailful, or smaller quantity by
order. Dec. 1, 1888. **WM. NEW**

THE UNITED STATES **TO LET**
THIS is a good store, well equipped, and a first-class place
1. class. By **DUNN, ELLIEN & CO.**

EXTRAORDINARY good Lathing Tapes for 50 per cent. below
MODES AND PRICES.

PERFUMERY.—Just received a **RODOLPH and YELLOWS**, a
the most complete and elegant assortment of
Leverette and Florida Water, **POMERANIAN**, Ladies' Bag
and