



2-2-1854

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 07, No. 29): February 2, 1854

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Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 07, No. 29): February 2, 1854" (1854). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 340.
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[CONCLUDED.]

When Michel had half ascended the rope, leaving his companions behind, a low murmur from one or two attracted the attention of Pepin, who had been appointed lieutenant by the improvised dictator of the night. He asked in a whisper what was the matter; and hearing that an idea had been set afloat that Michel was perhaps betraying them, burst forth, despite all his caution, in a whole vocabulary of invectives against the coward who dared suspect one greater than them all; he then imposed strict silence. It was a singular scene. Around, rocks and the sea—the first black the second white—with wind howling, and waves roaring; and above, steep plain blank upward apparently reaching the sky, the vast tower. The men were pressed together closely, as the base of the castle afforded little space, and the rope-ladder even took up a portion. At first they could see Michel, but presently they lost sight of him, his figure mingling with the darkness, except when a flash of lightning revealed his presence; but still the vibration of the rope told that he was ascending, this ceased, and then an anxious moment of silence followed, all eyes being cast upward toward the summit of the tower.

It ascends, said Pepin then in a low whisper, that went round the whole body like an electric shock. Up it went, quickly at first, then slowly, and at last with so slow a motion as to alarm the daring youths.

Michel finds it too much for him, I fear, said Pepin with a shudder. Two should have ascended.

It goes up again! exclaimed one, with delight. From that moment its ascending motion never ceased. But when about twenty rods remained uncoiled, a man who stood on the very edge of the rock spoke in a startled whisper; Michel is letting something down.

All drew in their breath and waited; but their suspense was not of long duration, as most of them had guessed Michel's ingenious device for aiding the carrying up of his ladder.

Pepin lost not a moment; he cast loose the piece of iron as soon as he could lay hands on it, and set the rope afloat. It went up again with extreme rapidity. Then an anxious pause ensued, and the clock struck half-past one. All pressed forward; but Pepin was thoughtful and wise.

Give him one minute's grace, he said, 'he may not have been quite ready.'

That minute decided the fate of the enterprise. Had Michel not had that one minute, his ladder would have fallen. As it was, it was but ill fastened. Then Pepin, having seen that his horn was safe, put his foot on the ladder, bidding twelve others follow, and they began their ascent. They were all bold and resolute youths; but the peril was so extreme, the enterprise so hazardous—a chafed rope might cast all heading into the sea or on the heads of their companions, a sentry might give the alarm—that not one but felt his heart beat quicker than it had ever done before.

The ladder to the first company was comparatively easy of ascent, but to the last it would be terrible; for then it would hang loosely, and shake at the will of the wind. On they went, then, those thirteen men, their muskets on their backs, their swords between their teeth, their daggers ready at hand, and every man vowing a wax-candle to our Lady of St. Malo, if ever he lived to enter a church again.

They climbed with steady and measured steps—a proceeding when they were half-way up of considerable inconvenience, for as the thirteen left feet descended on thirteen rattles on the left side the ladder swung fearfully from side to side.

Stop! said Pepin suddenly to the next man; and then, as the word passed down, he bade them step one on one side, and one on the other. They found this remedy, in a great measure, the evil complained of.

At the instant a terrific jerk, sufficient to proclaim that for a moment the danger was over, nearly cast them from their holding; but then the rope remained steady again, and all breathed. There was not a face at that moment, could it have been seen, but was blanched with terror. Their hearts had almost ceased to beat, their wrists were wrenched, and their hands, though clutching the thick rope convulsively, seemed to be about to refuse their office.

Then, muttering a hurried prayer, the adventurers continued their ascent, and soon arrived at the summit, with the feeling of men matched from certain death.

The first act was to examine the fastening of the ladder. A hastily tied knot had become unfastened, and the loosened cord had given the ladder two feet additional length. Nothing had saved them from destruction, but that the top of the ladder caught in two projecting stones of sufficient strength to bear them. They took care now to make the whole so firm that those below had nothing to fear.

When those who were anxiously awaiting their turn felt the ladder fall, for one second of time, looked in their hands, and became two feet longer, their first impulse was flight; and some dashed into the sea up to their necks, to save themselves from destruction; but two held on, and the panic, which lasted little more than a second, being over, the whole again congregated fearfully at the foot of the tower in whispered conference. There were one or two brave men and true, who afterwards were not ashamed to own they would, but for very terror of the others, have retreated. All understood that the ladder had partially given way, and, again, now it was possible every minute that, they whole might come down about their ears, and that all would be lost.

They listened, then, with deep anxiety, and kept their eyes fixed upwards. Then came the sound of the horn. It was now one o'clock, and the darkness was deepening. The interior of the tower was dimly lighted, and the whole from ascending at once. As it was, perceived that those above would now see to their safety, twenty-five ventured to ascend.

At half-past two, all were safely up, having performed one of the most daring feats on record, and in a cause far more justifiable than that of the day before, to judge the manner of the deed less than its object. The pirates of the Gulf performed many acts almost as bold, but they were actuated by avarice, not by a sense of duty, and they were not so brave as these.

The Count de Fontaines, and the other leaders of the Count de Fontaines, they believed it to be this day to seek the king's descent from the tower, and they were up under the influence of a different feeling. The Count de Fontaines, however, was not a pirate, and he had no other object in view than to save the king's daughter, and to see that the king's daughter was safe.

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them by force of arms. But Isabella knew that something was about to be done, and she therefore remained up, much against her father's will, as much to protect him in case of danger, as to await the hour which should signal the outbreak. Her position was difficult; her sympathies were with Michel. She understood that a free city, proud of its liberties, should wish to possess its own citadel, free from what it considered foreign troops; she comprehended its desire for self-taxation; and as it was to defend itself, she believed it entitled to continue as it had existed for ten centuries. But then her own father headed these foreign soldiers, and there might be danger to him. She hoped and believed there was none; but she remained up to be ready in case of any serious events, resolved to die herself, if necessary for him.

The count then sat calmly in an arm-chair, softly cushioned, and covered with Genoa velvet; while Isabella leaned her elbows on a table, to all appearance reading in a huge folio, but really wrapped in her own thoughts. Suddenly she heard the horn sound from the summit of La Generale, and started to her feet, her volume falling on the ground in her haste.

'What is it, you call?' exclaimed the count, rubbing his eyes.

Isabella listened, but replied not, while the governor rose and hearkened, not yet sufficiently awake to understand what had occurred. Two minutes later, the roar of artillery, then the cries of sentries, the sound of trumpet and the beat of drums, told him that some event of alarming import was going on.

'In the name of God, what means this?' said he, about to rush out. 'Have the mad Leaguers learned the king's presence here, and come to break their heads against stone walls?'

'Stay, my dear father, stay,' cried Isabella passionately; 'there is danger without, and I should die if you go.'

'Nay, child, I must go. What is it, Choppau?' he added, as a soldier entered in hot haste.

'My lord, a revolt of the citizens. They fire cannon on the castle gates, and are at least ten thousand,' said the alarmed soldier.

'Tush, tush!' exclaimed Henry entering; 'talk not so big, my man. Go to the ramparts and command that they cease all firing. Bid your officer ask ten minutes' truce, and that Henry of Navarre will himself treat with them.'

'Sire!' cried the astonished count, while the soldier rushed out to obey his sovereign's command.

De Fontaines, continued the king calmly, 'there is no time to be lost; answer my questions quickly.'

'I await your majesty's commands,' replied the other, bewildered beyond all possibility of description at what was going on around him.

'How many men have you?'

'One hundred and thirty-six, sire.'

'For how long have you ammunition, supposing the powder-magazine in their hands?'

'For not one moment. It is all kept there, sire, for safety,' said De Fontaines, still more astounded.

'How long could you hold out, supposing the Generale in the enemy's power, the powder-magazine captured, and fifty-seven devils of Malouines raging within?'

'Not five minutes, sire; the men would fear.'

'The blowing up of the magazine!'

'Your majesty! I am lost in amazement; explain yourself, sire,' continued the stupefied soldier.

'De Fontaines, the Generale is in their hands; the powder-magazine is theirs; their chief threatens to blow it up if we do not surrender; and I am a prisoner on parole!'

The king, half amused at the other's alarm, said De Fontaines sunk on a chair, overwhelmed with confusion, shame and astonishment.

'But—how—in—the—holy—name, did they get there?'

'Your Malouines are good sailors—they climbed up the tower from the sea, deceiving the sentry, by name Henry the Fourth of France, and taking him prisoner,' said the king bitterly.

'The foul fiend!' exclaimed De Fontaines, 'must be at the bottom of this.'

'No; but one as clever,' said the Bearnais, looking fixedly at Isabella, who was pale and red alternately, as various emotions affected her.

seek the ramparts. All was still. The citizens had understood at once the meaning of a truce.

'Citizens,' he exclaimed in a loud voice, 'let not a gun be fired until firing recommences from within. The castle is ours, and before daylight the gates will be opened.'

A terrific shout arose of: Long live Michel! Long live St. Malo! and then the young man directed his steps towards the apartment where Henry IV. and the governor awaited him. His face was pale, but his brow was firm, and his lips compressed. There was a flash of triumph in his eye, that showed the joy he felt at his certain victory. When he entered the council-chamber he found himself in presence of the king, the Count de Fontaines and his daughter.

The king rose, which showed that he meant to treat with Michel as an equal for the moment, and seated himself only when the other was seated also.

'Sir Michel,' said he graciously, for he could assume gentleness, though in reality furious at his defeat and the loss of such a town, 'I had hoped to have won over the Malouines to our royal selves. It seems they prefer independence. Far be it from me to wish to force them to comply. I prefer hoping that time may bring them to wiser councils. The castle then, I willingly place in your hands, and only ask for my men an honorable capitulation.'

'Such is my wish, sire—arms and baggage, but the treasure and ammunition must be ours,' replied Michel gravely. 'We have supported the garrison long enough, and as men who know the value of money, we consider what the treasure contains to be our due.'

'God have mercy on me!' cried De Fontaines, turning very pale, for the king knew nothing of his funds.

'How much is there!' inquired the king, almost inclined to smile.

'I cannot say,' replied the count; 'ask my secretary. He knows far better than I do.'

'Nothing of consequence,' said Michel quietly. 'It is, however, understood that this castle capitulates at daybreak; that the garrison march out with arms and baggage; and that no hostilities take place in the interval between the contracting parties.'

The king acquiesced by a nod, Michel took up a sheet of paper, and in a bold, clear hand noted down the particulars of the capitulation. He then handed it over to the king to sign.

Henry IV. read it through without a word, but his quivering lip and half-closed eyes showed the fury that filled his mind. It began:

'Terms of the Capitulation of the Citadel of St. Malo, agreed to between Henry IV., King of France and Navarre, and Michel Fortet de la Bardeliere, Provisional Dictator of the Republic of St. Malo. &c. The monarch, however, made no remark, signing one, and taking another signed by Michel. The count and his daughter figured as witnesses.

Then Michel rose, bowed gallantly but rather haughtily, and prepared to leave the room.

'Stay,' said Henry IV., who saw all the value of attaching such a man personally to himself, feeling convinced, as he did, that St. Malo must be his at last. 'Michel de la Bardeliere, I am respect and esteem in you a loyal enemy. I wish, however, public circumstances apart, to be your friend, and therefore beg your acceptance of a gift.'

'Your majesty mistakes; you have in your possession no gift that a Malouine can accept, replied Michel rather haughtily.

'Dictator of the Republic of St. Malo,' said the king almost good humoredly, 'I have Count de Fontaines, the best way of sealing an alliance such as I wish to enter into with my dear friends the Malouines, is to marry the republic to one of mine. Michel loves your daughter, and I believe your daughter loves Michel.'

'Sire, I fall from the clouds—I cannot breathe—I am faint with emotion—it is not possible!'

'Sire,' said Michel, deeply moved, 'your majesty has a noble way of forgiving your enemies. In acting as I have done, I have been solely actuated by a strong sense of duty. Be assured that my personal gratitude and friendship will be as enduring as my life. I own that I love the Lady Isabella, but I never hoped.'

'But it is possible that my daughter can have encouraged a young man employed in my house as a secretary?' said the governor, perfectly agast with horror.

'My dear father,' replied Isabella, 'one of whom you made a companion, and a friend. You have never refused me anything yet, and you will not now.'

The Count de Fontaines sank in a chair. The king tapped him gently on the shoulder.

'Come, my old and faithful friend,' he said, 'to oblige your sovereign. You know, I am a hard master.'

'Sire, I can refuse you nothing, but to give my daughter to one who has deceived me, who has degraded me, who has captured a castle under my command.'

De Fontaines, Henry the Fourth mounted guard, and was overcome by the audacious valor of this youth. None will dare dispute you. It is upon whom the disgrace will fall.

De Fontaines held out his hand to Michel, whom he really loved. The other pressed it, and hurried away; his most ardent dreams realized beyond his brightest hopes.

The postern-gate opened to let Michel pass, after he had placed his own sentries over the whole castle, and then he went forth to announce to the citizens assembled without, that daylight the castle had been so long frowned above their heads would be in their power.

The young man was received with rapture. He immediately ordered a portion of the guard to remain under arms, sending the rest to take a home's refreshment. He then asked Porcon and ten others of the notable citizens to accompany him to his house, where he found his mother and sister sitting up in a state of deep agitation and excitement.

'My son,' cried the fond mother, on seeing him enter, while his sister embraced him cordially, 'what is all this I hear? Your name, unjustly execrated until now, has been this night lauded to the skies.'

This was said in a whisper, and then Michel seated himself at a table with his friends. Their discourse fell at once on the form of government which the free city of St. Malo should assume. The young man, true to his classical traditions, proposed that they should appoint a consul and a senate, the whole spiritually dependent on their bishop, but in reality free, the priest having no part in temporal affairs. Michel, however, indulged in no illusions. He was aware that despite their victory their position was difficult, and was perhaps only tenable as long as civil war continued to weaken France. But he chose that they should keep their entire independence as long as possible; that if the day of servitude should ever come, they might fall nobly, securing to themselves immunities and privileges such as their position deserved. His friends adapted his ideas without hesitation, and then, having partaken of refreshment, they departed to summon the old members of the community to confirm or reject their decision. Michel remained with his family, who now asked of him an explanation of what had passed.

The young leader of the successful revolt gladly satisfied their curiosity, and had just concluded amid exclamations of admiration and astonishment from both, when a servant entered.

'What is it, Jean?' said Michel.

'His reverence, Charles de Bournais, Bishop and Lord of St. Malo, wishes to see you, replied the youth.

'Let him enter,' said Michel coldly. 'Dear mother and sister, leave me alone a while with him.'

The two women acquiesced, and Michel remained alone. A moment later, the bishop entered. He was a middle-sized, slight-made man, with an expression of great cunning, and a countenance in general expressive of inordinate ambition and lust of power and wealth.

'Hail, saviour of Gaul,' cried he enthusiastically. 'You have the reptile in your hands. The enemy of our church, the heretic usurper is taken; a power greater than any held by man for ages, is yours. Use it well, Michel, and heaven and earth have no rewards great enough for you.'

'Explain yourself,' said Michel quietly, at the same time offering the bishop a seat.

'Michel, are you not aware that Henry of Navarre is a heretic?' began the bishop.

'He was a heretic, but to gain a crown he has abjured,' replied Michel in his driest tones, and, although still suspected of being of the new religion, is at least in name a Roman Catholic, and servitor of his holiness the pope.'

'You say truly, Michel. He is still a heretic, and as such unfit to reign in France. On the other hand, there is the League of all true Catholics, which seeks to place on the throne a prince devoted to the interests of the church. But Henry, supported by the devil and Calvin is a great general, and we have not been able to overcome him. It has been left for you to perform this wonderful feat. He is your prisoner. Michel, the interests of our religion, the salvation of the monarchy, are in your hands. Declare for the League, give up the Bearnais as hostage to them, and the war is over; peace will reign, the true interests of God will be triumphant, and your name will be everlastingly glorious.'

'Rather, then, let it be everlastingly infamous,' replied Michel firmly; 'for I have signed a convention with Henry of Navarre and France; and mark me, my lord bishop, at dawn he rides forth freely.'

'Never!' said Charles furiously. 'I am lord here, and I will not allow it. I am hereditary ruler in St. Malo, and no treaty is valid without my signature. Never will I sign my name to a wicked and absurd capitulation that sets a heretic and a usurper free.'

'Then, your reverence, the treaty must live without your signature. It is signed, and must be carried into effect.'

'Who will dare to carry it out in defiance of me!'

'I will, my lord bishop! I braved last night and this morning greater dangers than any you can place in my way. I braved the accent of the Generale by a single rope, the threatening sword of Henry the Fourth, and for two years the contempt of my fellow-citizens. Mark me; reading, philosophy and reflection have taught me that the difference between Romanism and Protestantism is a matter of feeling. There are abuses on both sides, but the balance is with us. I am not bigoted to the one or the other, and I will not suddenly change; but rather than submit to the rule of a priest, and change masters, I pledge myself in six months to make St. Malo as strong a hold of the Reformation as La Rochelle!'

'I respect the sincerity, piety of my countrymen, by myself, half a Huguenot, I should not grieve to see all my countrymen so. But I will not, in so grave a matter, take any initiative; they are good and happy. But mark me, Charles de Bournais, no tampering with our liberties. I am neither for king nor league. I am for the liberties of St. Malo. But, in preference to the League, I would accept the king, and the liberties of St. Malo.'

'But you, a simple citizen, a merchant, a trader, dare you resist your hereditary lord, the bishop of St. Malo? Michel, he not only the excommunication of the church, but temporal punishment.'

'As this instance a deposition of citizens entered, headed by Porcon. They bowed slightly to the bishop—profoundly to Michel.

Michel Fortet de la Bardeliere, said Porcon in a voice of deep emotion, 'I have submitted your proposition to the citizens, and they have decided that St. Malo is an independent commonwealth, governed by a consul, a senate of fifty, and a town-council of one hundred—all elected by the people. In token of their deep gratitude to you, the savior of your country, they declare unanimously that you are canon for four years. Long live the Republic and its first consul.'

'Michel closed his eyes to check the strong feelings that overcame him. The bishop, pained and surprised, looked at Michel, and then at the citizens, who were all looking at him with expressions of deep emotion.

'Charles de Bournais,' said Michel gravely, 'return to your palace and leave it as without further concern. We respect you in your spiritual capacity, but your known devotion to a foreign party causes the city to declare that you are forever excluded from its temporal councils.'

'Michel had always objected to the interference of priests with government; but in those days of spiritual bondage, he threw in the party, and the words of the bishop, and shut himself up in his palace, which he never left again for four years, except under guard.

Michel received on his shoulders with humility the furrowed cloak of ancient days worn by the lords of St. Malo, allowed the titara to be placed on his head and the sword by his side, and then marched forth, to carry out the terms of the capitulation. As the sun rose he entered the castle, where, to his great surprise, he found a chapel fitted up for his marriage, which there and then was celebrated by the command of the king. Then, trumpets sounding and colors flying, and all military honors rendered to them, the garrison, headed by the king and count, marched out, Michel accompanying them some distance. At last they parted, with many mutual good wishes, and the consul returned to his native city, to organize and consolidate his government.

During four years Michel ruled as consul, beloved by his countrymen, whom he made rich, prosperous, and happy. His views were enlarged and comprehensive, and his first thought was to foster commerce—the right hand of civilization. St. Malo became wealthy to a proverb, enjoying as she did the greatest blessing of a state—peace. But at the end of four years, war ceased in France; Henry IV. was universally recognized as king; the Pope allowed him to be a good Catholic; and every town and city in the land did homage. He sent word to Michel that he could not resist the advice of his ministers, but must reduce St. Malo to allegiance. Michel was too clear-sighted not to be aware that resistance was useless. He sent, however, a haughty message to the king, in the name of the senate, for he would not join even in the least appearance of submission. He spoke as Cromwell might have done to Louis XIV., and the terms offered by the senate were accepted. Henry IV. forbade any Protestant chapels to be built within three leagues; the people were exempt from taxes for six years; they chose their own guard; they elected their own magistrates; had a prior and two consuls to try all causes; in fact, they simply owned themselves a city of France, and remained as they were.

Though not in importance one tithe of what it was, St. Malo is still an important place, and there are many even now who would gladly return to the good old times under the rule of their first and last republican consul, Michel Fortet de la Bardeliere, whose descendants have uniformly served their city well, either as magistrates, merchants, or sailors, preserving religiously in their family the legend of the Rock Republic.

The general reader, however, connects the name with smuggling and contraband, brandy, and is almost always ignorant of the daring feats which have induced us to recall the name of Michel de la Bardeliere.

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WATERVILLE.... FEB. 2, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting was well attended—better than in any former year—and everything indicated a rapidly growing interest in the objects of the Society.

The following board of officers were elected: President, THOMAS S. LANG, Vassalboro'; V. Presidents, Harrison Jaquith, Albion, and J. H. Drummond, Waterville. Sec. & Lib., Wm. Dyer, Waterville. Treasurer, J. Percival, Waterville. Agent, E. Maxham, Waterville. Trustees, I. W. Britton, Ezra Pray, Josiah Morrill, Bradford Sawtelle.

A communication from N. Vassalboro' made generous proposals for holding the next fair at that place. It was finally concluded, in connection with a project for purchasing a permanent show-ground, to have the next show at Waterville.

Messrs. J. Percival, I. W. Britton and Josiah Morrill were appointed a committee to negotiate for a permanent show ground, and report the best plan, at an adjourned Meeting to be held on the first Saturday in May.

John D. Lang, of Vassalboro' was chosen a delegate to the United States Agricultural Society, which meets at Washington on the 22d instant; Thos. S. Lang, substitute.

Reports of Committees.

The usual reports were submitted, some of which will hereafter be published in full. We give their substance:

Crops.—Ezra Pray, Albion, took the first premium spring wheat, for a crop of 32 bushels to the acre; John Otis the 2d, for 52 bushels on two acres; E. W. Hutchinson, Winslow, first premium on winter wheat, for 20 bushels on an acre. There were eight entries of wheat.

Of Indian corn there were eight entries, varying from 55 1/2 to 101 bushels per acre.—Ezra Pray, Albion, took the first premium, for 101 bushels to the acre; Chs. Joy, Clinton, the 2d, for 98 bushels per acre; R. N. Green, Winslow, the 3d, for 89 bushels on 1 1/2 acres; J. W. Britton, Winslow, the 4th, for 83 bushels per acre.

Barley, 34 bushels per acre,—only one entry.—E. G. Sawtelle, Sidney.

Oats—two entries. Josiah Morrill, 63 1/2 bushels per acre, 1st premium; Chs. Joy, 2d premium, 47 bushels per acre—only two entries.

Josiah Morrill was the only applicant for the premiums on potatoes, turnips, carrots, and the greatest profit on half an acre of land, all which were awarded to him. His crops were, 149 bushels of potatoes on 90 rods; 151 bushels carrots on one-fourth of an acre; 186 bushels rutabagas on one-fourth acre; the profit on half an acre one hundred dollars.

The Society's premium on the best managed farm was awarded to Josiah Morrill, of Waterville, and a gratuity to Charles Cushman, Winslow, for the second. There were but two applications. The report will be published.

How is it?—Who's right?

One 'Bumpus,' fabulous and famous in days gone by for telling 'whoppers,' used to defend himself with the assertion, that, though he might now and then stretch a story a little, he was never guilty of stretching one. In our notices of Messrs. Shaw and Pinkham's staging business, we were not careful enough to stand as well as Bumpus. The Bangor Mercury gives statistics of the concern, which throw its entire in the back ground. We stated the number of the horses at 125, which the Mercury does not object to; but proceeds to require these horses to consume two thousand tons of hay and thirty-six thousand five hundred bushels of oats in a year—or sixteen tons of hay and two hundred and ninety-two bushels of oats to each horse! Now we know that Mr. Shaw had five horses and well fed; but if we had known they were such enormous eaters we would by no means have lost the best part of the story. To us it looks very much like stuffing—not the public, but the horses. Possibly the Mercury's guesses at the matter, and is not 'used to guessing.' If it will put the number of horses at five hundred, we will accept the amendment.

Irish Idea of Liberty.

John Mitchell, the Irish refugee, thus expresses himself in the 'Citizen' upon the subject of slavery: 'I am now writing with my window up, and the soft south wind seems more like the herald of the green luxuriant summer, than of January 18th. I can hardly persuade myself that it is winter. Snow and mud are strangers here; the sandy soil absorbs the rain as fast as it falls. The trees have still the greenness of summer; our gardens are decked with fresh flowers, and our native-speaking birds give evidence of life and song. This morning I listened to an interesting concert from the feathered songsters, of which the robin was the leader.

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their meaning. The man who escapes English oppression, should not be in haste to about the praises of slavery of another class. It is due to Mr. Mitchell, however, to say that he has virtually recanted from the above article of his creed. He says he was not aware how sensitive we Americans were on this question, and would like time and opportunity to reconsider it. Certainly he can have it; but if he likes such slavery as we have, he had better go back to that to which he is more accustomed.

(For The Eastern Mail.)

Sketches by the Way—No. 2.

The route from New York to Philadelphia was very pleasant. The order and regularity of the streets strike one very favorably, and remind him of the architecture of ancient Babylon, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the city into exact squares. Among the principal objects the traveller wishes to visit here, are the U. S. Mint, Girard College, and Fairmount Waterworks. The cognomen of the city of Brotherly Love gives one a high respect for the citizens; but if the trickery and deception of some of their back-men is any index to the general character, they must have sadly retrograded since the days of William Penn.

Our route from Philadelphia to Washington, through Baltimore, was during the night—arrived in Washington early, before the lions were out. The passage down the Potomac was cold and dreary, and I came to the conclusion that we were going in the wrong direction to find warm weather. From Washington to Wilmington, 378 miles, the route is miserable as ever Northern travel. Their cars are mean, dirty and old, their engines rickety, and depot hardly worth the name. Their speed is about equal to some of our smart trotting horses. One of the passengers declared if he had his horse colt there he could drive away from them. Their rails are nothing but flat strips of iron, spiked down. The entire route from the Potomac through Virginia and North Carolina to this place, is almost a level plain; no variations of hills and valleys interspersed with streams or rivers. A few turbid streams, and occasionally a sand-hill covered with dwarf shrubbery, constitute the varieties of the landscape.

That portion of the country through which the railroad passes, is indeed miserable enough. A few scattered plantations, with occasionally an ordinary building surrounded with negro huts, are seen along the road. Barns are not to be seen. A few miserable cow-sheds give partial shelter to animals that look as if they would consider it an especial favor to take them away from 'old Virginia.' The negro houses are squalid looking huts, many of them with chimneys on the outside, presenting an appearance of the most abject abominations.

Richmond, the great Virginian slave mart, is a place of much wealth and little taste, as far as streets, public buildings, and public grounds are concerned.

At Weldon change cars for Wilmington.—We arrived here at 11 o'clock at night, during one of the most violent storms of the season; and had the pleasure of standing out in the open world for at least a half-hour, to get out my baggage and get it re-checked for Wilmington. There is no depot here of any extent.

From Weldon to Wilmington is as favorable a tract for a railroad as can be found in the country. Hardly any grading is necessary. There are 40 miles without an angle, and then a curve of only two or three degrees for a long distance more.

Wilmington, the wealthiest and most important business place in the State, is 30 miles from the mouth of Cape Fear river; on its eastern shore. The exports of Wilmington the last year were over \$5,000,000, mostly naval stores. An immense amount of hard pine is manufactured here for ship-building, and other purposes. 10 steam mills with gang saws are in active operation, cutting some 400,000 feet of lumber a day. There are some 50 turpentine distilleries in this place and immediate vicinity, some of which manufacture 70,000 barrels of turpentine into rosin and spirits annually—about one half is spirits. The turpentine is obtained by tapping the hard pine in some what the same manner as we would our maple trees, with this difference—that the troughs are cut into the tree at the root, and the bark stripped off some ten or twelve feet on two sides, with transverse cuts to lead the turpentine into the troughs. This is gathered, barreled, and hauled by mules to the distilleries.

North Carolina has no good harbors; the whole coast is lined with long, narrow sand islands. For about 60 miles from the coast the country is low and sandy, abounding in marshes, swamps and inlets. Geologists assert that this whole territory was once the domain of old ocean; and the calcareous formations of sea shells and corals prove the fact. There is a noted spring in this vicinity, issuing from a calcareous ledge, of which it is said if a man drinks he will never leave Carolina. Whether the draught is a fatal one, or possesses such magic power as to inspire an enthusiasm for the State, tradition does not inform us. The climate here is delightful. I am now writing with my window up, and the soft south wind seems more like the herald of the green luxuriant summer, than of January 18th. I can hardly persuade myself that it is winter. Snow and mud are strangers here; the sandy soil absorbs the rain as fast as it falls. The trees have still the greenness of summer; our gardens are decked with fresh flowers, and our native-speaking birds give evidence of life and song. This morning I listened to an interesting concert from the feathered songsters, of which the robin was the leader.

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Many of them hire their time of their masters at so much per year, and then frequently hire their own wives to do their work. Slave labor was never so high as at the present time. Good house servants get from \$100 \$150 per year, and the lands, or boys, as they call them, from \$200 to \$300. They sell at all the way from \$200 to \$1800. Those who have servants have to give bonds for the fulfillment of their contract; and should the servant die or run away, or be sick, the employer is bound to pay the full hire, and pay all doctor's bills, taxes or charges on the servant's account. Labor of every kind is exceedingly high. Mechanics and common laborers command at least double what they do at the North. There are no public schools here,—all are sustained by private effort. Tuition in every department of education is at least three times as high as in Maine.

I think the winter climate here is very favorable to northerners. My health was never better; but it will take much patronage, and many favors in the sunny South to compensate for the more congenial society of my loved New England friends.

I designed to have given some description of the rice plantations, and other local incidents; but must defer them till another time.

Hoping that yourselves and all the readers of the Mail will find 1854 the happiest and most prosperous you have lived, and that amid the storms of dreary winter it may be constant sunshine in the heart,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

J. PERLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 16, 1854.

Most of our readers know the writer of these 'Sketches,' and those especially who have enjoyed his excellent illustration in company and in the South, will be glad to hear that his success at the South exceeds that which he meets at home. Still he purposes to return early in the Spring, to meet engagements in this vicinity. We thank him for his letters, and hope they will be continued.

The Legislature—Opinion of the Court.

The opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court upon the questions presented by the Legislature was submitted on Saturday last. Though this opinion emphatically sustains, in part, the position of each of the parties to the controversy between the House and Senate, both parties seem equally loud in proclaiming a triumph. Of course, in this state of things, nobody is left to find fault with the Court.—To us, the opinion seems a frank, independent and reasonable document.

As we understand the judges, they decide that a number of Senators less than a quorum is competent to report senatorial vacancies and join the House in filling them;—that the constitution contemplates a report of all the vacancies at once; but that by mutual agreement between the House and Senate, a partial report may be acted upon in joint assembly, and vacancies legally filled;—that senators elected to fill vacancies have no right to vote in filling other vacancies; or that only those senators elected by the people can have a vote in filling senatorial vacancies.

Though some of the judges dissent from the entire opinion, it bears the signatures of most of them.

Tuesday Evening.—The Senate have put on the harness like true men, and reported all the vacancies. A joint convention has filled them as follows: Somerset 2 whigs; Hancock 1 whig; Waldo 1 whig and 2 Morrill democrats; Oxford 2 Morrill democrats; Lincoln 2 whigs and 1 Morrill democrat; Cumberland 1 whig and 2 Pittsburg democrats; Kennebec 2 whigs and 1 Free-soil democrat. The Senate now stands 13 whigs, 4 Morrill democrats, 12 Pittsburg democrats, and 2 Free-soilers.

The following senators were elected: Oxford—Job Prince, Hiram Hubbard. Somerset—Samuel Gould, Ebenezer Davis, Hancock—John West, C. A. Spafford. Waldo—C. Young, Jr., W. P. Harriman, Minot Crehore.

Kennebec—H. P. Torrey, J. N. Tucker, Stephen Stark. Lincoln—N. A. Farwell, J. Lowell, A. N. Berry. Cumberland—J. T. McCobb, J. Hazen.

Thanks to Mr. A. D. Nudd, who has just returned from California, for late papers and other matters that may interest our readers hereafter.

The Weather for the week past has been excessively cold—colder than ever the muskrats could have looked for. Tuesday indicated a favorable turn towards mildness, which it is hoped may be permanent. The thermometer has stood as low as 31.

DIED.—In this town on the 31st ult., Robert Wilson, formerly of Detroit, Me., aged 61. Deceased was returning to Detroit from the West in a feeble state of health; became too weak to proceed further than this town, when after a sickness of about ten days he died.—According to his request his remains have been forwarded to Detroit for interment, and his effects, among which was a note of hand for about \$800, were taken charge of by Wm. and Stephen Fry, of this town, for the benefit of whoever may be entitled to them.

MARRIAGE.—The following are the opinions of two prominent ladies upon the subject of marriage: Marriage is to a woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right to her own property, and makes her subservient in all things to her husband.—[Lucy Stone.]

Marriage is a state of slavery! Aye, but the bonds are silken and easily worn. Marriage is the sanctifier of love—an institution which acknowledges the right of woman to be protected, and the duty of man to protect her. The offices of wife and mother are not those of a slave. What higher destiny beneath the skies than to instruct the infant and in thoughts of purity? What holier mission than to soothe the troubled breast of man's passions by a word—a look—a smile? Let a woman then that this work is given? Woman, in vocation, may cheer the tired spirit, may lead him to the door of solitude, may whisper in his ear the words of love and grace, and grandest of all—may whisper in his ear the words of love and grace.

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Later from Europe.

By the Asia, at New York, Jan. 31, the following news was received:

The allied fleets, up to the 3d inst., could not enter the Black Sea, owing to storms; but on the third inst. they all proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships left at Benos Bay, to guard the Bosphorus. The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allied fleet. The second division remains anchored at Therapia.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but he has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol. On January 4th, the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube. Have stormed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Citale, near Kalafat, and put 25,000 of the enemy to the sword.

Also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter compelled them to retreat. The Russians are thus driven back from the positions by which they hoped to cross the Danube.

The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and 15 guns. It is admitted that Omar Pacha has brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander.

The spirit of the Turks has revived, now that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea with reinforcements, which can be sent into Asia in safety.

In Asia the defeat of the Turks under the weak generalship of Abdi Pacha is confirmed, but General Guyon has gone to the army, with full powers.

Gen. Schamyl had sent a messenger to the Porte announcing that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians.

SOMERSET & KENNEBEC R. R.—We are informed that the Directors of the Somerset & Kennebec Railroad Company met at Augusta on Tuesday last, and that, from the state of the work on the road, the contractors will be ready to commence laying the track as early next spring as the first of May. The bridge and grading are progressing steadily and efficiently. They will commence raising the bridge at Augusta next week, if the weather is favorable. The abutments and piers over the Sebastook at Winslow, are ready for the bridge. Mr. Childs, the bridge contractor, intends to construct the piers at Waterville this winter. The grading in all the deep cuts, will be completed by the time that the snow is off in the spring. The subscribers to the stock of the road have paid the assessments with great willingness; and the Directors have not, thus far, had any embarrassment for want of funds. On the first day of January there were in the Treasurer's hands over \$13,000, after paying the December and all previous estimates for work. The amount to be paid this month will probably be larger than any previous month, as a large sum will be paid out to owners of land over which the road passes. It is expected that the present subscriptions for stock, with the amount taken by the contractors, will meet all the claims against the road, except the iron for the superstructure. The Directors have appointed a Financial Committee, consisting of Messrs. Eaton, Lang, Coburn and Shaw, to make arrangements for the purchase of the iron, and to complete a contract for it, on such terms as they may judge will be for the interest of the Company. We are pleased to learn that from every indication, we may expect a connection with Somerset County by the first of next November, the time fixed in the contract for the completion of the road to Skowhegan.—[Bath Mirror.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WORCESTER.—At about 1-1/2 o'clock on Sunday morning, what was called Flag's Block, in Worcester, Mass., was discovered on fire, and, with neighboring buildings, was entirely consumed. Flag's Block was one of the most elegant buildings in the city; and the fire is considered the most disastrous which has ever visited Worcester, involving a loss of from \$80,000 to \$100,000 worth of property. The burned buildings were situated on the West side of Main street, opposite the Central Hotel, which, with neighboring buildings in the very heart of the city, and of great value, narrowly escaped destruction. The night was intensely cold, the thermometer ranging from ten to twelve degrees below zero; but fortunately there was very little wind. The fire was first discovered in a part of the building occupied as a theater and museum.

EXPLOSION ON LONG ISLAND.—SEVERE LOSS OF LIFE.—About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a building occupied as a half-carriage manufactory, at Lower Ravenswood, Long Island, blew up with a terrible shock. The windows of all the houses within six or eight hundred feet were broken in; and the houses for two miles around were violently shaken; and so to narrate a considerable number of lives lost. How many was not known exactly; but as about thirty persons, most of them boys and girls, were usually employed in the factory, it is known that at least thirteen lives have been sacrificed, and three more have been seriously and probably fatally wounded, and others may have fallen victims to the terrible explosion. The building was blown into minute fragments, and nearly all within it perished, but the remains were in such a terribly mutilated state that it was impossible to recognize many of them or even number them.

ERIE DIFFICULTY NOT SETTLED.—The track will be repaired to-day, and trains commenced running to-morrow morning. It is feared, however, that the trains will not be united, as the people are determined to prevent the connection being made by the Cleveland and Erie with the Erie and North-East Railroad Companies.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—In obedience to the late order of the Mayor and Aldermen, an attempt was made yesterday, to put a stop to the sale of ardent spirits in the shops on the Sabbath. As a general thing, the shops where ardent spirits are usually sold were shut. At about twenty-five places sales were made, for which the owners will probably be obliged to answer at the Police Court. In these cases the Court has jurisdiction to impose a fine of \$20 and costs, with imprisonment in the House of Correction if the fine is not paid.—[Boston Trav.]

Wm. R. Drew, son of Rev. W. A. Drew, delivered before the Lyceum at Lewiston Falls, a lecture on 'Burns,' which is highly spoken of by the Lewiston Falls Journal, a paper of good authority. Young Mr. Drew has recently graduated at Bowdoin College, and promises to occupy a prominent place among the literary men of the State.

We perceive by the Congressional proceedings, that our representative, Hon. Samuel P. Benson, is using his influence and efforts, to obtain the establishment of a National Agricultural Bureau. This is an object of great importance to the whole country, and especially to the people of this County and District. We trust that the friends of the measure will be able to accomplish it.—[Such a Bureau has been recommended in several Executive messages, and ought to receive the serious attention of Congress.—[Ken Jour.]

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Mr. George N. Saunders, writing from London to the New York Herald, says: 'Louis Napoleon is preparing for war on the grandest scale. It is known that he will have, by early spring, an invading army of seven hundred thousand men fully equipped. The active part taken by all the Northern courts, especially that of Austria and Russia, in bringing about the Bourbon fusion, has deeply excited Louis Napoleon. He sees in the success of Nicholas, the re-establishment of the Bourbons in France. Hence, notwithstanding his present apparent friendly relations, or rather pleasant coquetry, with Austria, he will, in a few months strike for the Italian States, and attempt to hold them as the cost of Austrian alliance with Russia, and the Orleans and Legitimists. Louis Napoleon having made up his mind to fight, will flatter the other powers by canvassing their propositions for adjustment, until he can have in movement all the material for aggressive war.'

In this mammoth-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now, perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which thousands hang for health. We learned that, notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the net profit is small.—[American Farmer, Phil.]

SOLD IN WATERVILLE BY J. H. PLAISTED & CO. POCKET PICKED.—Mr. F. S. Richards, of Hallowell, Me., had his pocket picked of a wallet, containing \$150, Wednesday, just after having his dinner at Currier's eating house, corner of South Market street and Merchants' Row. Mr. Richards had paid his bill, and was conversing with a friend, when some one picked up the wallet from the floor, minus the bills but still containing a note of \$25. The bills were all tens, on the Northern Bank, Hallowell.—[Boston Mail.]

MURDERERS OF A SLAVE SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Our readers will recollect the particulars of a horrible case in South Carolina in which two white men, named Thomas Mottey and William Blackledge, hunted down a runaway slave with blood-hounds, and then put him to death by the most prolonged and cruel tortures. These fiends were brought before the Court of Appeals at Charleston on Monday last, and after the motion for new trials had been dismissed, were sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of March next.

DEATH OF A PATRIOT.—Patrick O'Donoghue, who was transported to Van Dieman's Land for attempting to revolutionize Ireland in 1848, and who escaped from bondage recently to this country, died at Brooklyn on Saturday. His wife and children arrived in time to follow his remains to the grave. It will be recollected that during a visit to this city, he became involved in a duel affair, which, though it ended in smoke, occasioned some excitement, and not a little merriment at the time.—[Boston Trav.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening, 11th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. Hiram Ellis, son of the late Thomas Ellis, of Waterville, Me., while returning on foot from this village to his residence in West Sandwich, was waylaid by a couple of foot-pads, who succeeded after a desperate struggle in obtaining all the money he had with him at the time. Mr. Ellis's statement is as follows:

He had been to the village to return a hired horse and carriage to Mr. Boyden's stable, and after paying for the use of them that evening, was retracing his course homeward, being at the time of the occurrence midway of the strip of woods commonly known as the 'Tom woods,' on the main road from Sandwich to Boston, near the residence of Shadrach Freeman, Esq., and within the distance of a mile from the centre of the village, when a man stepped out from the shadow of the woods, and after the customary salutation of 'Good evening,' inquired his destination, which the young man refused to disclose, whereupon the stranger attacked him, but was repulsed by Mr. Ellis who knocked him down, and he then walked backward from the fellow, and while intent upon the movements of the one he had beaten, was suddenly seized by the collar and thrown upon the ground by the villain's confederate

THE EASTERN MAIL.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
At No. 3-1-2 Boutelle Block, Main Street.
E. H. MAXHAM. DANIEL W. WING.

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If paid within six months, 1.75
If paid within the year, 2.00
No kind of Country Produce taken in payment.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers.

A Word of Warning!
We are gathering materials for our Black List. Those who are conscious of deserving to be exposed before their neighbors, will do well to call and see us. They can easily compromise; but unless they do so, we shall very soon make them ashamed to the full extent of all they owe us. A word to the wise is sufficient, and repeated warnings are enough for anybody.

P. S.—Such as have less shame than money may look out for the lawyers!

A Dun in plain English.
This is the season in which to pay newspapers, and subscribers to the Mail will greatly oblige us by improving it. Money is easy and crops are good, and little debts of this kind will be paid easier this winter than next. Our revenue is on the low side, and those who look at our terms will see that the pay is now due. Those in debt for past volumes, either one year, or more, would do us a favor, if they wait for our collector, their bills will be made at two dollars a year.

An editor in California lately received a long document, which he was requested to publish gratis, under his editorial hand. He placed it under his pillow that night, and expressed his willingness to insert similar communications in the same way on the same terms.

Man who he loves is never quite depraved. This depends upon whether it is love for man or woman—good spirit or bad.

A sporting "gent" who has courageously entered the lists at several betting houses, has lately purchased an elaborate work on "Ethnology" in connection with his having heard that it will give him much information on the subject of "races."

AN IMPOSSIBLE WAGER. "I'll lay you an egg."

The man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, complains that it is hard times just now, when the mercury is getting down towards the zeros.

A WIFE FOR A DOLLAR.—In an interior county in New York, a man advertised for a wife. He paid the price in a dollar, and got a wife, said to be a creature of good points.

Rev. Mr. Johnson was one of those rough, but quaint preachers of the former generation who was fond of visiting and good living. While seated at the table of a dining lady in a neighboring parish, she asked him if he took milk in his tea.

"Yes, marm, when I can't get cream!" was the reply.

A GOOD JOKE.—The following story is told of a celebrated Maine Law lecturer: He was asked if he believed our Saviour turned water into wine. He replied, after a moment's reflection, "I do not; but I believe that Jesus Christ would have performed that miracle, had he foreseen what a handle would be made of it!"

NOTICES.

Engine Company, No. 3.
Adjourned meeting at Ticonic Engine House, this week, THURSDAY, at 6-1-2 o'clock.

Dr. Pettit's American Eye Salve.
STatement of REV. O. B. M. WOODWARD.

From its great length we are unable to give it entire, but can say it was in the full of 1849, I first became acquainted with the American Eye Salve.

It was in the full of 1849, I first became acquainted with the American Eye Salve. I had been, for nearly twenty years, severely afflicted with sore and weak eyes, the effect of having been smothered in an old-fashioned New England style.

A single application has done for me what I had been troubled with for years. I have been cured of my eyes, and I am now as good as new. I have been cured of my eyes, and I am now as good as new.

For the first eight years after I had the Measles, I had not lost all confidence in any kind of medicine, but I had lost all confidence in any kind of medicine, but I had lost all confidence in any kind of medicine.

The eye is a delicate organ, and people are not to be blamed for being careful about what they do for it. I have been cured of my eyes, and I am now as good as new.

ASTOR TESTIMONIALS.
A volume might be written, coming from Physicians, Clergymen, and private individuals, speaking in the highest terms of the American Eye Salve.

Several cases have been related of curing horses' eyes, after they were nearly blind, and in some cases of curing horses' eyes, after they were nearly blind.

Similar cases have been related to me of the curing of the infirmities of horses and cattle, and of the curing of the infirmities of horses and cattle.

I would refer to Abel Trippe, of West Windsor, Vt., for a case of curing a horse's eyes, which was cured by the use of the American Eye Salve.

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A GOOD TIME COMING.
I will guarantee to Restore Hair on any head that is now bald, with my Infallible Hair Restorer, for a reasonable sum that may be agreed on, and no money required until the Hair is produced. By using the Restorer freely, Gray Hairs will gradually assume their original color. It will prevent the hair from falling out, it cures itching scalp, cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the scalp. It will relieve Nervous Headache by a single application!

For the Toler it has no equal; it is highly perfumed, and imparts the fragrance of the most delightful flowers. It gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. Ladies, if you wish to preserve your Luxuriant Tresses until the latest period of life, use the Restorer. It is sold by Druggists and Country Merchants in all parts of the Union. Price \$1.00 per bottle. W. C. HURD, proprietor, New York. D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent for the N. England States. Sold in Waterville by Wm. Dyer and J. H. Plaisant & Co. 6-20

New Winter Goods.—E. T. ELDEN & CO. are now opening a large stock of new styles, SILKS, THIBETS, PLAINS, De Lains and Velvets, all of which will be sold at uncommonly low prices. Ladies, give them a call before making your purchases, and you will have no cause to regret it.

Price Reduced to 25 cents.
Dr. Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative, for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Catarrhes, Rheumatism, Shortness of Breath, Coughs & Colds. Certificates have been given by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Rev. Charles Baker, Rev. Dr. Cushman, Rev. Father Taylor and others.

Use DEWINE'S PITCH LOZENGES for Coughs and Colds. 6-15

Caution to the Public.
Owing to the great quantity of cheaply made Remedies for sale in the state of Maine, we have an EXTRA Large stock of the genuine Restorative, and we have an EXTRA Large stock of the genuine Restorative, and we have an EXTRA Large stock of the genuine Restorative.

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SELLING OUT!

E. T. ELDEN & CO.
Desires of reducing their large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Feathers, Crochery and Glass Ware, previous to THE FIRST OF MARCH.

HAVE decided to sell, either at wholesale or retail, at the following low prices—

Dress Silks.
250 yds extra quality Brocade Silk for \$1.00, worth 1.25
113 " New Style do. at \$1.25, former price 1.00
100 " Plain and Fancy Rept do \$1.25, formerly 1.00
200 " Plaid, new and desirable patterns, \$1.25 " 92
328 " Canton and Stripes, 70 to 100 yds
500 " plain silk Satins, 75 to 125

Thibets and Lyonsese Cloths.
320 yds extra width and quality Thibets, 1 1/2 to 2
100 " all colors, 1.00, worth 1.17
100 " desirable styles, 92 to 100 yds, former price 1.00
500 " Lyonsese, all colors, 25 to 50
400 " silk, drab, tan and green Alpines, 25 to 33
200 " do, good quality, 20 to 23, usual price 35

French and American Delaines.
300 yds printed all wool Delaines, 50 to 62 1/2
117 printed and Broche do, 2.00 to 5.00
257 " new style plaid Delaines 22 to 42
440 " " polka do extra quality 17 to 20
155 " good quality and dark colors, 12 to 16
A large lot of common quality.

Prints and Patchos.
800 yds Merrimack and Cocheon Prints, 11 to 17
780 " Cocheon and Merrimack, 8 to 10
250 " new styles Madder do, 7 to 8
300 " good quality and small figure, 5 to 6 1/4
174 " desirable style Patchos, 5 to 10
400 " Remnants—without regard to cost.

Cashmere and Bay State Shawls.
20 new and beautiful Cashmere Shawls, 5.00 to 10.00
27 long and square do, extra quality, 10.00 to 30.00
117 printed and Broche do, 2.00 to 5.00
257 " new style plaid Delaines 22 to 42
440 " " polka do extra quality 17 to 20
155 " good quality and dark colors, 12 to 16
A large lot of common quality.

House-Keeping Goods.
250 Linen Table Covers, 50 to 300 each
50 do Napkins and Boilies, 1.00 to 3.00 pr doz
150 Linen Damask, all widths, 50 to 85 ct pr d
75 Broadcloth and Embossed Table Covers, 1.50 to 4.00
500 yds Pillow Cases and Linen Sheetings, 50 to 87
500 yds 1/4 and 1/2 yd Sheetings, every width and price
200 Crashes and Diapers, 6 to 17 ct pr yd
500 Tickings all widths and qualities, 8 to 17 ct yd
Lancashire and Irish Linens, 1.25 to 4.00 each
15 pr super Black Blouses, 5.00 to 5.50 a pair
37 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2 yd Comforters, 1.00 to 2.50 apiece

Curtain Goods and Fixtures.
25 new styles Damasks, 25 to 87 ct yd
20 4-4 and 5-4 Lace Muslins, hie patterns, 50 to 87 ct
50 yds 1/4 and 1/2 yd Sheetings, every width and price
100 " buff, green, and blue Curtains Cambric, all prices
30 " plain and tint, Turkey Red 12 to 30
Rich Curtains Cornices every width and price
Heavy Gilt Cornices, entirely new patterns
Gilt Bands in variety, Loop Cord and Tassels do
Gimp Bands and Glass Pins, 25 to 50 pr
Painted Castles and Putnam's fixtures, cheap.

Large Stock of Cloths.
37 prs Broadcloth, all colors and prices, 50 to 100
50 " Black and Fancy Dress Skirts, 85 to 1.50
40 prs Cassimeres, some beautiful patterns, 75 to 1.00
30 prs Plain and figured Satinets, 50 to 75
50 yds 1/4 and 1/2 yd Sheetings, every width and price
Satinets, Velvets, Laidings and Cashmere Vestings in variety.

Carpets and Rugs.
900 Yds, entirely new style 3 ply Carpeting 1.00 to 1.20
100 " Superfine do, 1.25 to 2.00
1700 " Common Medium and Union 42 to 62
1000 " Cotton and hemp extra width 20 to 35
100 " Bookings and Stair Carpetings 17 to 75
Rugs and Mats all sizes and Prices 75 to 8.00 apiece.
Purchasers will save time and money by calling on us as we have the largest assortment to be found on the River.

Live Geese Feathers.
1700 lbs. live Geese and commou, all cleaned, and warranted free from dust—at less than agents prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
Candelabras, centre Lamps, side and hanging Solars, Church Solars; China Vases; Match safes; wire covers &c. &c. at less than Boston Wholesale prices.
E. T. ELDEN & CO.
No. 1 and 2 South Main Street.

A. J. DINGLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Waterville, Me.
OFFICE—previously occupied by Dr. J. H. Plaisant, over W. & W. Getchell's store. RESIDENCE—Williams' house. 13

THAYER & MARSTON
OFFER their present stock of FUR GOODS, embracing Buffalo & Coon Robes; Seal, Coon & Buffalo Coats; Tippets, Mustifs, Caps, Gloves, &c.
AT COST!
Also, a lot of Heavy Clothing, such as OVERCOATS, JACKETS, PANTS, VESTS, etc. etc. etc. These Goods they offer AT COST, in order to give place for Spring purchases. Call on them at their store, No. 13, Waterville, Jan. 4, 1884.

HEALTH FOR THE STATES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERIORATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Evesham, near
Harlech, Merionethshire.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous disease and frequent swoonings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health.—Every means had failed to give me the permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I was walked personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills; I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time, I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852. (Signed) **MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPPY.**

*Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India
Wale, Tokyo, dated April 8th, 1852.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to state that I have been cured of my complaint by your Pills.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH
INDIGESTION AND VILEST HEAD-ACHES.

*Extract of a Letter From Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist,
Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14, 1852.*

TO FREDERICK ROWLEY.

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a lady named Thomas, just
arrived from the West India, to acquaint you that for a period of
years she has been afflicted with a complaint of the stomach and
head, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion,
loss of appetite, violent head-aches, pains in the side,
weakness of the general system, and a variety of other evils, the
most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial re-
sult, at last she had recourse to your medicine, and in a few days
she was enabled to do almost all the ordinary work of a woman,
and she has continued thus for some time. I am glad to hear
that she continued them, and the whole family were restored
to health. I am, Sir, very much obliged to you for the medicine,
and have witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints

latina, having effected positive cures of those diseases with no other remedy (Signed) **G. GOWEN.**

These celebrated pills are so perfectly efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Scrofula
Asthma	Dysentery	Swollen Throat	Stomach and Gravel
Biliousness	Erysipelas	Liver Complaint	Secondary symptoms
Bleeds on the face	Jaundice	Lung Complaint	Scald Head
Blotches on the skin	Leucorrhoea	Lumbago	The Douleurux
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Catarrhs of the bladder	Gravel	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Croup	Hiccough	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Diarrhoea	Indigestion	Grime	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Jaundice	King's Evil	Weakness of the Throat
Colic, Debility,			or whatever cause

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 224, Strand, (formerly Temple Bar) London, and at all Vendors of Medicines throughout the United States in Boxes at 37 1/2 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses in London, and by the undersigned.

Sold in Portland by JOSHUA DUBOIN, in Waterville by W. DYER.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size, N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every diocese are affixed to each Box. 9

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OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, \$50,000 DOLLARS,
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AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, at reduced rates of Premium.

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New England Branch Office,
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DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND FACTORY.
PRICES OF DOORS.

Size.	Thickness.	Price.	Thickness.	Price.
2x6-6	1 inch	\$1.12 to 1.50	1-1/2 inch	1.17 to 1.50
2x8-8	1 inch	1.25 1.35	1-1/2	1.37 1.50
2x10-10	1-3/4	1.50 1.60	1-1/2	1.50 1.60
2x12-12	1-3/4	2.00	2-1/2	2.17 2.30
2x8-8	1-3/4	1.25 1.37	1-3/4	1.50 1.60
2x10-10	1-3/4	1.50 1.60	2-1/2	2.17 2.30
2x12-12	1-3/4	2.00 2.10	2-1/2	2.17 2.30

For HOULDER DOORS a charge of \$1.12 to \$2.25 per sq. ft. will be made; and an extra charge will be made for first door from the sash.

For SASH and BLINDS prices will be made to order.

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7x9	1x12	1 clear Light	7.25 12.50	2 clear	10.25 to 20.50
9x12	3 to 4	" "	7.25 10.50	" "	10.25 17.50
9x12	4 to 6	" "	8.00 10.50	" "	10.25 17.50
9x12 and 13	4 to 6	" "	8.00 10.50	" "	10.25 17.50

10x14 5 to 6 4 4 4 4 8x12 12 7 to 9 35
12x16 and 26, 5 to 6 4 4 4 4 10x12 12 7 to 9 35
12x16 and 26, 5 to 6 4 4 4 4 10x12 12 7 to 9 35
12x16 and 26, 5 to 6 4 4 4 4 10x12 12 7 to 9 35

recent styles in new supplied at short notice.

Job Sawing and Planing,

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

Sassoon Lumber Company, Ltd., 17-Jose made to order.
P. B. BLANCHARD,
Waterbury, August, 1888.

Piano Fortes.

The subscriber has constantly on hand on credit all the latest and most improved PIANO FORTES which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He also repairs them.

Waterbury, Oct. 7, 1880 15 JOSEPH MARSHON.

THE IRA

An All-right Paper Store. The designs different from any other before used. The designs are so good as to be strong and net liable to crack.

THIS is one of our most useful Stores are manufactured in
is answers for Parlor, Seating, and Dining room purposes. It
has a large and well constructed oven, and by removing the
top, it is converted into a hot plate. It is made of heavy iron
in front, which can be opened, making it equal to a Franklin
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SOLD BY DUNN, ANDERSON & CO.,
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Farm for Sale.
The premises adjoining Col. Scribner's, and now occupied by
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acres of excellent arable land, with a substantial barn, and
dwelling, and is situated on the road leading from Waverly
College, on the road leading from Waverly College, on the
Banger. The house and barn are both new, well finished and
in good condition. The farm is situated in the heart of the
country some on the Kennebec River, and to those, in view of
the fact, it is a most desirable place for a residence.
For particular description apply to the undersigned.
J. A. WATSON, 110 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Waverly No. 3, 1865.

Advertisement.
SPLENDID lot of Wro's Clothing, in great variety of
style and quality, from 12 1/2 to 25, at \$2.50.

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SHIRLEY'S PATENT USE
POLISH.
FOR Housekeepers, Furniture Dealers, &c. for sale by
DUNN, ELEN & CO.
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GROUND SLASTER.
THE undersigned has got into operation a PLANT for
the purpose of making a very superior and durable
type of good, fresh ground Nova Scotia Plaster. It
will sell at as low a rate as can be bought on the River,
at his Mill on Water Street, near the Old Ferry Way.
DANIEL MORGAN.
Dispensary—Just received at HOGG & SONS' and
the Apothecary of Barboursville, a large quantity of
Lancaster and Florida Water, Peppermint, Eucalypti, and
Sassafras, and a large quantity of the best of
oil for the hair, Perfumery, and all the latest