

1-18-1855

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 08, No. 27): January 18, 1855

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail

 Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), [American Popular Culture Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 08, No. 27): January 18, 1855" (1855). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 390.
https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail/390

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Waterville Materials at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

The following extracts from the recent Message of Gov. Gardner, will be read with interest.

The most prominent subject before our state and nation at the present moment, and that which most naturally commends itself to-day, and in this place to your attention, concerns our foreign population—the duties of republicanism towards them, its dangers from them.

The immigration to this country was:

From 1790 to 1810	130,000
1810 to 1820	114,000
1820 to 1830	208,879
1830 to 1840	778,500
1840 to 1850	1,642,850

And statistics show that during the period decade from 1850 to 1860 in regularly increasing ratio, nearly four millions of aliens will probably be upon us.

With this alarming decennial ratio of increase, with the astonishing statistical facts that nearly four-fifths of the beggary, two-thirds of the pauperism, and more than three-fifths of the crime spring from our foreign population; that more than half the public charities, more than half the police and the cost of administering criminal justice, are for foreigners; that the people demand of their statesmen, and wise statesmanship suggests, that national and state legislation should interfere to direct, ameliorate and control these elements, so far as it may be done within the limits of the Constitution.

The times are peculiarly propitious for the development of this great American movement by the united action of the whole people. In the gradual disruption of the great parties, whose struggles constitute our political history; in the general resolution of these bodies into their individual elements; when old issues are obsolete or dying out, the individual, freed from the tyranny of party, naturally reverts to the great primary principles of our government, and to the sentiments and purposes of its founders. The remarkable spectacle presented to the eyes of our people, naturally and wisely jealous of their nationality, of a foreign immigration in the ten years from 1840 to 1850 outnumbering the whole previous influx since the organization of the republic, progressing too in an equally increased ratio since the latter date, and probable European convulsions threatening a steady augmentation of this flood, tend naturally to attract and bind together the people in one united national, not party, movement.

It is a great problem in statesmanship wisely to control the mingling of races into one nationality. The dominant race must regulate the incoming class. Such is political destiny, and history proves it. It is the only salvation of both. It is the compact of the incoming race. Legislation must co-operate with time and circumstances in working out this decree of God, this axiom of political philosophy, this theory of nationality.

To dispel from popular use every foreign language, so great a preserver of unassimilating elements of character; to print all public documents in the English tongue alone; to ordain that all schools aided by the state shall use the same language; to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathies; to discourage imported demagogues, the broken-down leaders of insular agrarianism, or continental red republicanism, whose trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organize prejudice, to vitalize foreign feeling and morbid passion, and then sell themselves to the highest partisan bidder; to purify and ennoble the elective franchise; to adopt a carefully guarded check-list throughout the nation; to cultivate a living and energetic nationality; to develop a high and vital patriotism; to Americanize America; to retain the Bible in our common schools; to keep entire the separation of church and state; to nationalize before we naturalize; and to educate before either; to guard against citizenship becoming cheap—all these constitute a work transcending the ordinary platform of party, and ranking with the great movement that originally found nations.

It has been said that the times are propitious for the successful prosecution of this great work. All who are friendly to the vital measures should remember that if they fail now, they are lost during this generation, perhaps forever. Unanimity of purpose among their advocates, and a patriotic sacrifice to the duty of partisan attachments, alone are needed to secure our success.

The prodigality with which citizenship, and its franchises, are lavished upon foreigners in this country, clearly tends to lower the tone of American feeling, to cheapen the value set upon its privileges, and to deaden national spirit and the pride of country. Neither the policy or the experience of the past, affords us any parallel, and scarcely an analogy.

In the elevation and splendor of Athenian power, says Cancellor Kent, the privilege of citizenship was considered so distinguished a favor that it was granted only by special decree of two successive assemblies of the people, and then alone to signal worth and reputation. In the times of the earlier Caesars the freedom of the city and empire was given with a sparing hand; but the line of degenerate emperors succeeding, corrupted and destroyed this salutary jealousy of the right of citizenship, by extending it first to the whole of Italy, and finally to the entire empire, composed, as it was, of an aggregate of subjugated kingdoms, until the national blood was tainted. The distinctive national prejudice and spirit were dissolved, and the state perished under a horde of foreign barbarians, whose warlike invasion affords almost the only historic parallel in number to the peaceful and insidious foreign influx to our shores at the present day. In England, the most liberal of the present European governments, citizenship is conferred only by special act of Parliament. In the continental nations there are still further limitations, or a total prohibition. When we witness the profuse liberality with which the sacred right of citizenship is bestowed among us, the slender guards that exist against its unworthy or fraudulent gifts, and the great interests in the hands of those who receive, as well as those who grant it, we should pause and calmly consider the possible consequences.

To a republican government, there is necessarily cause for greater alarm than to others. Here the adopted citizen is invested with both the right of choosing and being chosen to office. Not only must he be an elector, but he may be, and often is, an officer. Every additional naturalization tends to denationalize, to Europeanize America. The universal record of history teaches that all republics that have arisen and fallen, owe their destruction to foreign influence, unseen at first, permitted till too strong for resistance, at last fatal.

Danger of Foreign Influence. The danger of foreign influence was recently felt by the early fathers of the republic. Washington, in language befitting alike the gravity of the subject, and his own sagacious statesmanship, repeatedly warns his countrymen to beware of it. The writings of nearly all his distinguished contemporaries, of every shade of political opinion, contain similar counsels.

This was at a period when ships were comparatively few and small, steamers unknown, and practically, the old world was quadruple the distance from us as it is now; at a time too when the stream of immigration was almost imperceptible in comparison with the oceanic tide that sets in upon us to-day; at a time also before the alien element in our elections had become so important that the foreign vote had been bartered for office and honors, and now on this side, and now on that, had once and again decided who should rule the destinies of the American Republic.

Time does not permit me to quote the names of the long line of distinguished statesmen who have given utterance to similar sentiments, as this danger has more clearly developed itself during the half century since intervening, but I cannot forbear mentioning the authority and words of our own Webster. He said, more than ten years since, in Faneuil Hall, and in presence of some who now hear me, "There is an imperative necessity for reforming the naturalization laws of the United States."

Were those patriots with us to-day, could they witness the more imminent danger now existing, we feel assured that their voice of warning would be raised with redoubled earnestness.

Acting then on my conviction of duty, I express the opinion, that the people of our Commonwealth believe our rights, privileges and liberties are endangered by these causes, for a long time seen, but yearly growing more alarming. They distrust foreign influences "nursed in customs and creeds antagonistic to republicanism, venal voters controlled by alien leaders for office and honors, ignorant voters misled by designing politicians for place and power, vicious voters bought by promised impunity and license for their wrong doings."

The Alien Born. The alien born who has lived among foreign customs and institutions, however honest and well disposed, cannot be competent to enter into the spirit and comprehend the genius of our institutions like one born and educated among them. No native citizen can vote for civil rulers, except in the few cases of temporary absence from the country, until he has lived twenty-one years under the blessings and influences of our system. He must become not only familiarized with its workings, but aware of its value. This period of life being one when the intellect is most active in acquiring information, and the faculties most facile to adapt themselves to the circumstances around them, the whole time is spent, not in eradicating old theories and preferences, but in acquiring new.

To the alien all this is different. He comes here at a later age, with perceptive powers less acute, opinions formed, judgment already biased by the intellectual, political, social and religious influences of his native land. Too frequently also the want of early education, and the necessity of unremitting toil, preclude those opportunities of instruction and habits of thought, that our common schools afford to all who are born within the circle of their influence. Looking only to the proper educational training necessary to duly appreciate the workings of our government, it is important that at least the same period of apprenticeship and probation should be required of the aliens as of the native voter.

To remedy the evils referred to is a cause alike glorious and permanent; glorious, for in defending the fundamental principles of our republic we must be co-workers with those who laid its corner stone; permanent, because our greatest evils and dangers can only be reached through the national government, and after a protracted struggle, and the remedy once applied must be rigidly and constantly enforced. Legislation for this purpose is not influenced by prejudice against the foreigner, but rather by the truest regard for his as well as for our own interests, and those too of his and our descendants, whose common birthright will be citizenship. Leaving the old world of his own volition, because he can find a happier and better home, and because the old world's religious, political, and social systems, with their temporal and spiritual shackles, upon body and mind, kept him impoverished, without a decent home, sufficient food, comfortable clothing, or means of education for himself or children, he gladly flies to these shores, where he is told education and land are public gifts, and every necessary of life is as certain to the industrious as to personal protection itself.

Coming as he does, then, because our civil, social and religious systems are better than his own, let him freely avail himself of all the blessings his industry and our laws can give him; but we must insist that we ourselves shall continue to administer those laws untrammelled, according to our own judgment and the example of our fathers.

Naturalization Laws. The laws of Congress, which give any clerk or inferior police justice the right of investing the alien with the high immunities and dignity of American citizenship, in secret, at unknown times and places, by reading a declaration that the alien does not comprehend, on testimony often a mockery of sworn evidence, on oaths administered in a manner not considered obligatory, should be fundamentally modified. The practical operation of the present machinery for naturalization is a blot upon judicial proceedings, and a depreciation of the dignity and value of citizenship.

A few select, public naturalization courts should be established in the great centres of the foreign population—a judge, or commissioner, of tried integrity, should preside in each—a public officer be appointed to inquire into and sift all applications,—its sessions should be public and at stated times,—hearings on applications notified beforehand,—and the whole process conducted with stringent care, and guarded with the strictest circumspection.

I recommend to the Legislature to consider whether anything may be constitutionally done to supply these principles to the clerks of our State Courts and to our Police Courts of Record.

Vital Principles of a Republic. Three of the most vital principles of a republican government are spiritual freedom, a free bible, and free schools. With these we cannot fail to have independent, upright and intelligent voters, and they necessarily insure a just, impartial and wise government. "With their opposites, spiritual despotism, a fettered bible, or, more probably, no bible at all, and sectarian schools, our liberties would exist but in name, and very soon but in history."

Recognizing, to its fullest extent, the right guaranteed to every one in the Preamble to the Constitution of Massachusetts of "Worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience," deeming it the most sacred right that can be granted to man, the determination to protect that privilege in all its purity is a cardinal doctrine of truly American statesmanship.

But, while no religious denomination, as such, should be opposed, every citizen should earnestly withstand the intrigues of those who would pervert the church to political purposes, and should protect against the union of church and State, or the subordination of the state to the church. The state should protect all churches, and not one church control, or attempt to control, the state. Spiritual despotism is antagonistic to the principles of individual and public liberty. An alien may forswear his allegiance to the foreign potentate, and may take the oath of allegiance to his adopted country; but when he has been taught as the fundamental truth of his religion that spiritual obligation overrides mere temporal and civil obligation, that his duty to his church is higher than his duty to the State, the danger and probabilities are that he will use the privileges of a voter, not primarily for the benefit of the State which granted them, but of the church, which in his judgment is supreme above the State.

Believing these dangers and probabilities to be real, it is a solemn duty to restrict alien franchise, that, while entire toleration is granted to others to worship their Maker according to the dictates of their own judgment, we preserve the same right to us, and ours untrammelled and unendangered.

I recommend, then, to the careful consideration of the Legislature, the following measures:

1. That amendment to the constitution, which last year passed one stage of enactment, prohibiting the diversion of the educational funds of the State to the establishment or support of sectarian schools.
2. The power to repeal or modify the naturalization laws is conferred alone to the Congress of the United States; but while Congress naturalizes, each State for itself prescribes the qualifications of all voters within its limits, for national as well as State officers. I recommend, therefore, an amendment to our Constitution, prohibiting the exercise of the elective franchise to all of alien birth, qualified by naturalization, (till they have resided within the United States twenty-one years.
3. As a common school education, or its equivalent, is necessary to rightly understand the duties, and to be competent to properly appreciate the privileges of a freeman, I recommend a further constitutional provision, to the effect that no person shall be permitted to vote who cannot read and write the English language.
4. I recommend an amendment to the constitution, so that no person shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the people who shall not be a legal voter in accordance with the previous suggestions.

Agents for the Mail. P. P. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates and on the terms published in the "Circular" of the Boston Office. His office is at No. 10 State St., Boston.

CONGRESS.—A motion to take up the bill providing for increased pay of congressmen and U. S. Judges, drew out a brief debate on the 11th, in the course of which Mr. Gillette, of Connecticut, said: "If the State judges can get along with \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year, why cannot the United States judges get along with \$4,000 to \$4,500. After the demonstration of the last Congress upon the Nebraska Kansas bill, I think that the members ought to be satisfied that they already receive enough if not too much."

Mr. Badger—I am surprised at the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut. I hope those who think the present *per diem* allowance is sufficient compensation for their services, will, as honorable men, vote against the bill. I think my services are worth more, and rate those of other Senators as high as my own. I voted for the Kansas bill, and my reasons for doing so were given on the floor of this Senate. I am responsible for them only to my constituents and my Maker. If we introduce these irritating and agitating subjects upon every occasion, whether relevant or irrelevant, we shall have discussion enough. I abandon a profitable practice to serve my country, and, although not extravagant, it takes \$3,000 a year in addition to my compensation, to defray my expenses. I do not regret that service, but the country should make a fair remuneration.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware, thought the compensation of the members of Congress inadequate. He said their pay was about equal to that of his messengers. He should not vote to increase his own compensation, but should vote to increase that of his successor, and of the Senators from other States.

Mr. Toney of Connecticut, differed from his colleague. He thought it bad policy to pay public servants too small wages.

The question promises to consume considerable time; and we suggest that during its continuance the Hutchinsons favor the advocates of the bill with a concert, in which they introduce their song of "Eight Dollars a Day."

FUSIBLE PLUG. What we published last week in our paper, in relation to the merits of this article, has drawn out a communication from our old correspondent, very much to the point; but as it contains nothing with which our readers are not familiar, thanks to his former well directed efforts, we do not consider it necessary to publish it. The fusible plug is no doubt in better repute among engineers at the north than at the south and west, and Mr. Chas. W. Kimball, of Springfield, Mass., furnishes the Scientific American with the following formula for its construction:—"We use in our boilers a brass plug 1.38 inches in diameter; drilled 1.14 by 3.8 inches, and filled with lead, and have not, as yet, had one fail. We had previously used an iron plug 1.4 inch dia., drilled 1.2 by 1.4 inch, and filled with lead, but had one case of failure; the lead in six months use, became so changed that the boiler was burned without melting the plug. We now use the large size, and recommend our customers to renew the lead every three months."

The Governor of Massachusetts has disbanded the seven Military companies in that State composed of persons of foreign birth.

We would call the attention of such of our readers as are suffering from Asthma, to the advertisement of JONAS WATKINS'S Remedy, in another column of to-day's paper.

OUR TABLE.

THE HORTICULTURE, for January is embellished with another of those beautiful designs by A. J. Davis, "Villa for a Rocky Hill Site," a picture of the Peach Farm, and also of the Bradshaw, John, and the Royal de Tours, Malabar, and Oshobona's Early Plums, &c., with accompanying descriptions. The number is a usual well filled, and will interest all the friends of rural improvement; and as it is the first of a new volume, now is a good time to commence subscriptions. Published by Jas. Vick, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. at \$2 a year—colored edition, \$5.

THE MONTHLY INSTRUCTOR AND FARMER'S COMPANION.—The first number of a new volume and a new year has just appeared, and, nice as it is, we are quite sure there will be eleven more just as good in the year just begun. This is a capital magazine for the little folks. Published by Wm. Gould & Co., Boston, at \$1 a year.

IDA MAY.—The authorship of this book is still in doubt; though public opinion points pretty decidedly to Mrs. Mary Green Pike, the wife—and not the widow, as first reported—of F. A. Pike, Esq., of Machias, as the writer. But though the authorship of the work may be in dispute, no one who has read it questions its merit or wonders at its great popularity, which is scarcely inferior to that of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Many thousands of copies of it have been sold, and it has found its way into every corner of the land, but the demand is still unabated. A copy has been kindly sent us by Mr. Geo. R. Davis, of Portland, Bookseller and Stationer, through the hands of Mr. J. G. Moody, of whom the book can be had in Waterville, and upon whose counter will be found all the literary novelties of the day.—In Doors and Out, Maxima of Washington, Chevalier Wyckoff's Courtship and its Consequences, Inebriate's Hut, History of Cuba, Kansas and Nebraska, Clark's Lectures to Young Men, Ruth Hall, Captain Carnot, &c. &c.

WE cheerfully make room for the writer of the article below to tell about the good time he had at a sleighride, if for no other reason than to assure him he is mistaken in supposing that the "old class of people" wish to discourage this laudable enjoyment. If the young ladies and gentlemen of Waterville need to be specially "encouraged" by their grandmothers and grandfathers to venture upon a social sleigh ride, we may predict that they will be many years in arriving at the bold enterprise of "popping the question." We exhort our young correspondent to pluck up courage, pull up his dickey, and never wait to be "encouraged" in anything gallant and honorable towards the ladies.

Sleigh Riding. Who does not yearn for the exhilarating effects of gliding over the snow on a moonlight night, with bells jingling merrily? And who does not love to see young people riding in parties like social intelligents beings? Yet most important arguments have not been urged in favor of sleigh riding by the older class of people. They usually look upon them as frivolous and extravagant indulgences, which ought to be discontinued; and consequently the younger portion, instead of being encouraged, are rebuffed and rebuffed. They are, in fact, not only discouraged, but rebuffed and rebuffed.

First day of January, 1855, was a beautiful day, and the moon shone out in all its splendor. But we will not attempt to describe the beauty of such an evening in New England. None can know but those who have experienced it. The first sleigh ride was made without a feeling of intense admiration. Upon this happy and new year's eve, about a dozen couples started upon a sleigh ride from Waterville to Skowhegan. Hilarity and good will reigned. No element of discord was company on their journey. They arrived at Hill & Turner's Hotel—their place of destination—at about six o'clock, where they found the parlors lighted, and everything in readiness to receive them. Here they alighted, and after a couple of hours in social mirth and jollity, when supper was announced. After supper was amply dispensed, the sleighs were again prepared, and a merry music for an hour, while our young company enjoyed the pleasure of "tripping the light fantastic toe" over, another hour slipped away in social games and conversation. The teams were then brought to the door, and a rattling ride of two hours brought them safe home.

Who will say that such amusements, rightly conducted and appreciated, are not beneficial in the highest degree? We love to see young people enjoy themselves. This beautiful scene, was not made to be darkened by scowling visage. Then boys, unite hands and join in promoting social intercourse, and laugh loudly to scorn!

W. L. A. DEBATE.—The debate before the Waterville Library Association, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, was decidedly spirited and pleasant. The question was based upon the principles of the Woman's Rights movement, and the number of ladies present indicated a general disposition to inquire into this matter. J. H. Drummond and Wm. S. Heath appeared as the champions of the Lucy Stone side of the question, and were met with proper conservative zeal by Rev. Mr. Thurston, Rev. Mr. Wood and E. G. Hoag. Of the affirmative it is enough to say that it was thoroughly based in history from Eve to Victoria, and in philosophy from St. Paul to Lucy Stone.

The entire ground of equal rights was claimed; though nothing was said of the relative positions of the two sexes in the battle field. Whether the boasted equality ceases in case of a declaration of war, was not among the points argued. The negative rested their case mainly upon the assertion that God had destined the two sexes to fill two different positions, and neither agitation or legislation would permanently change his plan. No vote was taken, as none seemed to be desired by the audience; though the cheated and abused half of creation were largely the majority in numbers, and the opportunity to strike a blow for freedom was favorable.

The President announced it to be the design of the Association to devote Friday evening, (every other week) to familiar debates, and to a conversational and social "good time," which should be free to all members and their families and friends. The suggestion was well received, and the next meeting will doubtless demonstrate its popularity. Odd Fellows' Hall is engaged for these meetings. Rev. Charles E. Allen of Biddeford, lectures before the Association, at the Congregational Church, this evening, Thursday—the next meeting being for debate, on Friday evening of next week.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The subject of divorce was debated in the Senate on Tuesday; the point being whether the Legislature should continue to receive these applications, or leave them in all cases for the Supreme Court. The petition of Susan Thing, the report of a special committee upon which had issued the debate, was re-committed, with instructions to report reference to the next Legislature.

live, to ensure the effectual prosecution of this important enterprise. We sincerely hope that the farmers themselves will not, as has too often been the case, forget or undervalue the importance of a measure so directly their own. This is emphatically the time for them to demand their share of legislative encouragement, so far as legislation is available to their interests. The Senate stood 25 to 3 for the committee.

Mr. Willis presented, in the Senate, a petition from the Trustees of Waterville College, praying for pecuniary aid from the State, which was referred to the committee on education.

An Advocate for the Horse.

The following pungent and spicy article, which we copy from a Boston paper, and which we attribute to our correspondent Miss H. A. Moore, breathes a spirit that we should like to see accepted by all the women in the world, as a substitute for the more ultra portion of the Woman's Rights creed. If the writer wields a whip as well as she does the pen, we could wish to see the scouless wretches she so mercilessly lashes pass in single file within her reach. It would teach them to feel, we guess.

The horses! the horses! Brave, beautiful nobility of creation, of nature far more magnificent and noble than many a puny biped who flaunts behind them, or above them, rejoicing in tight pants, tight boots, and flashy neck-cloth, in dangling eye-glasses and embroidered pocket-handkerchief, redolent of choking odors.

Yet, noble and deserving of all honor and credit treatment as they are, who that bears a moderately humane heart in his (or her) bosom, has not been shocked and distressed more times than may well be remembered, at witnessing the abominable neglect and cruelty with which horses are often treated?

If I did not most solemnly disapprove of, and most heartily abhor, as a vile sin against God and good manners, an insult to those who hear, and a stain on the soul of the speaker, the habit of swearing, I should certainly be at times constrained to stand still in the street and swear until I had blown up the brutal causes of my just and genuine indignation sky-high, by the outburst of wrath.

I wonder if animals ever are to have justice rendered to them; if the torture and cruelty from which these monsters, who try to persuade themselves that they are men, (because, forsooth, they happen to have the outward form of men), cause them to suffer, will ever be re-vented? They have no speech or language, that is, none that we can clearly comprehend, yet the voice of their groaning is heard, and there is a silence which pleads more forcibly than the loudest and most urgent cries.

If a day of reckoning for animals ever does come, there are some, ay, and "their name is Legion," who will have to "buy it."

For one, am happy to believe that the sighs and groans of the speechless creature enter into His ears who made them, as surely as do those of the suffering and oppressed among the children of men.

Walk out in the morning, or at noon, or in the evening. See that magnificent, proudly prancing steed coming swiftly toward you.—Ah, he is in the glory and the prime of his life; but when his fire burns dimly, when the spring has gone from his step, and the youthful strength from his limbs, then will they who now rejoice in possessing him, sell him to a fate like that—turn your head and view it.—See, yonder comes another creature, once as nimble and proud and strong as the gay prancer, whose generous strength is given to the thoughtless and selfish owners who have just driven him by. Poor old horse, with shoeless feet and stiffened limbs, behold him toiling along with his heavy load. What a club-like stick has his driver. Don't you feel like knocking it out of his grasp? Well, if you don't do it, if I was only strong enough, I would do it, too, if he offered to strike that miserable victim of man's sin with it. He had better not try that trick in my sight, as it is, for if he does, I'll scream for the police, and declare the man was hurting me with his club, for that would be only the truth. Poor old horse! Courage and hope all gone. Dead as a stone is your great and generous heart. I can see that; in your dull eye, your bowed head, and in your voice, hopeless, human-sounding sigh.

O, when will the millennium for horses come? THE WEATHER continues mild and favorable, for the reason, with excellent sleighing. Business is consequently lively, and everybody cheerful—or ought to be.

PERFUMERY.—The prominent location of the nose, and its universal disposition to keep at the head and front of all matters pertaining to fashion and good taste, indicates very plainly that the sense of smell is entitled to its share of gratification. Its demands are not as imperative as those of taste, but are entitled to the more consideration for their modesty.

Those who entertain this opinion are generally proportionally philosophical in acting in accordance with it. As they would not go to a blacksmith for their jewelry, so they would buy their perfumery of a man of taste and refinement, instead of going to Clodpole for it. Mr. J. G. Moody has a fine assortment of perfumery, selected with judgment and good taste, which is daily receiving the best kind of commendation from ladies of the first circle.

GOOD TIMES COMING.—The financial article of the Boston Traveler of Tuesday says, "The monetary horizon is gradually brightening up," that "money is easier," and "there is decidedly a better feeling in the share markets, the transactions increasing in amount, with more activity and disposition to purchase for a rise." This is good news, though not unexpected.

Six months of string-tight economy, induced by the alarming cry of "hard times," and the warning of heavy and multiplied failures, should produce this effect by this time. This great financial pressure has not been severely felt in the country, and there is ground for hope that timely warning has prevented its otherwise natural effect.

We learn, with a regret in which we think the people of Waterville generally sympathize, that Rev. Mr. Thurston, of the Congregational Church and society, is about to remove his pastoral relation, having accepted an invitation to settle over a church at Chicopee, Mass.

BILL TO PREVENT THE IMMIGRATION OF FADERS AND CRIMINALS.—The recent developments in New York in regard to the wholesale shipment of paupers and criminals for this country by foreign powers, has induced

ed the Committee on Commerce in the House to prepare an important bill on this subject, which will soon be reported. The following are its principal provisions:

"No foreign passenger shall hereafter be admitted into a port of the United States unless he shall have the certificate of the American Consul of the place from which he comes, that he has not for one year previous to his departure, been an inmate of a jail or workhouse, and that he has not, for four years previously been convicted of any criminal offence, except such as are designated as political crimes. If any captain shall bring such persons without the required certificate, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. The vessels in which such persons arrive shall be subject to forfeiture."

A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Mr. N. A. Mathews, whose regard for that portion of the race "guilty of a skin not coloured like our own," is well known, on Thursday evening introduced to several of our citizens a fugitive slave from Alexandria, Virginia, and solicited small contributions in his behalf, to help him on his way to a land of Freedom. He appeared to be about 20 years of age, and gave as a reason for running away, that his master intended to sell him to a Florida planter. A son of his master, of about his own age, furnished him with money to pay his fare to New York, and he walked from Portland to this city.—In reply to an inquiry he estimated his value in Virginia, at \$900. He left yesterday morning, by the underground railroad, for the Province of New Brunswick. [Bangor Journal.]

MAMMOTH OXEN.—There is now on exhibition near the Fitchburg Depot, Boston, a pair of Oxen said to weigh ninety hundred pounds! One of them girls twelve feet and one inch, and is eighteen feet in length, from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and is six feet and four inches high! They were raised by Mr. William Paddock, of Hooisick, Rensselaer county, New York, and worked and fattened by Mr. John Lee, of Washington county, same State.—[New England Farmer.]

MANUFACTURE OF RUM.—Probably the only manufacture in the Northern States, which is carried on profitably at the present time; is that of rum, and this was never before so profitable as at the present time. The distilleries all through the country have orders for many weeks and months ahead, at prices which yield them a hundred per cent profit. This state of things has been occasioned by the prohibition of the distillation of grain in France and Belgium, which has caused large orders from those countries for rum from the United States.

Every packet ship from New York for France and Germany, now carries out all the rum that can be had in the market as part of her cargo. The article sells at 47 to 48 cents a gallon, and the profit may easily be calculated when it is known that the molasses costs but little more than 20 cents a gallon, and 100 gallons of molasses will make 95 gallons of rum. A large portion of the molasses in the United States has just been bought up on French account.—At Portland, 3000 lbs. were purchased last week for shipment to France.—[Newburyport Herald.]

LONGEVITY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Powhatan, Dec. 30th, says:

"There is a negro woman in Powhatan, now living in my immediate neighborhood, whom I have taken with, who was born the year after George II. ascended the throne of England, and four years before the birth of George Washington! She is now one hundred and twenty-six years old; and was, of course, very near half a century old at the time our Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, on the 4th of July, 1776."

I state this upon information that I believe to be true; and the appearance of her person serves to confirm it. Her memory seems to furnish her an indelible record of all the events, great and small, of her long life, when aroused from a state of dreamy forgetfulness, that frequently befalls her. When I saw her she was wide awake, and full of chat. She had remarkably fine eyes, and, I was told, could thread a needle, and sew nearly as well as she ever could.

She said she had been the mother of sixteen children, all of whom died of old age, and that there was precisely one year and one day between their births, respectively; that she had never been sick,—never had a physician to see her,—and never took a dose of physic in her life.—She talked cheerfully and fluently, and quoted many passages of scripture readily and appropriately; said she had been to Heaven twice, and wanted to go again.

Whenever she touched upon religion, her mind seemed to become absorbed at once; and the (to me) unexpected fluency and beauty of her language, indicated "the gift" that we sometimes hear of. Though no Doctor, I was prompted by curiosity to feel her pulse, to see if it beat like other people's. I found it quite regular and strong. I inquired if she had never lost her eyesight. She said, no, never, nor appetite either.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ALLIES.—The Sandusky Herald says it is reported that large amounts of gold have been received from Europe and sent into Wisconsin, Illinois and Canada for the purchase of provisions for the army in the East. The purchases are kept, as far as possible, a secret, and are made through American houses, the fact of the deposit of foreign gold has transpired, and it is a general belief that the purchases are on English and French account.—[Maine Farmer.]

ON A BLOW.—The sober people of Guildhall, Vt., have been favored with an extensive "blow" recently. The bridge across the Connecticut was lifted from its place and set across the river below, where it is still safe for foot passengers, and quite a havoc was made among chimneys, roofs, and other material that came in the way. The damage to the bridge alone is \$2,500.—[Maine Farmer.]

SUCCESS OF STEAM IN EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—Since the failure of the celebrated "Phillips's Fire Annihilator," which Barnum attempted to introduce into the United States, we have heard of no new discovery for the extinguishment of fires. We read, however, that at Peoria, Illinois, recently, a fire was extinguished most effectually by opening the safety valve of the factory steam engine and letting the steam fill the building. The vapor suddenly and completely subdued the flames, and when the flames arrived on the ground they found that their services were not needed. In mentioning this fact, the Boston Journal informs us that the new steam fire engine which is now in process of construction at Cincinnati, for the city of Boston, is provided with a hose by which steam may be injected into a burning edifice, so that when a fire is concealed or confined within a space not easily reached, the steam vapor may be used to extinguish it. It will also throw six streams of water at once to a height of one hundred and twenty feet.

A BOMBING MAN.—A commercial gentleman recently arrived at Bangor Falls just before midnight. He immediately bought a globe lantern, and went to the examination of the canal, and in thirty-seven minutes had fastened up the great American wonder, and was on his way to Albany.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.

Corner of Main and College Sts., (near the Depot), WATERVILLE.

JOSEPH H. BURMANN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with DUNN & NOYES, Residence on Silver Street, at the "Chase House."

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED AT SINGLARS.

One of the best Manufacturers in Boston, a new and

usually offered for sale in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

MADE BY THE HANDS OF WM. L. MAX.

over offered in Waterville, and sold at prices

that will give entire satisfaction to any honest man.

Boys' Hats and Caps.

Of the prettiest patterns, always on hand.

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

Portland Advertisements.

ALBION WITHAM.

Has just received a complete assortment of

West India Goods, Groceries and Fruits,

among which may be found the following:

50 Boxes B. Sugar, 2500 Cans Coffee,

2500 Cans Tea, 2500 Cans Rice, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Corn, 2500 Cans Beans, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Apples, 2500 Cans Peaches, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Pears, 2500 Cans Plums, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Cherries, 2500 Cans Raspberries, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Strawberries, 2500 Cans Currants, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Grapes, 2500 Cans Figs, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Dates, 2500 Cans Olives, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Almonds, 2500 Cans Walnuts, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Pistachios, 2500 Cans Macadamia, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Cashews, 2500 Cans Pecans, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Brazil Nuts, 2500 Cans Pineapples, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Melons, 2500 Cans Watermelons, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Cucumbers, 2500 Cans Tomatoes, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Potatoes, 2500 Cans Onions, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Carrots, 2500 Cans Turnips, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Beets, 2500 Cans Celery, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Parsnips, 2500 Cans Radishes, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Cauliflower, 2500 Cans Broccoli, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Asparagus, 2500 Cans Artichokes, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Mushrooms, 2500 Cans Truffles, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Morels, 2500 Cans Chanterelles, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Boletus, 2500 Cans Amanita, 2500 Cans

2500 Cans Lycoperdon, 2500 Cans Scleroderma, 2500 Cans

MELODONS, ABOLIONS, SERAPHINES, and other

THE subscriber, for the present, will continue to furnish

the following assortment of goods, and will continue to

make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

will continue to make a variety of goods, and will continue

to make a variety of goods, and will continue to make a

variety of goods, and will continue to make a variety of

goods, and will continue to make a variety of goods, and

Dr. F. P. WHITMAN, Oculist and Aurist.

Also inventor and manufacturer of

ARTIFICIAL EYES, and other

Electrolytic, or Fifth Reader

THIS WORK, for the preparation of which I have

devoted my life, is now in press, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

published in a few days, and will be

ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEDY R.R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Dec. 11th, Passenger Trains will

run as follows: Leave Waterville for Portland and Boston,

at 4:30 A.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,

and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M.,