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Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Oil.

ERVILLE, MAINE.

NO. 21

The youth prized the keepake. He brightened the four windows, by which it sent its light backward and forward on either side, and with the point of a diamond he traced these mottoes on them:

"Wherefore shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

"When thou goest it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest it shall keep thee, and when thou wakest it shall talk with thee. For the commandment is a lamp and the law is light."

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light, that shineth in a dark place, until the dawn and the day star arises in your heart."

"If ye walk in the light, as God is in the light, we have fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth from all sin."

THE BIBLE AMONG THE TURKS.—At an annual meeting of the New York Bible Society, on Monday evening, the Hon. G. P. Marsh made a very interesting speech in reference to the circulation of the Scriptures in Turkey. Mr. Marsh's position as American Minister to Turkey, and his familiarity with the languages of the country, enable him to speak with authority on the subject. His speech is briefly reported in the *New York Evening Post*:

—Mr. Marsh remarked that the countries styled the Levant were inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans, some Jews, and by Christians of the Greek and Armenian sects—all of whom stood equally in need of the Bible. There was no legal, but there were practical obstacles, to the circulation of the Bible among the latter classes.

The Mussulman was better than his false religion, the Asiatic Christian was worse than his corrupted creed. The former is in practice respectable, the latter vicious. There is a difference in the character of the races—the one has preserved entire the purity of the faith, the other has corrupted it. As to the Mussulman, the more we examine the subject the more we shall be struck with the close resemblance between the faith of Mohammed and that of the Jews, the points of analogy being very striking. The orthodox Turk recognizes the history and morals of the Old Testament as of divine authenticity and promulgation. There is one particular in which the Mohammedan goes beyond even some classes of Christians, namely, in the entire and absolute acquiescence of mind in God's supposed decrees. The word "Moslem" signifies "resignation," and in like manner "Islam" imports "submission."

As to the New Testament, the Turks acknowledge the divine mission of Jesus, alleging that, except Mohammed he was the greatest of mankind. Of course they do not believe in the doctrine of vicious punishments, and that it would be unjust to suppose otherwise than that the real Jesus was supernaturally snatched away at the time of the crucifixion, as underscoring of so cruel a fate. They think the Bible text corrupted, both of the Old and

new Testaments. Jesus, they contend, was not the author of the Testament, and that a new dispensation was given not to him, but to Mohammed.

With the Turks religion makes the State, but in the old civilizations of Europe the State makes or defines what shall be the religion.

Now, applying these views of their social state to the question of the introduction of Christianity, it is obvious that if Turkey receives the Bible it must be excepted not in its first and highest relation, as a spiritual, but as a temporal necessity. When Mohammedanism falls, it will not be because the Asiatic is becoming convinced his own social system is bad, but that Turkey can no longer exist under its present political and moral organization by the side of European Christianity and its results. These opinions are rapidly gaining ground in that country. The circulation of the Bible is free, it is sold openly in the streets of Constantinople. The law does not permit the open profession of Christianity, but converts, from the mere perusal of the sacred volume, are becoming numerous.

It has been ascertained that some of the Mormon women believed in the homely adage, "saUCE for the goose, saUCE for the gander," and hence a plurality of husbands should be allowed. The following report from President Kimball shows that the "strong-minded women" are asserting their rights among the Mormons, and demand a plurality of husbands. The President thus "rakes down" the unbecomingly women:—

"There are some ladies who are not happy in their present situations; but that woman who cannot be happy with one man, cannot be with two, and a man that is not happy with one wife cannot be with two, even though they are good women. You know all women are

good, or ought to be. They were made for angelic beings, and I would be glad to see them act more angelic in their behavior. You are made more angelic, and a little weaker than man. Man is made of four or material, to open the way, cut down bushes, and kill the snakes, that women may walk along through life, and not soil and tear their skirts. When you see a woman with ragged skirts, you may know that she wears the unmentionables, for she is doing the man's business, and has not time to cut off the rags that are hanging around her. From this time henceforth, you may know what woman wears her husband's pants.

• A VALUABLE CONVERT.—We understand that Henry Ward Beecher opened the Lyceum course at Worcester last Friday, with his new lecture on "Patriotism," and took occasion to avow himself a convert to the doctrine of *women's voting!* He then justified his position at some length, meeting in his own powerful way the arguments against this reform. So far from producing greater confusion at the polls, he declared that the presence of women was the only thing that could make them decent places! "The American respect for woman," he thought, would show itself instantly there. "Let a son walk to the ballot box with his mother, fearlessly, and with dignity, or a husband with his wife, and men would fall back to let them pass; and if any one interfered to molest them, the crowd would instantly swallow him up; as the whale swallowed Jonah." Finally he predicted that though he might not live to see this reform, it was as certain to come, as the earth was to continue its rotation. The only inconsistency in his remarks was his expressing a hope that his wife and sisters would never wish to *speak* in public, though he would not oppose if they did. Probably, however, this remark will do good, by making the rest of his statement more palatable to his readers. Women need no one to assert their right to speak in public, for they have secured that already. But his voice, in asserting their right to the elective franchise, is worth a good deal to them. — Boston Liberator.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, DEC. 6, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

Y. P. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required by the office. The office is at the corner of the Court and Water streets, in the building formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. W. Palmer, and is now occupied by the late Mr. W. W. Palmer, and is now occupied by the late Mr. W. W. Palmer.

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

President's Message—Meeting of Congress.

The 33d Congress commenced its second session on Monday. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, when 87 of the 62 senators were present. Mr. Atchison, president pro tem, resigned by letter, and Mr. Cass was chosen in his place. In the House 197 out of 234 members were present. Mr. Boyd was in his place as Speaker.

The first business of the House was the consideration of the veto message upon the River and Harbor bill, sent in at the close of the last session when a quorum was not present. It was ordered to be printed, and its further consideration appointed for Wednesday.

A resolution was introduced requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence between our government and that of France relative to the refusal of the latter to permit Mr. Soule, our minister to Spain, to pass through the French territory.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois moved to have a bill granting pensions to all persons engaged in the war of 1812, and in all the Indian wars since 1790, set apart for the special order of the 3d Monday in January; which was defeated.

A bill to extend the bounty land laws was introduced by Mr. Ready.

Mr. Wallbridge introduced a resolution instructing the com. on Ways and Means to bring in a bill removing duties on foreign coal, so that it may be admitted duty free.

THE MESSAGE.—The late hour at which the message of the President came to hand forbids the publication in full, if it were desirable. Thirty thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress—a number large enough to indicate their good opinion of the document. The Boston Traveller makes the following synopsis, which, though rather too much concentrated to meet our mind, must be used, to save us the time for making one to our liking.

The President begins with the observation that it has been his earnest endeavor to maintain friendly intercourse with all nations, but he regrets that some of the European nations have attempted to direct our foreign policy, and intimates that such intervention cannot be recognized. He points to the smallness of our naval and military force as a proof that no foreign aggression is contemplated.

He expresses strong approval of the principle of maintaining the rights of neutrals in a war between other powers, free ships making free goods, unless continuing articles of contraband of war. Russia has made a convention with the States for that purpose, and the King of the Two Sicilies had acceded, but Prussia has declined unless the treaty was accompanied by a condition providing for the renunciation of privateering. This the President shows that the United States could not agree to unless other powers of naval supremacy should become parties to it.

The treaty with Great Britain relative to the Fisheries, and the Reciprocity treaty with the Provinces, are next noticed. The President recommends a commission, to be joined by one from the British government, to settle the boundary line of the territory of Washington, and expresses the opinion that the necessary rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company might be extinguished by an appropriation for the purpose.

The amicable settlement of the Soale French difficulty is mentioned, and the late violent change of ministry in Spain referred to; but the message states that since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume and press on negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the U. States. No reference, except by a forced inference, is made to Cuba.

The treaty being about to expire, it is recommended that a year's notice be given to the government of Denmark to renounce the levy of tolls on our vessels passing the Sound. He alludes to the success of the Japan expedition, and expresses his approval of the defeat of the various filibustering attempts upon Mexico.

The bombardment of Greytown is elaborately spoken of, and fully approved. Its inhabitants are spoken of as no better than piratical outlaws and a band of savages, who by their plunder would have rendered it unable to take the Nicaragua route.

The fiscal condition of the country is next adverted to, and the results given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury repeated. He approves of the various recommendations in that officer's report—for which see another portion of our paper.

On account of the increasing outrages of the various Indian tribes, an increase of the army, of four new regiments, is recommended, while an improvement in the organization of both the military and naval forces is advised.

Particular reference is made to the recent disasters to our commercial marine. The expenditure of the post office department, including a balance due to foreign officers, is shown to have been \$2,710,907, and the gross receipts \$6,950,566, showing a large deficiency, but less than that of last year.

There has been an increase of the public land sales, over last year, of about six millions of acres.

The President recommends the discontinuance of the appropriation of land to railway projects; recommends to the attention of Congress the special claims of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia; and concludes by an invocation of the blessing of God upon the deliberations of the present session, and upon all the counsel, and acts of the government.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Partial returns indicate pretty conclusively that the slavery party has triumphed in Kansas, by the election of Littlefield, the pro-slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. His majority is probably very large. No danger of slavery in Kansas, say the Douglas men. How does this look?

The Weather—The Storm.

December came in with strong testimony for its right to rank with the winter months. At Waterville a snow storm commenced Sunday evening—having been heralded as commencing in New York early Sunday morning, and continuing, in rain, hail and snow, 24 hours, though but 2 inches of snow remained to be measured. The wind there did much damage to buildings and shipping. Up the Hudson, and throughout northern N. York the storm was still more severe and mainly of snow; the drifts being reported as ten feet deep on the Hudson River Railroad. Several boats were lost on the river, among them the steamers Adrian, Menesely and Troy. A considerable number of smaller craft were driven ashore.

It snowed 30 hours at Albany, and no mail arrived in the city from any direction during Monday. Fifteen inches of snow fell.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, reports the storm as terrific there, with serious disasters on the lake.

Fourteen inches of snow fell at New Haven, Conn., where the storm is reported the most severe known for many years. The N. York Sunday night mail train due in Boston at daylight Monday, did not reach New Haven till Monday evening at 7.

The snow fell 10 inches deep at Buffalo—at Syracuse 24 inches—Rochester 15—Lockport 12—Newark, N. J. 20—Rochester 15—Geneva 10—Auburn 18—Syracuse 24—Oneida 30—Utica 18—Troy 12—Piskany Falls 36.

At Waterville the snow did not fall three feet deep, as the papers state, and probably not half that depth; though it drifted so as to prevent correct measurement. Nor was the storm by any means as severe as reported at other places, even much further from Symmes' Hole. At this time, both the weather and the sleighing are delightful; and for pleasure as well as business, are undergoing a process of improvement such as the sons and daughters of Maine know how to apply.

Of course business is lively in our streets—for when everything is high, and everybody wants money, the quickest market is the one to look for. Sleighs and sleds through the streets, and hay, wood and grain, pork, poultry and potatoes, are seen among the things profitable to buy and quick to sell.

"Waterville Library Association"

The preliminary organization of a society of the above name was completed at the meeting on Friday evening. The following are its officers: Joseph Percival, president; J. T. Champlin and J. H. Drummond, vice-presidents; E. G. Hoag, secretary; J. R. Elden, treasurer; E. L. Getchell, librarian; D. L. Milliken, W. Dyer and T. W. Herrick, directors.

Till arrangements can be made for lectures, it is proposed to substitute occasional public discussions. On Friday evening of this week, the following resolution will be the subject of debate:

Resolved, That the present crisis of our political affairs requires the formation of a party having for one of its objects the exclusion of foreigners from offices of emolument and trust.

The debaters appointed are J. T. Champlin, T. O. Saunders and J. Stackpole, affirmative; and J. H. Drummond, N. M. Wood and C. K. Mathews, negative. Admission free, and a general attendance invited—at Town Hall, at 7 o'clock.

INFLATION.—Messrs Littlefield, Esq., editor of the Skowhegan Clarion, complacently boasts that he is the "biggest if not the tallest editor in the state." Aye, and the heaviest also.

ORSTERS, HO!—Freeman, 85 Federal-st., Portland, again reminds us, in his exceedingly agreeable way, through the hands of Mr. Hillman, of Winslow & Co's Express, that the time for eating the first quality of Orsters is now at hand. Of course, while Freeman rules the market by his low prices, he should be allowed to regulate the fashion by his generosity; so we "opened the season" by opening a fresh keg to-day. Mr. Freeman's reputation has been too well established in this section, by the thousands and tens of thousands of kegs distributed here, to leave any occasion for saying that Freeman's is the place to buy oysters of the best quality on the best terms.

CAN IT BE SO?—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, saying that the N. Y. aldermen have not yet finished the task of counting the votes cast in that city at the November election. The reason is said to be that they are paid by the day for so many days, inside of twenty, as they may consume in the job. So they hang on accordingly. We have been taught by the past to believe almost anything in regard to the political extravagance and absurdities of the Sodom of the Empire State, and as this is one of the smallest of the speculations charged, it demands credit with the others. When are the Know Nothings going to give that city a political fumigation?

A CLOUTIERMAN LOVES.—The Louisville Courier advertises a runaway slave, and closes a description of the chattel by saying, "He had a past to Louisville and back, to return on the 15th, and a license from the Baptist Church at Simpsonville to preach." What a base reason the black rascal must be to turn his back upon the "patriarchal institution" with the endorsement of his divine Redeemer for a passport? Who knows but he is now preaching heresy from the text "Let the oppressed go free!" His name is Jesse Howell—and it is to be hoped that the Northern churches "of the same faith and order" will exert themselves to catch brother Howell and send him back to his injured master.

The Lawrence Courier proposes as a motto for the Irish Benevolent Association, "Semper parati." The Lowell Courier proposes to amend with "Semper parati melior," which he says improves the "parativeness" of the motto. We amend both with "Pater paratior paratior," which is a liberal Latin for the liberal English translation, "Paddy potatoes for Paddies."

"NOBODY READS ADVERTISEMENTS."—We often hear this remark made by business men who are presumed to possess a full share of sagacity. "Nobody reads advertisements!" Don't they? Let us see:

An old advertising customer recently sent an advertisement to an eastern paper, which amounted to so large a sum, and so much in advance of the old rates, upon which an advance had been lately made, that the publisher felt it due to him to give him that information before involving him in an extra expense. The first return mail brought his reply, which is published for the edification of that class who think "nobody reads advertisements." He says:

"I am perfectly aware of your advertisement. What of it? I don't give an equivalent. You expect that on learning the expense of the advertisement, I may countenance the order. Thank you. It is certainly very honest in you to give me the opportunity, but I shall not do it—no, not if I had to cover every type with a gold dollar."

SPIKING GUNS.—The following explanation of the modern method of spiking guns, as practiced by the armies of the Crimea, will be interesting to many of our readers:

"The spikes are about four inches long, and the dimensions of a tobacco pipe; the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling which is no easy task, as they are made of the hardest steel, and being also loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making the drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment, a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark."

THE POLICY OF THE U. S. IN REGARD TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The following remarks are from the Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"The intelligence from the Crimea, as was expected, is discouraging to the Allies, and, as asserted, the majority of the people of the United States sympathize with Russia in the conflict, they have reason to be content with the results, so far. The chief interest which the United States have in the matter, is of a commercial not a political character, and those events which are best calculated to secure an early peace ought to be most acceptable to them; for the continuance of the war deranges and depresses business all over the world; and the diversion of so much capital and industry from ordinary pursuits to war, will injuriously effect our commerce as well as that of the nations who are parties to the strife. The losses and ill success of the first campaign in the Crimea, and the consequent hesitation or hostility of Austria and Prussia, may incline the Allied Powers to peace, and that they can probably obtain this winter, upon the status ante bellum. The results of the naval and military operations of the Allies, so far, are much more favorable to an early peace, than if they had been more triumphant."

It is urged also by some, as a reason why Americans should desire the success of Russia in this war, that Russia has always been on friendly terms with the United States, and that her alliance with us in support of the freedom of the seas, against the policy of the gigantic naval powers, is to be relied upon in the event of the re-assertion by Great Britain of the right of search and impressment—which would place us, at once at war with her. Again, it is urged by some, while England and France would not consent to the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands by the U. States, and make it a cause of war, Russia would not oppose our course, and might in case of a war between England and France, become an ally. The union of England and France against the United States, after they shall humble Russia, is held up in terror over us, and this bugbear has induced many to wish for the Czar a deliverance from his allied adversaries.

At the same time it is admitted that the cause of civilization and civil liberty is not to be promoted by strengthening and extending the government of the *know*. But it is not the part of the United States to indulge in any undue national antipathies or partialities; but rather, by a policy of well reasoned justice toward all nations, to maintain relations of peace, commerce, and friendship with all.

The true policy of the belligerents is peace; and the sooner they reach it, the better for the United States. There is no ground for the belief that in that event, England and France will join in a crusade against the United States, unless we provoke it by some act of wanton aggression.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a savage assault was committed upon Joseph Oldridge, an unoffending citizen living at No. 124 East 20th street. Capt. Heart of the 17th Ward police says, in a report made to-day to the chief of police, that "Oldridge was quietly distributing tracts on Tompkins square, his usual avocation on Sundays," when the congregation of the Roman Catholic church in that vicinity came out. Robert Bernard and others of the above named church, seemed to be possessed with some other spirit than the spirit of christianity, as they emerged from their place of worship and violently attacked Oldridge, knocking the poor man down, and kicking and jumping upon him until he lay bleeding upon the ground and almost lifeless. Policeman White of the 17th ward came up in time to save Oldridge from further injury by the bloodthirsty crowd that surrounded him.

Bernard, after some difficulty, was arrested and taken to the station house. This morning he was taken before Justice Welch, and committed to prison for examination. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition. The police are said to be unanimous in pronouncing the Roman Catholics the sole aggressors on this occasion. [N. Y. Com. Adv., 4th.]

In regard to the character of the immigration, which has already reached Kansas, the Kansas Weekly Herald, of the 29th ult., says:—"A majority of our population up to this time are from Missouri, though their preponderance is fast diminishing by the arrival of people from other States. Pennsylvanians are probably next in numbers. The immigration from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Iowa, is very great. Indiana and Ohio are also represented. The population from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and other Southern States, is very limited. A few from Arkansas are settled in the southeastern part of the territory."

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Lake Superior Mining News of the 20th ult. says: "We learn by private letters that the bodies of John Franklin and his men have been found by Dr. Lane's party, completely frozen and in a perfect state of preservation." It adds that, "from the authority whence we have obtained this information, we have the right to believe it to be perfectly true."

BANGOR, Dec. 5.—Michael Dales, an Irish man was murdered here on Saturday night. He was standing beside a lamp-post on the quoniam wharf, when he was struck on the temple with a slung shot by another Irishman. The case grew out of a quarrel at a public house, and it was known that his life had been threatened, "even if he had to be followed to the chapel door." No arrests have been made. The murderer had three or four accomplices, and they will undoubtedly be arrested.

What is it that everybody wishes to have, and which everyone wishes to get rid of the moment he has it?—A good appetite.

THE ESCAPED NUN.—Miss Bonkley, who recently escaped from St. Stephen's Nunnery at Ennisburg, has written a letter to a gentleman in Frederick, Md., with her father's permission. Describing her escape from Bonny dures, she says:

"With regard to the manner of my leaving the convent, the circumstance speaks for itself. Could I have had permission, or had been free to leave when I wished, I would not have had recourse to flight; and that is the still hour of night."

She says she escaped through a window near the chapel, fronting the avenue, down which she ran "or rather flew" towards the gate. Her steps aroused the gate keeper, and he opened the window and kept watch at it, until the Frederick stage coach had passed, four o'clock, during which time she remained concealed, unable to pass the gate, or reach the coach without discovery. On the retirement of the gate-keeper, Miss Bonkley escaped from the Nunnery grounds, and travelled on foot to Greengarden, which she reached at about 9 o'clock, and there found friends to protect her until her father arrived. Such in substance, is Miss Bonkley's story.

The Lady Superior of the convent, however, writes to a friend in Washington, and gives a different version of the affair. She of course denies that Miss Bonkley was under any restraint in the convent.

"It is well known," says the Lady Superior, "that we do not desire to keep any one here who does not desire to remain; and had Miss B. expressed such a wish she would have been sent home immediately." Those who please will, of course, believe this statement. That the inmates of the convent did not understand matters thus is quite apparent from the circumstances of this case, which, by the way, is not a singular one, and illustrates the importance of subjecting these institutions to public visitation by officers of state, to ascertain the condition and the feelings of those confined within their walls.

The disappearance of Miss Moore, at Rochester, N. Y., is producing an excitement in that neighborhood which has not been equalled since the time of the mysterious disappearance of Wm. Morgan. She was a respectable young woman, who left her residence about 3 weeks ago, early in the evening to perform some errands, and has not since been heard from. Screams were heard near the house about ten o'clock. It is conjectured that she was taken towards the lake that evening, and wantonly murdered. Five or six very large public meetings have been held at Rochester, to discuss the matter. The inhabitants to the number of 500 or more, assembled at the call of a bell, and proceeded on Wednesday to search the lake shore for her; as yet no trace of her has been found. Her father, who lives in Illinois, has arrived at Rochester.

"What is sympathy?" asked Ike, who had not got very far in the humanities. Mrs. Partington was at the little white pine table, busied with her thanksgiving pie, with her gown pinned up to a festoon behind, that upholstery might in vain try to imitate, and she stopped short as the pie crust was rolling off to answer him. "Sympathy," said she, sublimely, holding the rolling pin in her left hand, "Sympathy is that feeling that enters into a man and warms the cockles of his heart, and leads him to send round turkeys to bless the hearts and enter in his arms of the poor at Thanksgiving, God help 'em, while those who have no sympathy act as if there was a partition wall between them and every body else for whom the poor never says God bless you." Ike was deeply engaged with what she said, at the same time engaged in trying the quality of the meat for the mince pies. [Boston Post.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A most unfortunate occurrence took place in our city this morning, the facts of which we have been able to gather as follows:—A brother-in-law of Mrs. Albion K. Pattee was, at her request, showing her a six barrel revolver, ignorant of the fact that every barrel was loaded, when, by some unaccountable accident, one of the barrels was discharged, and the ball struck Mrs. Pattee, entering through the abdomen in front, and passing entirely through her body. Dr. Putnam being called, extracted a portion of the dress, which had been forced into the wound. The ball much flattened, was found upon the floor in a corner of the room. Up to the present time, it is uncertain whether the injury will result unfavorably, but it is hoped it may not.—[Bath Mirror.]

MR. SAUNDERS' INTERFERENCE WITH SWITZERLAND DISCOVERED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"We lately mentioned that Mr. Saunders, Consul-General of the United States in London, had addressed a long letter to the Swiss Federal Government, blaming the conduct of that Government; in its international relations. On the 8th Mr. Fay, the American Charge d'Affaires at Bern, declared to the Federal Council that the Cabinet of Washington not only disavowed the communication of Mr. Saunders, having entrusted him with no powers to that effect, but disapproved likewise the contents of that communication."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Portland, Dec. 1. As the train from Island Pond for Portland, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, was near Thompson's Mills, in the town of Stark, this morning, the snow plough got off the track, and brought the train to a stand.

At that moment the down freight train ran into the standing train, smashing the cars badly, and injuring eight or ten persons severely. Two passenger cars took fire and were consumed. Mr. Corser, the Superintendent, has gone to the scene of the disaster, with surgeons, &c., in a special train.

Northumberland, N. H.—Ten persons have been injured, mostly fractures and dislocations, which are not considered dangerous by the physicians. Good surgical aid is in attendance from Portland and other places. Mrs. Taylor, who had been visiting at Lawrence's, is badly burned, and in a critical condition. Four only of the injured remain at Stark, the others having been removed by their friends.

Among the injured are Wm. Burns, Esq., an Attorney at Lancaster, whose leg is fractured; Wm. H. McGrille, of Bangor, slight collar bone broken; and to mention all the rest of which was attached a box car, which was driven half through the passenger car. The train stopped in consequence of the engine becoming unbacked, and not by getting off the track.

EXPLOSION OF THE REDAN (RUSSIAN) BATTERY.—Before St. Petersburg, Oct. 22, Correspondence of the London Times.—Until 20 minutes after 2 o'clock (Oct. 18) the French batteries directed their fire on this work, when unfortunately, the Russians projected a shell so truly into their battery, that falling into one of their gun barrels situated in the middle of their reserve ammunition, it exploded, causing, of course, a fearful loss of artillerymen. A few minutes afterwards—that is, about half

past—another shell was directed toward the same work with similar unfortunate results. The Russian batteries having it now all their own way, commenced unrelentingly upon us with their great velocity. They had sent forth from their camp several thousands of shells of victory when the explosion of the French and English magazines acquainted them of our misfortune; but it was now our turn to crouch, for about half past 3, there suddenly shot upwards from the works, or rather the Redan on our front, a white livid flame, which ascended high into the air, and while we all paused to gaze on the spectacle, a sound which made the very earth tremble beneath us, followed by a most awful report, told us that the Redan had ceased to exist; for the next minute its garrison of hundreds, blown to atoms, dismembered, and mutilated by the action of the explosion, were discovered hundreds of yards above the parent car. So fearful and terrifying a spectacle I never have, nor do I hope ever again to witness. In the midst of a dense volume of smoke and sparks, which resembled a "water spout" ascending to the clouds, were visible the naked eye, arms, legs, trunks, and the heads of the Russian warriors, mingled with cannons, wheels, and every object of military war-fare, and I may say with every living thing it contained.—The explosions in the French and English batteries were like flashes in the pan of a musket compared with this.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Report of Mr. Gutrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, which is issued simultaneously with the President's Message, shows the financial state of the country.

The actual receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, was \$73,549,705, which, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,942,892, gave a total for the service of the year of \$95,492,597. The actual expenditures for the year were \$73,549,705, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$20,137,967.

The usual and ordinary expenditures were as follows: Civil list, 4,669,384.98 dollars. Foreign intercourse, 7,726,677.13 dollars. Miscellaneous, 18,531,310.33 dollars. Interior department, 2,609,054.79 dollars. War department, 11,733,629.48 dollars. Navy department, 10,768,192.89 dollars. Redemption of public debt, interest and premium, 24,336,380.66 dollars. Total expenditure, 75,354,380.26 dollars.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 1855, are \$66,266,402. dollars, and the estimated expenditure for the same year \$51,050,277. dollars, leaving in the Treasury July 1, 1855, a balance of \$15,206,327.60 dollars.

The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, were \$21,521,302 dollars, and the estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are 42,500,000 dollars.

The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the three remaining quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of \$4,107,967 dollars, for the service of the fiscal year ending June, 1855.

The expenditure is estimated at \$64,345,921.21, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1855, of \$19,762,046.29. There is always, at the close of the fiscal year, a balance thus estimated, not expended, of at least 12,000,000 dollars. This may be applied to the purchase of the public debt during the remaining three quarters, without disturbing the estimated balance in the treasury. The amount of the public debt, outstanding on the 1st of July, 1853, was \$7,340,628 dollars. And on the 1st of July, 1854, 47,180,506 dollars, being a reduction of 20,168,122 dollars, in the course of the year.

Upon an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1855, there will be a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, 1855, of 21,392,212.92 dollars, without expending anything in the redemption of the public debt; if 12,000,000 dollars, shall be applied to the redemption of the public debt, which may be done, there will remain an estimated balance in the treasury of 9,392,212 dollars.

The report then proceeds to state that the receipts from customs, for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1854, were not diminished from the pressure in the money market and other causes, as expected in his former report. The receipts from customs for the remaining three quarters of the year cannot be in proportion to those of the first quarter, owing to the reciprocity treaty introducing free trade with the British colonies, and the short crops in almost all portions of the country.

The Secretary thinks that the large speculations of former years will lead to an increased check on credit on the part of the banks; the large and extended indebtedness of operators will have to be met under pressing prices, without the stimulating effect of new enterprises. This will also act in restraint of importations and consumption.

There has been an increase for the last year in the tonnage of our foreign and coasting trade of 395,892 tons.

From the table of exports and imports it appears the imports are \$6,821,317 in excess of the exports, no account being taken of the precious metals brought in by emigrants.

The profits on our exports, and the freights earned by our ships in foreign trade, ought to more than cover this excess. The exports include over 88,000,000 dollars of specie and bullion exported.

From the increase of commerce which may naturally be anticipated, he feels it necessary, again, to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs, so that no more money shall be received into the treasury than is required for an economical administration of the government.

The present tariff has eight schedules, of different rates of duties, ranging from 100 to 18 of 5 percent. The report further recommends that the list of articles to be imported duty free shall be enlarged, so as to assimilate with the English tariff on the same articles. Under the English tariff, the raw materials used in the arts and manufactures have been made free of duty, whilst our tariff of 1846 imposes on those articles heavy duties; and thus, to the extent of the duty on the raw material, the English manufacturer has a decided advantage over manufacturers of the United States in the markets of other nations, whilst the effect of the tariff of 1846 is reduced in part on our markets.

Exception only is made as to the article of wool, and as to that article, on the cheaper wool. Under the reciprocity treaty, wool from the British provinces will be admitted free of duty.

The consumption of wool in the United States for the year 1853, is estimated at 900,000,000 pounds, of which 80,000,000 is the production of the country, and 81,000,000 imported as wool, and the balance of 119,000,000 imported in manufactures of wool.

Salt, tallow, &c., it is proposed to add to the list of free articles, and also unadulterated wines in order to promote our commercial intercourse with wine-producing countries. The Secretary next recommends that probably a schedule of 40 per cent should be kept

up on some articles, keeping in it wines not made free, and adding to it silks of all kinds, laces of all kinds, millinery of all kinds and other sumptuary articles.

\$26,000,000 dollars, worth of manufactured articles had been exported from the States during the fiscal year 1853.

The recommendation for the repeal of the fishery bounties is renewed; and the subject of the drawback on refined sugar is recommended to the consideration of Congress. He adds that the same principle would require like drawbacks on all exported articles on which there is a duty on the raw material used in their manufacture.

The Audit department is reported to be working well. The outstanding balance to the Treasury on the 1st of April 1853, was set down at 182,521,704 dollars; since then 74,438,400 dollars has been collected; leaving yet unclosed only 27,583,148 dollars.

The currency is next referred to. Under the act of 1853 there has been 16,152,170 dollars of silver coined at the mint in Philadelphia and branch mint at New Orleans. The Secretary expresses his strong opinion, however, that the full benefit of the silver coinage for change can never be realized whilst small bank notes are encouraged under bank charters, and made current by the patronage of the community.

The statement of the currency of the country gives the total amount of the gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, at 241,000,000, against which the total bank circulation is 204,689,208 dollars.

He states that the disorder now felt in money matters grows out of the failure of many of these banks, and the curtailment of the circulation and discounts of others—which in the last six months must have reached forty or fifty millions of dollars; and in part out of the effects produced by the large imports, and in part out of the want of confidence between the lender and borrower. It cannot be attributed to the shipment of gold and silver, which is nothing but a consequence growing out of these causes.

The report next recommends the continuance of the coast survey, and specifies how the appropriations for light-houses, &c., have been expended. Under the appropriation of 12,500 dollars, for locating boats at different points on Lake Michigan, twenty-three boats have been purchased, and sent to the places indicated in the act, and two others will be purchased and sent.

The embarkment of bullion by one of the officers in the mint at Philadelphia is referred to, as also the state of the marine hospitals.

The Secretary calls for further aid for protecting human life from shipwreck on our coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of passenger vessels propelled by steam, or leave them, as now, to ship owners. From statistics which he supplies we learn that from January 1854, to June of the same year, there has been a loss of not less than 63 steam vessels; 10 by collision; 17 by fire, 5 from ice, 23 from snags. Of these it is stated that 19 were lost from inattention and negligence, 31 from accident, one from being unseaworthy, and only two from unavoidable causes. Experiments were making, founded on the disaster to the New Era, to make more adequate the mortars heretofore used for throwing lines to vessels in distress, and establishing a communication between the wreck and the shore.

There seems to be no express provision, in any act of Congress, that the records and papers of the several collectors of customs shall be public property, and left in the offices for the use of their successors; nor any provision for making it felony to make false entries in the collectors' books, or return false accounts to the treasury. It has been customary in many of the districts for the outgoing collector to carry away the books and papers, on the pretence that they were private property, because purchased out

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FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.
TRUE LIFE.
Prepare to die? Prepare to live?
Let us tell you the world's good give,
As God is ever giving.
Give action, thought, love, wealth, and time,
Or win a worthless life.
Believe me 'tis a truth sublime,
God's world is worth better men.

Bangor papers mention the return of Rev. S. L. Caldwell from his tour in Europe. He is in fine health and spirits, having in this respect accomplished the object of his journey.
A writer in the Memphis Appeal, talking of the abuse of the south by the north, and proposing remedies, seriously advises that the south shall let its "no more cotton, no more sugar, no more rice, no more tobacco, no more any Yankee cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, or any other article, until the north has made good its wrongs." O, yes—the darling child shall go and catch the measles and bite its own pretty nose off, and let none of the great old Yankee's business, as it is!

SMART BOY.—Johnny, said a three year old to an older boy of his name, "Johnny, why can't we see the sun go back where it lives?" "Why, I don't know," said the older boy, "but I don't think it will go back." "Yes, after foolishly emigrating to the west."

The Boston Chronicle says that the statement which has appeared in many of the papers, to the effect that an order had been received prohibiting any further shipment of persons not native Americans into the Massachusetts territory, was only a mistake. There has been no change whatever in the regulations upon this subject, and emigrants take place every day at the yard in Charleston of persons of foreign birth or parentage.

Well, well, don't be impatient; wait for the wagon. "Sam" is coming, and he will do something that Frank don't.

A New York paper says of Marie in Lucia, "he had tears in his voice as he tore himself away, and, faintly panted out."

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer contradicts the report that Mr. Platt, secretary of legation at Paris, had been ordered to leave France, and says that Mr. Platt is never more desirous to be in the most friendly terms with the Republic.

Nearly one-half the news about now-a-days consists of rumors and reports, and a large share of the other half is made up of contradictions of the reports already made. The above contradiction, even, may itself be contradictory to-morrow.

There will be but one through train, daily, on the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, this winter.

Hallowell was lighted with gas on Friday last. The gas comes from the works in Augusta, the main pipe lying under the road between Augusta and Hallowell, the pipe of gas to enter at the Capital.

Railroad.—In a few days the cars will run from Waterville to Pittsford, 30 miles from Bangor.

Mr. H. Clark is governor of the Empire State. Says the official organ of the Empire State, that he is the only one at the head of its columns.

Capt. Luce, it is said, is about to embark in commerce on shore. Mr. Collins declines re-employing on his steamers any of the persons who were in service on board of the Atlantic.

The New Bedford Standard states that two demijohns filled with water were expressed from that city to Boston, a few days ago, for two New Bedford ladies, who were stopping temporarily in the city of notions, and who found it impossible to drink the Coddwater.

A runaway slave, heading for Massachusetts, was told in a better report to his master. He replied that he was going to the only master he acknowledged. When asked who that was, he replied, "Massachusetts."

The Semi-Weekly Mississippiian says, in Italian, "Negro slavery is the basis and foundation of Democracy, without which it cannot exist." It would seem therefore, that democracy does not exist in the northern States, where there are no slaves! It is only your slaveholder who is a democrat.

Mr. Batheford and son, of New Portland, went to London, and returned with a quantity of goods, which they sold in the city, where they remained until the food ran for four days. When they returned home, both were horribly frozen, and the doctor died.

So thinned out are the convicts in the Connecticut State Prison by the working of the temperance law, that the officers are unable to supply contractors for labor with all the prisoners agreed upon.

Numerous animals contribute their titles to make up English words—e. g., man-eagor, apary, as-imp, dog, cat, pig, horse, cow, sheep, goat, etc., and, in addition, lamentable, pig-lanionism, ox-id, ratify—not to mention the thirteen others, for a list of which the reader is offered a premium of a full bound copy of No. 1 of the Boston Pilot.

Judge McLean, of the U. S. Court, recently stated, in giving his judgment in a maritime case, that "Rum has sunk more seamen than all the tempests that ever blew."

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, speaks of "Abbott's great romance founded on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte."

Hard Times. The New York Post analyzes the effect of the hard times upon the various kind of business in that city. Real estate has fallen thirty to fifty per cent, the clothing houses and boots have lost half their business, the pawnbrokers are overrun with trade, the hardware stores are empty, and the most desperate sign of all, some of the ladies wear their old bonnets.

Countess de St. Germain. The Boston Pilot (Catholic), speaking of the Countess de St. Germain, says: "How in the name of conscience, can these men have the impudence to stand forth with honest immigrants, without an account of 'how they got their money'?" The character of the Countess de St. Germain, in America."

Franklin's Legacy. The lady of Mr. Joseph T. Little, in Arnold, Me., recently made her husband a present of three little Kitties to one birth. We trust the fortunate father will be able to appreciate, in proper time, the full force of the saying, "Every little helps."

Married. On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Mr. J. A. Little to Miss Matilda Street.

Just what he: "Who's the island with?" "I don't know," said the other, "but I don't think it will go back." "Yes, after foolishly emigrating to the west."

LEGISLATURE.—The Annual Age will publish a three-weekly paper during the session, as last year, at the price of \$1.00. Orders and pay to be sent by 1st of January.

SETTLES.—The Catholic trouble at Hartford, in regard to church property, has been arranged by the Bishop conceding to the laity the management of the financial affairs of the church, embracing the control of its property and revenues, and the payment of its priests.

So far as good.

The State Department at Washington announces the receipt of official information from the French and English governments of their intention to enforce, next Spring, a vigorous blockade of all the Russian ports in the Baltic, Black Sea, White Sea and Sea of Azov.

A son of Mr. Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, is receiving an education at the French Military Academy, through the favor of Napoleon, as the Washington Standard asserts.

The Blind Girl.
The following account is given by the Rev. L. Foote, of Delavan, Wis., and may be found in the October number of the Home Missionary:

We have been called to follow to the grave one of our number who has been acting Deacon in our church for some years. His death was peaceful. We had already buried his wife, who was also a decided Christian and a member of our church. Among a numerous family of children, they had one young daughter, who was blind, and who had for a time past been attending the blind asylum at Janesville. She was greatly attached to her father, and he to her. He died quite suddenly, while she was away. She was sent for, but did not arrive until the people had assembled at his funeral. The scene was most affecting. The services were being commenced; she was led into the family group, and seated near the coffin; and now, in order to satisfy herself of the fearful reality of what she had heard, but could not see, she presently saw her tiny arm extended as if to find some token that she was now a blind orphan! And when her sensitive fingers touched the coffin, she bowed her head in silent grief. It was with difficulty, for the moment, that I could proceed in my discourse.

But the most affecting part was yet to come! The services being ended, the lid was opened, and when friends and neighbors had taken their last look at this good man, then the family group gathered around his remains, and she among the number. They looked and wept. Presently I saw her feeling her way along up to the head of the coffin, until her hand rested upon the opened lid. She stood a moment as if to gather strength, and then with her other hand she withdrew her gloves, her little fingers were placed over against the lid, and she went from that to his ear, his cheek, his eyes, his mouth, his nose, his chin, his neck, and his hair, as she had been wont to do in other days, until she had formed on her mind an image of the physiognomy of him whom unseen she had loved. But the voice was not there; and she stood and sighed as if all the world was lost to her. It was too much. I had to turn away and weep!

STEAMER OCEAN. Among all the details which have been given of the loss of this steamer, there has been no satisfactory solution of the question how the flames sprang up so instantaneously and enveloped the steamer. Having met with persons who were intimately acquainted with all the facts in the case, and with a gentleman who conversed with the unfortunate Mr. Wing, Express Conductor, a few hours before he died, we can state that the instantaneous configuration was caused by the breaking of demijohns of ardent spirits which the Express Conductor had in his room to carry to parties on the Kennebec ordering the same. The bow of the Canada struck very near the Conductor's room and crushed it in, overturning the coal stove, breaking the demijohns and wounding Mr. Wing so that he could not extricate himself. Before he was rescued, the lower part of his body was shockingly burnt. While the configuration and the panic was raging around him, with vehement regret he cried out—"Oh, that I had but the use of my legs!" He seemed almost forgetful of his own suffering in his anxiety to do for others.—[Bangor Journal.]

If the following, from the Hallowell Gazette, is correct, there were two more lives lost in the disaster of the Ocean.

"Mr. T. Moores of this city, who was on board the Ocean at the time of the collision, states that he was standing in the upper saloon when the crash came, and that a gentleman and lady were sitting at the table near the stove, who were immediately buried up beneath the rubbish and splintered fragments of the upper deck and side beams of the boat. He heard their cries for assistance, and endeavored to remove the timbers that confined them; but in less than a minute the smoke and fire rushed up through the aperture, and he was compelled to leave them to their fate, and has no doubt they were burned with the boat. Mr. Moores had barely time to escape before the boat was entirely enveloped in flames."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In regard to the President's Message, the Courier & Enquirer speaks in high terms; the Journal of Commerce, conversely, the Express laudatory but doubts whether the President will act as he writes.

The Herald characterizes it as an "Anybody to the apprehensive," the Tribune thinks it will be widely read with interest and profit; and the Times calls it a common-place document, in style and substance.

Judge Pearson, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Pa., decided, that an individual who visits from tavern to tavern, drinking five or six times daily, is emphatically a man of intemperate habits.

Fifty-three slaves, freed by the will of the late Dr. Charles Everett, of Virginia, have just left Petersburg, Va., for Pennsylvania, where they are to be located, with an outfit valued at \$500, dollars, each.

Among the numerous beverages invented and manufactured this season in the West, to take the place of wine, the least expensive is corn water fermented. Households in the country make it by hogsheads at a time, for home consumption. It looks like beer, and, by a strong effort of the imagination, might be drunk as such.

An "astounding 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's Hygeia, or Inhalant, is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and the most wonderful cure of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on the minds of the people, and is being sold by the medical profession. (See certificates in hands of agents.)

The Inhaler, in worn on the breast under the linen, and the patient breathes in the steam of the Hygeia, being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air cells and passages of the lungs, and cannot possibly be reached by any other medicine. Sold in Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

NOTICES.
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVE UNION.
The public attention is invited to the efforts of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVE UNION, for the purpose of securing the freedom of the colored people. One dollar will purchase a copy of the "Liberator," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Union," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Register," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Advocate," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Champion," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Herald," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Journal," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Messenger," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard News," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Post," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Review," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Times," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Telegraph," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Union," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Advocate," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Champion," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Herald," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard Journal," and a copy of the "Anti-Slavery Standard 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