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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 09, No. 25): January 3, 1856

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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# The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... JAN. 3, 1856.

**AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.**  
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 us. His offices are at South's Building, Corner, Boston, Tribune Building, New York, N. W. cor. Third and Chestnut, Philadelphia; 8 W. cor. North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.  
S. M. PARSONS & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. Their receipts are regarded as payment.

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

**FIRE.**—The large barn of James Stackpole, Esq., on Silver St., was consumed by fire on Saturday evening, with its contents—consisting of two cows, ten tons hay and a variety of farming tools. The loss is about \$800 dollars, on which there was no insurance. So rapid was the progress of the fire and so great the heat, that the dwelling-house and an adjoining corn-barn were in imminent danger; but the arrival of 'Waterville No. 3' gave so much confidence that no attempt was made to remove furniture, and both buildings were saved, with but very trifling injury.

The following note from Mr. Stackpole, while it gives circumstances in detail, will be read with interest by such as desire to know the grounds for suspecting the fire to be the work of an incendiary:

**MESSEURS, MAXHAM AND WING.**—In regard to the fire on my premises on Saturday evening last, by which my barn with some ten tons of hay, two cows, calf, and farming tools were destroyed, it may be important that the public should fully understand the facts. No lantern, candle, matches, pipe or cigars, had been carried into or used in the barn for more than twenty-four hours preceding the discovery of the fire. The person who took care of the cattle that day and evening, I have never known to use or have a pipe, cigars or matches about his person during the month past, and on that day, after taking care of the cattle and feeding them sufficiently for the night he went home before it was dark, between four and five o'clock P. M., not having used or had any occasion to use a light. I went from the Post Office to my house and was reading the *Tribune*, when the fire broke out, without myself, nor any other person, to my knowledge, having rightly been in the barn during the two and a half hours preceding. The part of the barn in which the fire was first discovered by myself and my nearest neighbors, was the South-west corner, aside from which the flames spread with lightning speed to the other parts of the building. Where the fire first showed itself was that part of the barn into which the person taking care of the cattle had no occasion to go. It was the bay from which no hay had been used in feeding the cattle since they were housed this winter. I had just time to open my stable door and let out my horse—one cow leaped from the leanto in to the barn floor and then into the horse stall and fell suffocated within a few feet of the stable door, just as the horse passed out. By that time the flame was in all parts of the stable so that no one could have safely attempted to rescue her or the other articles there. The other cow was probably suffocated before she made any attempt to get out. The cows and horse were all loose, but the fire had made such progress in the two or three minutes after it was first discovered and before assistance had arrived, that it was impossible to save the former.

In making this statement I have no purpose but to enable people to form a correct opinion as to the probable origin of the fire and whether the safety and preservation of the lives and property of others require any greater vigilance and energy than has hitherto been exercised in our village. **JAS. STACKPOLE.**  
Waterville, Jan. 1st, '56.

**PRESIDENT SHELDON'S SERMONS.**—This volume, which has been looked for with much interest by the religious community, has at length made its appearance from the press of Sheldon, Lambert, & Blakeman, N. York. It consists of twelve sermons, and an oration on Moral Freedom delivered before the literary societies of Waterville College in August last. The author in his preface, expresses the opinion 'that much of the received dogmatic theology needs to be thoroughly re-examined and amended'; and his sermons on 'Sin and Redemption' are presumed to have originated in this conviction. They will be extensively and closely examined by theological readers; the doubtless, as the preface asserts, 'partisans in religion, the men of hereditary faith, and the adherents to old creeds and formulas, will find fault.' Still, where the author is known as a strong, liberal minded and truth loving man—one who thinks freely and independently, and speaks carefully and yet boldly—the volume will be hopefully opened, and its views, however original or startling, candidly examined. It may be found at the book-stores.

**A NEW YEAR'S IDEA.**—One of the prettiest festivals that has honored this best of the holidays, in Waterville, was a fancy dress party of boys and girls, on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Charles M. Morse, Esq., on Temple-street. More than one hundred boys and girls, in all the variety of costumes that one hundred boys and girls, aided by any number of ingenious mothers, could present, constituted a 'good time' worthy of the labor it cost. We have no time for even deserved compliments—not even for 'Topsy'—but we venture to trespass upon the modesty of the liberal host and hostess, by commending the example as worthy of being followed. Parents are culpably, though perhaps thoughtlessly selfish, in arranging social amusements. The young, who need them most, are last thought of; and parties, lectures, and similar attractions, are provided for many to whom they are a burden, while young minds and buoyant hearts, to whom amusement is as necessary as breath, are left to stagnate for want of them. We say 'Encore' to the juvenile beauties.

**THE WEATHER.**—It is winter in Waterville—with good sleighing, bright sunshine, and thermometer from zero downward. Yesterday morning 16 deg. below zero.

We call attention to Change of Time, with other new arrangements, on the A. & K. Railroad, as advertised in another column.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Boston Traveller, in another column.

## OUR TABLE.

**THE FARM ON EDUCATIONARY RULES:** in which the Principles of Education are illustrated by Reading Exercises in connection with the Rules, designed for the use of Schools and Academies. By Salem Town, L. D. Improved edition. Boston: Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, 1856.

Town's series of reading books are almost exclusively used in the schools of this State, and we believe throughout New England; the work under notice, therefore, cannot fail to go into extensive use immediately. About one half of the book is occupied with elementary rules and exercises; the remainder consisting of select pieces in prose and verse, for reading and declamation, from the best authors in this language. These are illustrated by explanatory notes, which are of great convenience—a feature we have noticed in only one other series of reading books.

'Oge prominent object,' says the author, 'in bringing out this work, was to treat each elementary principle as taken up, in the order of its consecutive parts, so far as the nature of the case would admit, subjoining examples, illustrations, and exercises of sufficient length and number to insure, if possible, a clear comprehension of all the parts as a whole, as well as the several parts in detail; and, at the same time, so to familiarize the application as to give the entire subject a permanent lodgment in the memory of the student. How far the author has succeeded in providing facilities for such a result, we cannot alone must decide. Another, though a subordinate object, was to treat of poetry more fully than elementary books have generally done, by giving the principles of its construction, the number of syllables constituting the different kinds of poetic feet, its various measures and forms, together with rules, and numerous examples and exercises for reading and scanning. And, as the use of figurative language is almost as common as household words among all classes of people, the author has thought it advisable also, to give a brief explanation of the changes in the use of words, from a literal to a figurative sense, illustrating the same by a few examples, and thus showing how much our language abounds in a figurative mode of expressing ideas.'

We commend the work to the attention of teachers, who are best able to judge of its merits.

It will be found in Waterville at C. K. Mathews's.

**THE GREAT HARMONIA:** concerning Physiological Vices and Virtues, and the Seven Phases of Marriage. By Andrew Jackson Davis, author of 'The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind,' 'The Great Harmonia,' 'The Approaching Crisis,' &c. Vol. IV. Boston: Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, 1855.

We confess to a prejudice in favor of the existing order of things, and a liking for the good old 'patris ois' fatherhood, and look with little favor on the projects of self-styled reformers, who would turn the world upside-down. It is not very singular, therefore, that we have never regarded the author of this work in a very favorable light, or set him down as a prophet. There are those, however, who think him an inspired man, and listen to his words as they would to the teachings of an oracle; and such will hail the appearance of this book with great delight. It is the 4th volume of a series, and is entitled 'The Reformer; or the three preceding being styled respectively 'The Physician,' 'The Teacher,' and 'The Seer.' It treats principally of marriage and the laws of reproduction—subjects which are just now occupying a good deal of attention among various classes of philosophers—the author's conclusions not being reached, however, through any process of inductive reasoning, nor are they the results of experience; but he claims to receive them direct from the spirit world while in an abnormal state. How far this claim will be allowed remains to be seen; but the tendency of his teachings, it is plain, is to undermine the religion and philosophy by which men are now guided, and to work a complete revolution in the condition and usages of society. We 'reckon,' however, that the world will long wait the old-fashioned way some time longer, not accepting as gospel these pretended revelations of Andrew Jackson Davis. The book is certainly a curiosity, and contains a good deal of physiological truth, and this is valuable wherever found.

For sale at Mathews's.

**ELEMENTS OF PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION.** By William Smith, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Bowdoin College. Boston: Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, Portland: Sanborn & Carter.

This is one of a well known series of mathematical text books, in general use in schools and colleges. The Trigonometry is developed in a manner to give a clear idea of the nature and use of the Trigonometrical Tables. The Surveying is designed to give a comprehensive view of the subject, embracing surveys of every extent, from the simple field to an extended territory, including also those required for Canal routes, Railroads, &c.

For sale in Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

**PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.**—The January number, the first of a new volume, is at hand, with its rich store of reading. The following are some of its principal articles:—Hans Christian Andersen, the Child Seer, Carlyle's and Goethe's Cromwell, Ralph the Naturalist, A King out of Harness, An Episode in Monkey Life, Meyerbeer and his Music, M. Huc's Travels in China, Yachse, Natures of Women, A Russian Priest, The Countess of Blessington, Lieut. Joseph Rens Bellot, Table Talk of Selden, The Rule of Good King, The Pilgrimage to El Medinah, A Tale of Juliet and Paris of Zaidée. Short articles, in profusion, with some good poetry, complete the 144 pages given every month. Published by Little, Son & Co., Boston, at \$3 a year, and sent free of postage.

**THE LADIES' REPOSITORY,** devoted to Literature and Religion.—Three beautiful engravings accompany the January number—The Sale of the Pet Lamb, a Portrait of Levi Scott, D.D., and a spirited Title Page. The filling, too, of this number is of the usual excellence. Says the editor:—'We have always scouted the idea that what is called "Light Literature" only will meet with favor in ladies' magazines. To the honor of the intelligence and mind of the ladies of this country, we are pleased to record that some of the most elaborate and profound articles that have appeared in the Repository during the past year have been among the most popular—have attracted the most attention and elicited the widest remark.' Published by Swormstedt & Fox, Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$2 a year. J. P. Magee, Boston, Agent.

**LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.**—Contents of No. 606: Samuel Butler—author of Hudibras, Salt Law in France, New Case for an Old House, Prescott's History of Philip II of Spain, Chess and War, War Policy of Great Britain, The Song of Hiawatha, The Crayon, the conclusion of Zaidée, Faintly Remembered, Rising Spirit of Speculation, Royal Matrimonial Alliance. These are the long articles only; the short ones we will not enumerate, nor the titles of the poetical pieces, of which there is the usual number. This number commences a volume, and now is a good time to begin the year right by subscribing for this valuable work. Published in weekly numbers of 64 pages by Little, Son & Co., of Boston, at \$6 a year, and sent to any part of the country free of postage.

**AGRICULTURAL MEETING.**—The N. Ken. Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at Town Hall on Tuesday. It was attended by full the usual number—always less than it should be. Col. I. W. Britton was re-elected president; H. Jaquith and W. Percival vice-presidents; W. Dyer secretary; J. Percival treasurer; E. W. Hutchinson, G. E. Shores, H. C. Barleigh and N. Perry trustees; Warren Percival member of the Board of Agriculture. Voted to hold the next exhibition at Waterville, and to tender the use of our show ground to the State Society for their next Show.

**DROWNED.**—We learn that a young man, named Charles Robinson, of Carmel, aged about twenty, was drowned in Enna pond, on Friday, 21st ult. He skated into a hole in the ice—and when his body was recovered, a short time afterwards, it was found that he had received a bad cut on the forehead from striking against the ice, and it is presumed he was stunned by the blow.—[Bangor Whig.]

Sensible, amiable, and conscientious young ladies, of a genteel disposition, are invariably fond of reading newspapers. This sort unke the best wives.

## Hon. Timothy Boutelle.

The following biographical notice of Hon. Timothy Boutelle, is from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and was prepared for that paper by Chief Justice Shaw, a classmate and intimate friend of our lamented townsman:

**HON. TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.**—The announcement of the death of this distinguished citizen and lawyer, during the last month, at Waterville, Me., though at an advanced age, has caused a deep feeling of sadness in the hearts of a large circle of friends, both in Maine and Massachusetts. As a public man he was more known in Maine, where the whole of his mature life was passed, and where he acceptably filled many high public offices. Mr. Boutelle was a native of Massachusetts, the son of Col. Boutelle of Leominster, and his education at Harvard College, and graduated with the class of 1809. He maintained a high rank at the university, as well for scholarship as for good conduct, and left it with the accidental honors which are the usual result of successful professional and public life. He was necessary to aid in his means of securing a professional education, by employment in the business of instruction and on leaving, he became a member of the law office of the late Leominster Academy. He commenced the study of the law at Leominster, his native town, with Abijah Bigelow, Esq., afterwards a member of Congress, and for many years clerk of the courts of Vermont. During the winter of 1810, he afterwards went to Boston and completed his studies in the office of Eben. Gray, Esq., who though he did not often engage in the debates of the bar, was regarded by those who knew him as a man of great legal attainments, and whose mature life was passed, as a thorough lawyer and a safe counselor.

Soon after Mr. Boutelle's admission to the bar, he went to Maine, then part of the State of Massachusetts, and selected the town of Waterville, in the Kennebec, formerly part of the town of Winslow, as a suitable place for the commencement of professional practice, and made it the place of his home till the close of his life. Hoping that it may not be regarded as encroaching on the sanctity of private grief, we would add for the information of his numerous old friends, that soon after Mr. Boutelle was established in the law, he married a lady of Exeter, N. H., that they had an interesting family that were repeatedly called to the aid of his family, by the loss of children at years of maturity, that he has left a wife, and one son and one daughter, both settled in the same town, to mourn his loss.

Mr. Boutelle entered the profession of the law in Maine, he placed himself under the circle of distinguished counselors and advocates, most of whom, like himself, had gone from Massachusetts; amongst these were Parker, Wilde, Melton, Dana, the Theobalds, the Whitmans, and many others, since known as the bright ornaments of the legal profession. He very soon established a good practice in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset, to which his attention was principally directed. In a bar eminent for talents and learning, he had the reputation of being a well trained and well read lawyer, with a quick apprehension, and a power of legal discrimination, which enabled him to give his time and his sometimes nice distinctions of the common law, to involved and intricate combinations of fact, with peculiar facility. For many years he devoted himself mainly to the regular duties of his office, and his being much allured by the honors or emoluments of political life. With the exception of occasionally acting as counsel for the President and Vice President of the United States, he was not much in public life, until after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Afterwards he served in both branches of the Legislature of Maine, and in the Maine House of Representatives, and in the Maine Senate, to which he was elected in 1834, and in 1836, and in 1838, and in 1840, and in 1842, and in 1844, and in 1846, and in 1848, and in 1850, and in 1852, and in 1854, and in 1856, and in 1858, and in 1860, and in 1862, and in 1864, and in 1866, and in 1868, and in 1870, and in 1872, and in 1874, and in 1876, and in 1878, and in 1880, and in 1882, and in 1884, and in 1886, and in 1888, and in 1890, and in 1892, and in 1894, and in 1896, and in 1898, and in 1900, and in 1902, and in 1904, and in 1906, and in 1908, and in 1910, and in 1912, and in 1914, and in 1916, and in 1918, and in 1920, and in 1922, and in 1924, and in 1926, and in 1928, and in 1930, and in 1932, and in 1934, and in 1936, and in 1938, and in 1940, and in 1942, and in 1944, and in 1946, and in 1948, and in 1950, and in 1952, and in 1954, and in 1956, and in 1958, and in 1960, and in 1962, 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