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Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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NO. 15.

and which must be sacrificed if the poor man would secure independence. *Will he outgrow*

It is almost a very man's privilege, and it becomes his duty to live within his means; not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and should never be taken into the account in our judgment of man. His competence should always be secured when it can be, and it almost always can be by the practice of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon us, as for as the estimation of others as to secure the consciousness of independence, and the constant satisfaction which is derived from its acquisition and possession.

We would like to impress this single fact upon the mind of every laboring man who may peruse this short article—that it is possible for him to rise above poverty; and that the path to independence, though beset with toils and self-sacrifices, is much pleasanter to the traveler than by any one he can other than. The man who feels he is earning something more than he is spending, will walk the streets with a much lighter heart, and enter his home with much more cheerful countenance than one who spends as he goes, or falls gradually through necessities in acquiring the means of meeting them.

Next, to the slavery of ignorance, there is no slavery on earth more galling than that of poverty and indebtedness. The man who is everybody's debtor is everybody's slave, and in a worse condition than he who is a single creditor.

For the sake of the present, then, as well as for the future, we should most earnestly urge upon every working man to live within his means. Let him lay up something every day, if but a penny—it is better than nothing;—and finally better than running in debt a penny a day or a penny a week. If he can earn one dollar a day let him try faithfully and faithfully the experiment of living on ninety cents. He will like it, and he will find it more to his advantage.

"People will laugh." Let them laugh. "They will call me stingy." Better call you stingy, than to say you do not pay your debts. "They will wonder why I do not have better furniture, live in a finer house, and attend to my car and the playhouse." Let them wonder for a while—it won't hurt you. By and by you can have a fine house and fine furniture of your own, and they will wonder again, and come billing and cooing around you like so many pleased fools. Try the experiment.—Live within your means.

THE BABY CONVENTION.—We have not made any comments upon the exhibition in Cincinnati, called the Baby Convention. What kind of a father, and still more what kind of a mother, could bring a little child to such an exhibition, must be very apparent. It has been regarded as a good joke by most of the papers, but it seems to us a very poor joke. To confound such a vulgar display with the scientific efforts that are made for the improvement of the human race, by disseminating a knowledge of the laws of physiology, is nonsense. The latter are as creditable as the former is disgusting. The laws of health and of physical development are worthy of the profoundest consideration of the greatest minds; but to make a cattle show of five hundred babies, and to give a premium to the fattest, is a very different affair.—[Providence Journal.]

BEAUTIES OF LAW.—The glorious uncertainties of the law were strikingly illustrated in the Court of Common Pleas in New York, this week. The action was "damages for bite of a dog." The defendant kept a dog chained up in the yard and for better security placed a nail card over the kennel's bowers of the dog. Plaintiff in passing through the yard, was bitten.—Defendant produces by his counsel two facts that the dog was chained and warning given by the placard. The Court held the plaintiff to have knowledge on the part of defendant that it was a vicious dog and the owner consequently liable.

According to this ruling the owner knew too much to be too careless, and had to pay for it. Had he withheld his knowledge that the dog was vicious, and refrained from warning visitors of the fact, he would have escaped the penalty of the law. ASK it he was fined \$45.

AN INGENUOUS CAPTAIN.—A sea captain on a voyage, with thirty passengers, being overtaken by a violent tempest, found it necessary to throw half of them overboard in order to lighten the vessel. Fifteen of the passengers were Christians, and the other fifteen were unbelievers; that in this emergency, they unanimously agreed to the captain's proposition, that he should place the whole thirty in a circle, and throw every ninth man over, till only fifteen were left. To save the Christians, the captain placed his thirty passengers in this order, viz: Four Christians; five Unbelievers; Two Christians, one Unbeliever; three Christians, one Unbeliever; one Christian, two Unbelievers; two Christians, three Unbelievers; one Christian, two Unbelievers; two Christians, one Unbeliever. He began to number from the first of the four Christians, thus: CC CC, UU UU, CC CC, CC CC, UU UU, CC CC, UU UU, CC CC, UU UU, CC CC, UU UU.

THE DIPLOMATIC PRESS QUESTION. has again caused a difficulty in Europe. At Bordeaux, recently, when the Emperor's birthday was celebrated by the government officials, circulars were issued by the highest authority of the department to the various civil, judicial and military functionaries, and to all the Consuls except the representative of the United States, inviting them to appear at the "Café de la République" and participate in the "Veronique." The American Consul was not invited because of his refusal to wear a diplomatic costume. On that day he happened to be on a visit to the country, but the acting consul, in view of the slight, did not close the doors of the consulate during the fest, nor display the American flag, and the Captain of the American vessel in port did not hoist their colors, and they both declined on hearing of the occurrence. When this was overheard, one of the city officials went aboard of the vessel, and requested the captain to hoist their flags, but again they refused. Orders were then given to the "Belle Poule," her captain, to pull down the flag of the United States, but upon receiving the order of the commanding officer, the Captain of the "Belle Poule," calling his attention to the breach of etiquette, and demanding whether it was his personally or officially, or otherwise, to withdraw the flag.

after a lapse of several days, a most apologetic reply was received, disavowing any intentional disrespect, and containing earnest assurances that a similar neglect should not occur again. When the Consul himself returned he fully approved of all his representative had done. — [Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.]

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—How it was obtained and how it was used. The following story respecting the late Know Nothing Convention is too good to be lost, though we cannot vouch for the truth of it, but merely tell the story as it was told to us, which is, that a reporter of an evening journal in this city, knowing that a convention of the mysterious organization was to be held at the Tremont Temple, secreted himself in the baptismal tank to take secret notes of the secret proceedings. An 'examining committee' ascertaining this fact, let on the water, giving the unhappy eavesdropper a more complete introduction to aqua pura than he had enjoyed for years past; while at the same convention, another curious individual was found snugly encoined in one of the organ pipes. Whether or no the music was 'let on' to give this latter gentleman a 'blow out,' we have not been able to ascertain. — [Boston Trav.]

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... OCT. 26, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. F. Farnham, Agent for the Eastern Mail, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by law. His office is at No. 10 State St., Boston. Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by law. Their receipts are required as payment.

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

A Bear—Almost Caught.

One day last week a large bear was discovered regaling himself upon apples in the orchard of Mrs. Higgins, on the Fairfield Ridge Road. In due time notice was given, and a train discovered indications that he had approached too near the borders of civilization to be safe, and hastily retreated in the direction of Fairfield Meeting House. As he was seen along the way, the number of his pursuers gradually increased, till 'little dogs and all' were hot upon his track. When first seen in the orchard he is reported calm and self-possessed, munching the apples without even a 'thank-ye' to the lads who claimed a right in them. At other points on his route he seemed agitated, and listened with apparent alarm to the increasing noise in his rear. He was last seen in the neighborhood of Martin Stream, some half dozen miles from the place where first discovered. He gave no indications of having been wounded, except looking a little mortified at his inhospitable reception.

A New Liquor Case.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Macintyre, who has charge of the storehouse at the steamboat landing, discovered that the storehouse had been broken into during the previous night. On further examination he found that four barrels of liquor, sent from Willis & Lombard, city agents of Augusta, to a town agent up the river, had been feloniously abstracted. Carefully taking the measure of the wagon tracks at the door, and comparing them with tracks found in other places, he came to the conclusion that there was occasion for a search-warrant. This he procured, and with Constable White proceeded to the residence of Mr. Charles Stackpole, where after due search he found two barrels of liquor, so nearly resembling those he had lost that he ventured to take charge of them in the name of the State. Following up the idea, he added to the seizure, the person of the said Stackpole—not on the strength of suspected theft, empty or filled, that might be found in his pockets, but as the breaker of said storehouse, and the abstracter of said barrels of liquor. The two barrels aforesaid, with the person of the said Stackpole, are now in the custody of the State; the former minus the original marks, which have been carefully hewn off, but the latter unblemished and undisguised. Which stands the best chance to be 'jugged' remains to be seen upon further proof before Justice Heath.

A Good Time.

The ladies of the Universalist Society have arranged for themselves and their friends generally, another of those social Tea Parties, so well known and so well liked by everybody, not excepting "Cousin Sally." By the way, we learn that this queer old lady is among the invited guests, and has signified her intention to be present, with her spectacles on.

It is said that the arrangements embrace some new and very pleasant features—some of them rather private than far—among which vocal and instrumental music will compete for preference. The object is to raise funds for furnishing the church, which has undergone thorough repair during the summer. We like this way of raising money for such purposes; so much more agreeable is an invitation to a social cup of tea, than an assault from a subscription paper. One or the other must be resorted to. It is simply the difference between spending a dollar voluntarily, in acts of gallantry and kindness of your own choosing, and having it taken begrudgingly and grudgingly from your pocket against your will. And then, the injunction of secrecy, between the right hand and the left is so completely removed—for who expects to conceal his charities in a tea party?

Tuesday evening next at Town Hall—say the notice in another column—and everybody having been cordially invited will doubtless be there, and have a good social time, with better economy than it can be had elsewhere.

BARGE FALLS.—On Saturday afternoon a portion (some 40 feet) of the A. & S. L. Lawrence Railroad Bridge, near the Portland Company's works fell in. The breach is a bad one. It will be some days before the workmen will be able to repair and render it fit for travel again. At the time the accident occurred there was fortunately no train on that portion of the bridge. The workmen were busily engaged yesterday and last night in repairing the damage. — [Port Argus, Oct. 23.]

A SUGGESTION THAT THE ARCTIC MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.—The following paragraph in which it is attempted to show that by running the stern foremost after the collision, the steamer Arctic might have been saved, is from a Brooklyn correspondent of the New York Herald:

"Water, four feet below its surface, rushes through an aperture with a velocity of 16 feet per second; at 5 ft., 18 ft.; at 6 ft., 20 ft. per second, &c.; consequently the Arctic, when running with her open bow first, at the rate of 10 knots an hour—equal to 16 ft. per second—would double the velocity of a leak at the depth of four ft.; at 11 knots, a depth of 5 ft., and at 12 knots a depth of 6 ft., &c. On the contrary, had she been put under 'stern-way' at the rate of 10 knots an hour, her velocity would have been equal to the velocity of the leak at the depth of four ft.; at 11 knots, 5 ft., and at 12, a depth of 6 ft., &c. It is clear, therefore, had she been put under stern-way, it would have brought the leak under the control of her pumps."

CORRUPTION.—Erasmus Brooks has declined being a Whig candidate for the Eighth Congressional District, N. Y. on the ground that in some of the primary meetings delegates to the Convention were chosen by the use of money, brute force and frauds in the multiplication of votes. He says: "It is notorious that the primary meetings were, in some of the wards of the Eighth Congressional district, controlled by money and bullies, and that the most filthy means were used both to corrupt the ballots and to keep Whig citizens from the polls." He further says, the Whig delegates were chosen not only by the aid of persons who were not Whigs, but even such as were not so much as American citizens, some of whom were allowed to deposit from five to twenty ballots each!

The whole system of nominating candidates by conventions is corrupting, from its extreme liability to abuse. The standard of public office has degenerated amazingly since the general introduction of this system, which opens the door to all sorts of management and bargaining among politicians for the promotion of personal ends, while it virtually shuts out the public from any participation in the selection of candidates for office. Practically, these conventions are the elective bodies. The rule of admission to regular nominations, which is essential to party success, strengthens the prestige of the proceeding of a convention beyond any practical resistance; and the result is, that by whatever juggling or corruption a nomination is procured, it must be sustained at all hazards. Such conventions are generally composed of active, managing politicians, who even with honest intentions, may not be competent to interpret the public will. They are apt to reject the candidate who is honest and capable for the one who in their estimation is "available." In respect to local conventions, such for instance as those for nominating city and county officers, a serious objection to them is their secrecy. In former times, candidates were nominated openly, and in season to permit a discussion of their claims and qualifications in the newspapers and among the electors. Now the nominations are made in secret, and they are kept from the public till the very eve of an election, so that there is no opportunity to canvass their merits, and they must be supported blindly, or rejected at the hazard of party success.

The Springfield Republican mentions a singular case in that town. A man named Edward Bates has been arrested for living with Miss Wardwell of Otisfield, Me., as his wife, by the consent of his real wife, all the parties residing in Springfield. Miss Wardwell became a resident of Bates' family at Hingham, Mass., whence they removed to the interior of the State, when Bates' wife agreed to vacate the premises, two children being divided between the parties, the wife taking one child and the husband the other. The parties subsequently removed to Springfield, where they all lived on amicable terms, Bates paying the board of his wife and child. The arrest was made at the instance of Miss Wardwell's father.

ELLSWORTH BANK BILLS. Will be taken in payment for the Ellsworth Herald. We are much in want of money just now, and would not under any circumstances refuse bills on any good bank. — [Ellsworth Herald, of Friday.]

We publish this for what it is, worth, without undertaking to decide upon the value of the Ellsworth bills. The difficulty with this bank seems to be that it was too much at the mercy of one firm. No bank should be so owned and managed, that it can be broken by the failure of one man or one business firm.

THE WALKER DIVORCE CASE. In the case of Catherine S. P. Walker, by Christian S. Sloan, her next friend, against Wildes P. Walker, tried some time since in New York, and upon the jury being unable to agree, referred to a referee, Judge Ingraham, has upon the report of the referee, entered a decree granting Mrs. W. the divorce applied for, with liberty to marry again, and giving her also the custody of the children, with liberty to Mr. W. to visit them once a fortnight. The plaintiff to have judgment and costs. It is said that Mr. W. made no defence before the referee.

TRIAL OF GAVAZZI RIOTERS. In the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, on the 16th inst., before Chief Justice Sir Louis H. Lafontaine and Mr. Justice Aylwin, Garret Barry, Michael Moore, and Thomas Patton, indicted for riot and assault committed on the 9th of June 1853, the time of the Gavazzi riots, were put on trial. On the following day, the jury acquitted the prisoners, and they were discharged. — [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

AT THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, which took place in Gardiner on the 18 inst., there occurred a contest between eleven ladies for the prize to be awarded for the best horsemanship. The Transcript says they displayed much ability in the management of their horses. Miss Norcross of Augusta was the successful competitor, and showed herself a most accomplished rider. To Miss Pierce of Farmington, was awarded the second prize. — [Great Falls Journal.]

THE FRANKFURT HORRORS. Dr. Thayer, indicted for causing the death of Lesson at Frankfurt on the Fourth of July last, has been found guilty at Belfast of assault and battery only, the jury believing that with deceased death was caused by weakness induced by liquor and drugs. — [Boston Herald.]

LEAFEN had been displaced to the last degree for a long time before his death. He had drunk much liquor—such as is sold. It had used up the stamina of his system; and the jury found the murder long anterior to Dr. T's assault. Murder was sold to him by the glass. Some time since a coroner's inquest was held on a confirmed inebriate found dead in this city. We learn from the physician to whose hands his remains fell, that his ribs at the time of his death were so brittle that they snapped in the fingers like a pipe stem. The fall from a chair in the physician's opinion, might have cost him his life, to such straits had strong drink reduced his system. — [Bangor Mercury.]

An Autumn Lesson. The Indian Summer—the quiet morning of Autumn for the fading glories of Summer—is upon us, with its bright moon-light nights, its mellow noon-day warmth and its chilly morn and evening breath. The green of summer foliage is giving way before the decaying vigor of the year, and the trees are putting on their brilliant fall colors—the hectic flush that prelude death. The maples, touched by the frost, show that the healthful flow which has for months been given out to the remotest branches, is being gathered back to the roots, and so the leaves change to scarlet and gold and fall lightly away to the ground. The beeches look dry and yellow and through all the forest each class of vegetation is submitting to its annual transformation. Here the Autumn is not the serene and melancholy season, nor is October the brown and dead month it is represented by the English poets. They never looked upon the glory of an autumnal forest, and they described the foliage as it presented itself to them. Their pages would have lighted up with gay colors, if they had written of the forest scenery of this continent.

Already the birds have left for their Southern home, the squirrels are busy among the nut-bearing trees laying in store provender for winter, and the boys go to the woods on holidays and hunt for chestnuts, munching them carelessly and stuffing their pockets with the spoil the trees yield. The Autumn presages the Winter, and thousands look forward to it with dread. The cool wind enters at the gaping cracks, the broken panes of glass admit the cold air. The days of out door work are becoming less frequent, the small medium of wages grows less and less, prices remain high, and only fear and doubt are limned upon the future. To other thousands the winter is even pleasant. The bell, the party, the well-warmed house, the happy fire-side, the evening lecture, the hilarious sleigh ride, are all among the winter joys. Its cold blast cannot reach them—they are wrapped in thick furs and buried in folds of warm-keeping garments. They have enough—these are the contrasts—contrasts to be more marked this coming winter than the last. Let the latter remember the former, and let them give freely of their substance to alleviate misery and abolish want wherever either has a sad-hearted victim. They can do much for the suffering. Much they have done heretofore, and the thousands who have winter were saved from starvation by well directed charity, have never forgotten to remember their benefactors when their humble prayer went up to the Father of all. The poor are and will always be with us. — [Rochester American.]

DISCOVERY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Montreal Herald, of Oct. 21st says: "Through the kindness of Sir George Simpson we are able to lay before our readers the following outline of a despatch received by him yesterday, from Dr. Rae." Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory, Hudson Bay, on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express, to Sir George Simpson, by the way of Red River settlement. After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition and the difficulties with which he had to contend, he proceeds to state that the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed and sunk by the ice, and while making their way South of the Great Fish River of Beak, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their awful suffering in the mutilated corpses of some, who had evidently furnished food for their unfortunate companions. This information, although not derived from those Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and had found their remains, but from another band who had obtained the details, *in propria persona*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in the possession of the whites. Among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., one of which is engraved 'Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.' while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these articles have been made by Dr. Rae, and sent forward. This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The Foreign News by the Africa, from Liverpool the 7th, confirms the reported success of the Allies in their advance on Sebastopol; but does not confirm the reported fall of that strong citadel of the Crimea. To have cleared the way to Sebastopol: to have invested that fortress by sea and land, as this news says had been done, by the 27th of September—just seven days from the time that the Russians were first encountered, and only 13 days from the time that the allies first set foot on the Crimea—would seem to be about as much as any reasonable man could ask to have done in the time, and under the circumstances of the case. And thus much it appears quite certain has been done by the allied armies. They are now in communication with the fleet, with a practicable road leading from a good landing to Sebastopol, the cavalry of the allies had been landed, reinforcements were being sent forward with all convenient despatch, and Marshal St. Arnaud had announced to the army his expectation of being able to lead them into Sebastopol by the third of October.

In the meantime, Schumly appears to be moving forward towards the Caucasian frontier, to co-operate with the allies in the Crimea, the Russians having abandoned and destroyed their fortifications at Anapa, and marched to the Crimea to reinforce Menschikov; so that all the interest of the war is likely to be concentrated for the present in the Crimea.

ARREST FOR BIGAMY.—Franklin Butterfield was arrested in Great Falls, on Wednesday last, charged with having two wives. Butterfield had been to California, and said he had gained the impression that his 'old wife' was dead, and married again. Neither the Justice, sheriff, or the 'old wife' seemed inclined to believe the story, but Butterfield was set at liberty on giving bail. The 'old wife' is a dead of about \$400 worth of real estate in Exeter, Me. — [Great Falls Journal.]

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—Some important extensions were made by the Legislature of Mass., in the rights of widows to their deceased husband's property. An amendment of which we find in the Lowell Courier. It is provided that the widow, without issue, shall be entitled to one-half instead of one-third of the real estate not devised. It is further provided that the widow without issue, shall be entitled to the whole of the personal estate after payment of debts, provided it does not exceed \$5,000. If more than \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 she takes one-half; if more than \$10,000 she takes one-half. If she is a widow, the widow may, within six months after probate, waive its provisions and be entitled to

such portion of the property as she would have been entitled to had there been no will.

Under these provisions a man cannot now by will give his personal property to others, to the exclusion of his wife as he could have done previously. This is wise and just—and we rejoice to see that the tendency of legislation, not only in Mass., but in other States, is towards a more righteous recognition of woman's rights in their husband's estates. Wives have been too long subject to caprice and tyranny in this matter—and too frequently left in straitened circumstances, while the husband's relatives are enjoying the property which she has helped to accumulate.

SUB BUILDERS BANK.—In our last issue we mentioned as an item of news, that the Shipbuilders Bank, Rockland, Me., had failed. This was the current report at the time, but as we since learn, the report was without foundation. The Rockland Gazette, of yesterday, contains the following:

"The panic that has been created in certain localities, in respect to the condition of some of the Banks of this city existed without the least foundation. Every one of our banks have at all times, as we have been assured from the best authority and from different sources, been ready to redeem their paper, and have done so in every case. It is trusted that the public abroad will suffer imposition in this respect no longer."

No one can regret having aided in the extension of the report more than ourselves, and we take the earliest moment after its falsity is known to us, to make all the amends in our power. Our exchanges will confer a favor by copying the above, with this paragraph.

A STRANGE PRESENTMENT.—The grand jury of Richland district, South Carolina, among its presentments, has recommended the re-opening of the African Slave trade! They set forth its supposed advantages, and even necessity, to the South, and justify its humanity and morality! All this is in entire keeping with the ridiculousness of the application which they propose to make to the general government to remove the present restrictions on that trade.

We cannot wonder that men who have so little sense as to propose such an application, should in the arguments by which they attempt to support their conclusions, have supplied the abolitionists with ammunition enough to serve them for months. We never saw a more indiscreet paper, even from the pen of an abolitionist, than this of the grand jury of Richland district, South Carolina, almost never to have been written, and still less to have been published. — [Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.]

THE REMOVED INTERPELLATION.—The story coming by the Baltic saying that France and England had united in a joint note, demanding to know of this Government what are its relations with Russia, is regarded in Washington by all conversant with international affairs as one of the most preposterous stories of the times, so given to getting up wonderful tales by way of making newspaper correspondence interesting for the nonce. No such interpellation has been received by the American Government. No such thing could have happened without our hearing of it; as such an event would have been the subject of much conversation among those who are known as the Diplomatic (foreign) circles of Washington, wherein there are few secrets indeed not within the reach of a wide awake journalist.

ARRIVAL OF DR. KING'S FAMILY.—Among the passengers who arrived at this port yesterday by the steamship Africa, from Liverpool were the wife and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jonas King, Missionary of the American Board at Athens, Greece. Mrs. King is a Greek woman, about fifty years of age, and is in her first visit to the United States. She shares, in a remarkable degree, the beauty generally ascribed to her countrywomen. Her daughter is a young lady of perhaps twenty, and of prepossessing appearance.

Dr. King was in good health at the time his family left Athens, early in Sept. He has been absent from this country, we believe, for thirty years. His wife is now on a visit to their children, several of whom are receiving their education in New York.

[New York Eve. Post.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We understand that Ebenezer G. Woodman, of Poland, was robbed on the road, one mile this side of Poland Corrier, about 7 o'clock Thursday evening, of upwards of \$2,600 in bank bills. About \$1500 of the bills were on the Brighton Bank, and of the denomination of \$50 bills. Mr. Woodman had been to Brighton with a drove of cattle and horses, and was on his return. He was attacked, while he was riding in his wagon through the piece of wood this side of Poland Corrier, by three men, one of them a large stout man with whiskers. One of the men seized his horse, and the other two sprang upon him. In the conflict with him, one of the robbers discharged a pistol, the ball of which cut a piece from the crown of his hat. He was not much injured. — [Argus.]

"The rights of the South must be protected," say pretty much all of our Southern exchanges pretty much every time we look in them. Well, what are the rights of the South, and how have they been violated? Bearing in mind the great superiority of the North in population, commerce, representation, manufactures, and in all that has contributed to the growth and prosperity of the country, and how much more it has paid for the support of the government, and how the number of officers from each section that have filled the most important offices from the organization of the government, it is not surprising that the North should feel that the rights of the South must be protected.

We learn that the hall entered the Assembly of the South, causing a serious wound, and is so deeply imbedded, that it has been impossible to extract it. Since writing the above, Marshal Walker has returned, with Mr. Judson in charge. He will be examined to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. — [Bath Mirror.]

A Most Wonderful Discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. Curtis' Hygeine, or Inhaler, Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cure of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, never known before. It is producing great improvement on Diseases of the Lung, and before long will be followed by the medical profession. It is now in the hands of agents. The Inhaler is worn on the breast and emits a fine steam, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a soothing and agreeable vapor, instantly relieving the air-passages of the lungs, and cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Sold in Waterville by C. E. Matthews.

Nobody has to be nobody, and everybody has to be somebody, but nobody can be anybody, and nobody can be nobody. — [Bangor Mercury.]

Maine satisfied that these men, printing, even under the best circumstances, is a hard way to get a living.

THE EAST CORNTH ROWERS. Some further particulars are given in this morning's Journal. We spoke of the arrest and examination of Thomas J. Guppy yesterday, as the suspected offender. The Journal adds: Upon the indications, officer S. F. Walker of this city, and L. D. Higgins of Brewer, provided with a search warrant, visited East Cornth yesterday forenoon, and paid their respects to the premises of the afore-mentioned Guppy. In a shed leading from the house of the Barn was a large bin, in which boards, work piles, and covered carefully with a quantity of corn in the ear. Upon overhauling the contents, most of the stolen goods, were found nicely packed away in the bottom, the bin being just wide enough to place the rolls of cloth, and the goods, consisting of broad-cloths, other thick cloths, calicoes, delaines, sherings, shirtings, table cutlery, and a miscellaneous assortment. These goods, by schedule amounting to \$29 dollars, were handed to H. K. Dexter & Co., by the officers, who took a receipt therefor.

Since the above was written, we learn that Mr. Guppy, confessed, that the stolen goods were known to his children at home at the time, whose moralization is said to have been very great. Mr. Guppy lost his wife some three weeks since. A brother of his has been in the Insane Hospital some time. We hope some reasonable explanation will arise, which will tend to relieve both him and his respectable family from the odium of such a crime. The Journal adds that H. K. Dexter & Co. are owing Guppy by note \$100 dollars; a statement which we are told is without warrant and incorrect. — [Bangor Mercury.]

FROM KANSAS.—We are in receipt of the Kansas Weekly Herald of Oct. 6th. This paper is published; as our readers may remember, at the town, or city of that name. It is a spirited little sheet; well printed; and what is noticeable—we had almost said, a peculiarity for a new and distant paper—abounds with matter of local interest; and consequently of special value to its remote readers.

"The evidences of progress are quite manifest in the new territory; one of these is, the establishment of several newspapers, which came into being, complete in all respects, even to railroad advertisements, several of which we notice in the Herald."

Governor Reeder, the Territorial Governor, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th inst. As soon as the census of the Territory can be taken and the districts laid off, the people of Kansas are expected to be called on to choose a member of Congress, and representatives to the Territorial Legislature. There seems to be a desire on the part of many of the settlers to have the Legislature organized as early as possible; and it is intimated that this may be done by the 1st of December. The Governor is expected to issue his proclamation immediately, for the organization of the Territorial Government.

There is quite a demand for carpenters and masons in Leavenworth; and building is expected to be carried on all winter, should the weather continue favorable.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from this same New England settlement, says, under date of Oct. 7th, that the health of the emigrants was excellent and their prospects bright. The steam saw-mill was expected to be in operation in a few days. In the meantime two large temporary shelters had been erected, and a third was in progress; besides numerous private dwellings on a small scale. There had been no frost up to the date of the letter; and but little rain. Sleeping under tents had not been found at all uncomfortable. Provisions, except potatoes, are said to be plenty, and cheaper on the average, than at the East. Beef is from five to eight cents a pound, and flour from eight to eleven dollars per barrel, while groceries of all kinds are quite cheap.

The writer reports some difficulty with some Missourians, who laid claim to land on which one of the Yankee tents was pitched. An attempt was made to carry off the tent; and when the movement was interfered with, a rifle was aimed at a Yankee's head. This was answered by a revolver aimed at the rifleman's head. Another attempt was made by the Missourians to move the tent, but without success. The matter was still in abeyance, and is likely to be a sufficient foundation for a quarrel between the Missourians and the Yankees, if properly fanned. The chief agent in getting up this quarrel is said to be one of "Stephen Arnolds Douglas's aids."

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINES. Steam was applied for the first time to the iron horse, on this end of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad at Dunning's cove, in this city, this forenoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The locomotive, whistled in the direction of Waterville. — [Bangor Mercury.]

There were upwards of twelve thousand bushels of potatoes sold in Boston harbor last Friday from Nova Scotia. They are a drug in that market at 65 cts. a bushel.

NED BUNTLINE ARRESTED.—Ned Buntline was arrested in Bordownham Oct. 24, by Marshal Walker, on a charge of shooting a person near Ray Bridge. Ned says he was assaulted by a mob of Irish, who seized his horse, and that he fired upon them upon which they fled.

The person referred to above, as having been shot, was a colored man named Freeman. By his account of the affair, it appears that Ned was the aggressor. As Mr. Judson, who has been arrested, the matter will probably be thoroughly investigated, when we shall be able to give a true statement of the whole affair.

We learn that the hall entered the Assembly of the South, causing a serious wound, and is so deeply imbedded, that it has been impossible to extract it.

Since writing the above, Marshal Walker has returned, with Mr. Judson in charge. He will be examined to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. — [Bath Mirror.]

A Most Wonderful Discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. Curtis' Hygeine, or Inhaler, Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cure of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, never known before. It is producing great improvement on Diseases of the Lung, and before long will be followed by the medical profession. It is now in the hands of agents. The Inhaler is worn on the breast and emits a fine steam, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a soothing and agreeable vapor, instantly relieving the air-passages of the lungs, and cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Sold in Waterville by C. E. Matthews.

Nobody has to be nobody, and everybody has to be somebody, but nobody can be anybody, and nobody can be nobody. — [Bangor Mercury.]

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

Doesticks speaking of new York boarding houses, says you can tell when they are good, by color of the hair in the blemish.

OUTRAGE. A lot of Bibles sent to Cambridge, N. H., by the Bible Society, were seized by a number of Irish men and burnt in the street.

WOMAN AS A HOUSE-BREAKER.—In Boston, the other day, a brutal, malicious, drunk, beat her way into a house, and stole a quantity of goods, and then, when the police looked quietly on. At last an old lady could stand it no longer, and she picked up the driver with her parasol, and broke a good many bones over his shoulders! She ought to receive a medal from the Society for the prevention of crime to animals.

A boarding-house, destined to eat a word too, value for some time, denounces this. To insert nutritious articles into the domestic kitchen, below the main entrance, which is being renovated, and then ending the cartilaginous cavity of the larynx, and is finally demolished to the receptacles for digestible particles.

BACK OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—We see by the Boston papers that Messrs. Fiske & Co. have purchased the sole right of the domestic kitchen, below the main entrance, which is being renovated, and then ending the cartilaginous cavity of the larynx, and is finally demolished to the receptacles for digestible particles.

A correspondent asks us if we wear a moustache. Not that we are aware of. And yet, when low spirited, we always feel a little down in the mouth.

THE ANABAPTIST THEORIST.—The world would be more happy if persons gave up more time to an interest of friendship. But money engrosses all their attention, and they cannot enjoy a social hour, because they think it unjustly taken from the main business of life.

JUDICIAL PATIENCE.—The most extraordinary instance of patience on record in modern times is that of an Illinois Judge, who listened silently for two days, while a couple of worthy attorneys contending about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ending the controversy by quietly remarking:—Gentlemen, the law is repealed!

Some men adopt eccentric manners in order to become notorious, just as advertisements are sometimes printed upside-down to attract attention.

HAPPY MAN AND LUCKY DOG.—When General Lafayette was in this country, two young men were introduced to him. He said to the first, "What is your name?" The reply, "Happy man," quoth the general. He then put the same question to the other, who replied, "I'm a bachelor." "Lucky dog," said the general. "This is the best easy on matrimony, certainly."

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the Act for the removal of the State Prison to Boston is invalid, as being unconstitutional.

The eminent Dr. Rush says that the greatest defect of the organs of the brain is, that they are so deficient very much from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, and sometimes of the lungs, most unknown among them. It is attributed by Dr. Rush, in part, to the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them so frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education, from their earliest years.

The marriage of Rev. Antiochus H. Brown is announced in the papers.

The New York Herald, in referring to the fact that the South is a spoiled child, which it refused, what it asks for, always threatens to throw its own stars.

The North is a foolish nurse, which believed it will fail in its throat, because it cannot find a way to get its own child to grow up, if it may fancy it wants.

Mc Finney, a Quaker, late of Alexandria, Va., is reported to have found a stuffed tooth in a man's mouth, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filling. If true, this is certainly one of the most remarkable facts which modern medicine has ever discovered, and is light, concerning the arts of the ancients.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—At the meeting of the N. K. Agricultural Society in this place yesterday, it was voted to purchase and fit up permanent grounds for the Society's use, of sufficient size to embrace a trotting course of half a mile. A Committee was appointed to purchase and fit up the ground, when the sum of six hundred dollars should be subscribed for the purpose of fencing, grading and other improvements. Nearly five hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot, leaving no doubt that the balance will immediately be made up.

FAIR AND TEA PARTY. The ladies of the Universalist Society propose to have a Fair and Tea Party at Town Hall, Waterville, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31st, at which the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Per Order.

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW PAPER.

THE Subscriber's Editorial relation to the Public having been recently broken off, he is desirous of resuming it as Publisher of a new and handsome paper, in quarto form, convenient for preservation and reading, and containing the most interesting and reliable news from all parts of the world.

Drew's Rural Intelligencer. In character and style, it will resemble that useful and popular journal—The Rural New Yorker; it will be devoted to the wants and pleasures of the farmer, and the people of Maine both in Town and Country.

Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture will constitute its leading designs; but it will also embrace the subjects of Domestic Economy, Literature, Moral and Religious, (but not secular), Interest, Science, Fiction, and the Family Circle. It will give the News of the World; Foreign and Domestic, as much freshness and reliability as it is worth, and so on.

Occasionally its Agricultural, Scientific and Historical departments will be illustrated by appropriate Engravings of the most interesting and valuable objects of the Farm, the Garden, the Field, the Forest, the Sea, the Mountains, the Rivers, the Lakes, the Cities, the Towns, the Villages, the Churches, the Schools, the Hospitals, the Asylums, the Prisons, the Gallies, the Execution, the Burial, the Cremation, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent, the Judgment, the Punishment, the Reward, the Glory, the Honor, the Power, the Wealth, the Fame, the Splendor, the Grandeur, the

