



3-13-1856

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 09, No. 35): March 13, 1856

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. 09, No. 35): March 13, 1856" (1856). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 450.
https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/eastern_mail/450

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.

THE ORPHAN'S ADDRESS

TO HER AUNT.

BY WANDA WANDERING.

Friend of my childhood's earliest days!

To speak her thoughts thy child essays.

Amid her grateful tears.

Thou wast a mother unto me,

When mine had passed away;

My heart will fondly cling to thee

Forever, dear Aunt May.

Still love me, name me in thy prayer,

When pleading for thy own;

Remember no fond mother's care

Now cheers my pathway lone.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

I wander o'er a rugged path,

Towards the rest above;

Alone I brook life's stormy wrath,

And oh! I need thy love.

The Eastern Mail.

VOL. IX.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.... THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856.

NO. 35.

elderly countryman with a young woman and three little children entered and took seats at the other. The old man took out a roll of deerskin, in which were bank-bills, and some small change.

"How much did he say 'twould be?" he inquired.

"Seventy cents."

"For both on us?"

"For each on us."

"Both on us, I reckon."

"E-ckon it's each."

"I've got jess seventy-five cents in hard money."

"Give it to him, and tell him it's all yer got; reckon he'll let us go."

At this I moved, to attract attention; the old man started, and looked towards me for a moment, and said no more. I soon afterwards walked out on the platform, passing him; and the conductor came in, and collected their fare; I then returned, and stood near them, looking out the window of the door. The old man had a good-humored, thin, withered, very brown face, and there was a speaking twinkle in his eye. He was dressed in clothes much of the Quaker cut—broad-brimmed, low hat; white coat shirt, open in front, and without cravat, showing his hairy breast; a long-skirted, snuff-colored coat, of very coarse homespun, short trousers, of brown drilling, red woolen stockings, and heavy cow-hide shoes. He presently asked the time of day; I gave it to him, and we continued in conversation as follows:

"Right old weather."

"Yes."

"Gwine to Branchville?"

"I am going beyond there—to Charleston."

"Ah—come from Hamburg this mornin'?"

"No—from beyond there."

"Did ye?—where'd you come from?"

"From Wilmington."

"How long yer ben comin'?"

"I left Wilmington night before last, about ten o'clock. I have ben ever since on the road."

"Reckon yer a night bird."

"What?"

"Reckon you are a night-bird—what we calls a night-hawk, keeps a goin' at night, you know."

"Yes—I've ben going most of two nights."

"Reckon so, kinder red yer eyes is. Live in Charleston, do ye?"

"No, I live in New York."

"New York—that's a good ways, yet, aint it?"

"Yes."

"Reckon yer arter a chicken, up here."

"No."

"Ah, ha—reckon ye are."

The young woman laughed, lifted her shoulder, and looked out the window.

"Reckon ye'll get somebody's chicken."

"I'm afraid not."

The young woman laughed again, and tossed her head.

"Oh, reckon ye will—ah, ha! But yer mustn't mind my fun."

"Not at all, not at all. Where did you come from?"

"Up here to —; gwine home; gwine to stop down here, next depper. How do you go, when you get to Charleston?"

"I am going on to New Orleans."

"Is New York beyond New Orleans?"

"By-nond New Orleans? Oh, no."

"In New Orleans, is't?"

"What?"

"New York is somewhere in New Orleans, aint it?"

"No; it's the other way—beyond Wilmington."

"Oh! Been pretty cold thar?"

"Yes; there was a foot and a half of snow there, last week, I hear."

"Lord o'massy! why! have to feed all the cattle!—whew!—ha!—whew!—don't wonder ye com' away."

"You are a farmer."

"Yes."

"Well, I am a farmer, too."

"By-ye—to New York?"

"Yes; how much land have you got?"

"A hundred and fifty to two hundred acres; how much have you?"

"Just about the same. What's your land worth, here?"

"Some on it—what we call swamp-land—kinder low and wet like, you know—that's worth five dollars an acre; and mainly it's a worth a dollar and a half or two dollars—that's takin' a common tract of upland. What's yours worth?"

"A hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars."

"What?"

"A hundred and fifty to two hundred."

"Dollars?"

"Yes."

"Not an acre?"

"Good Lord! yer might as well buy niggers to suit. Do you work any niggers?"

"No."

"May be they don't have niggers—that is, slaves—to New York."

"No, we do not. It's against the law."

"Yes, I heard 'twas, some place. How do yer get yer work done?"

"I hire white men—Irishmen generally."

"Do they work good?"

"Yes, better than negroes, I think, and don't cost nearly as much."

"What do yer have to give 'em?"

"Eight or nine dollars a month, and board, for common hands, by the year."

"Hi, Lord! and they work up right smart, do they? Why, yer can't get any kind of a good nigger less'n twelve dollars a month."

"And board?"

"And board 'em? yes; and clothe, and blank, and shoe 'em, too."

He owned no negroes himself, and did not hire any. They, his family, made their own crop. They raised maize, and sweet potatoes, and cow-peas. He reckoned, in general, they made about three barrels of maize to the acre; sometimes, as much as five. He described to me, as a novelty, a plow, with a sort of a wing, like, on one side, that pushed off, and turned over a slice of the ground; from which it appeared that he had, until recently, never seen a mould-board; the common plows of this country being constructed on the same principles as those of the Chinese, and only rotating the ground, like a hog or a mole, not cleaving and turning. He had never heard of working a plow with more than one horse. He was frank and good-natured; embarrassed his daughter by coarse jokes about herself and her babies, and asked me if I would not go home with him, and when I declined, pressed me to come and see them when

I returned. That I might do so, he gave me directions how to get to his farm; observing that I must start pretty early in the day—because it would not be safe for a stranger to try to cross the swamp after dark. The moment the train began to check its speed, before stopping at the place at which he was to leave, he said to his daughter, "Come, gal! step now; gather up yer young ones!" and stepped out pulling her after him, on to the platform. As they walked off, I noticed that he strode ahead, like an Indian or a gipsy-man, and she carried in her arms two of the children and a bundle, while the third child held to her skirts.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

In 1854, the Hon. Mr. Stephens, Mr. G.

from Georgia, in a speech in the House of Representatives, attempted to show that the agricultural productions of his State were more valuable than those of Ohio, and thereby to obtain an economical argument for Slavery. In order to do so, he left out—the most valuable crop of Ohio, and large quantities of which are exported to the Slave States, but of which none of consequence is raised in Georgia—entirely out of the calculation; giving as a reason that corn-fodder is not returned from Georgia. Corn-fodder is a crop of comparatively small value, but that of Ohio, which was also omitted, would, if returned, have far exceeded that of Georgia. He then placed absurdly low prices upon the great staples of Ohio, and unusually high ones upon those of Georgia, and even put higher prices upon the same article in his Georgia than in his Ohio table. The truth is, though Georgia has every advantage in climate, and enjoys, in common with other Slave States, a natural protection in the culture of the great staple of cotton, her average agricultural productions, by the ordinary commercial method of calculation—taking the prices for all crops from those ruling at a common market—are probably less than half in value those of Ohio. In mechanical and manufactured articles, the production of which requires intelligence and trained skill in the laborer, Ohio has a still greater superiority. This disgraceful argument for Slavery has probably been placed in the hands of nearly every man who can read, in the State of Georgia. A refutation of it, proving Slavery to be a restraint upon their prosperity, would be denied a general distribution through the post-offices.

In De Bow's Review, for August, 1855, may be found a table, based on the census, in which the value of the productive industry, in the year 1850, in Georgia is said to be \$63,797,659. The same in Ohio, without counting the value of live stock of any kind, \$149,577,898. The year 1850 was an especially unfavorable one for the most valuable crops of Ohio.

It is impossible to obtain statistics which will show definitely the distribution of wealth in any of the Slave States. From a study of pages 94 and 95 of the official compendium of the census, it appears probable that only twenty-seven in a hundred of the white families in Georgia are possessed of slaves, and that one-fifth of these own over one-half of all the slaves in the State. That is, less than one-fifth of the white people own one-half of the property in slaves. The small number of the very wealthy, without doubt, own more than that proportion of the wealth of the State in land, in houses, in furniture, and in all the material comforts of life. In Carolina the distribution is much more unequal.

And how general is that intelligence which has made Georgia the Banner State of the South?

Of the free native population of Georgia, according to the census returns, one in nine and a half, on an average, are without the smallest rudiments of school-education (cannot read or write). In Maine, which among the Old Free States compares most closely with Georgia in density of population (that of one being 16, the other 15 to square mile), the proportion is one in two hundred and forty-one. With other Free States, a comparison would be still more unfavorable to the Georgia experiment, and more accurate returns would, doubtless, increase the contrast.

In Georgia, the mail expenses are equal to twenty-five cents a head of the population. The postage receipts are only sixteen cents a head, on an average. In Maine, the cost of transporting the United States mails would be paid by a tax of nine cents upon each inhabitant. The people, however, voluntarily pay twenty-one and a half cents a head, on an average, for the intelligence conveyed in them. The people of Maine, but by one more inhabitant to a square mile, pay to the United States government considerably more than twice the cost of their mail-service; those of Georgia, less than two-thirds the cost of theirs.

The truth is—I judge from observation—it is a distinct 'better class' that gives Georgia its reputation for great prosperity; and that class, though intelligent, and consequently wealthy, is more diffused than in South or North Carolina, is not a large one, compared with the whole population. It must be also admitted that it is very largely composed and directed in enterprise by persons born in the Free States. The number of these, proportionate to all the white population, is much greater than in any other Slave State.

Until now has closely observed the operation of Slavery upon the poor free people of a slave community, it is but natural to attribute their condition only to causes which, in free communities, would be considered unfavorable to the rapid accumulation of wealth. The poor people of Georgia are mostly seen dwelling upon soils naturally unfertile, or made barren by the wasteful necessity of previous slaveholding occupants; and it is customary with travelers, and with their more fortunate neighbors, to attribute their poverty to this circumstance.

If this were the case, Slavery would still be primarily responsible for their condition; because, by concentrating in one man's hands the profits of the labor of many hands, it gives him power to purchase for that labor the most profitable field to be obtained for its application, and thus drives to the least profitable the man who can use merely the results of his own personal labor.

But it is a mistake to suppose that the poverty of the soil necessitates the poverty of its occupants. It may account for a sparse settlement, but does not for such general idleness or ill-paid industry as is evident among the poor whites of Georgia.

There is no part of Georgia which equals, in poverty of natural agricultural resources, Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. But there is hardly a poor woman's eye on the Cape that

is not better housed and more comfortably provided for than a majority of the white people of Georgia. A majority of the people of the Cape have far better houses, better furniture, better food, and altogether live, I have no doubt, in more comfort than the majority of even the slave-holders of Georgia. The people of the Cape have manners and customs, and a character peculiar to themselves, as have the 'Crackers' and 'Sand-hillers,' of Georgia. In both there is frankness, boldness, and simplicity; but in the one it is associated with intelligence, discretion, and an expansion of mind, resulting from considerable education; in the other with ignorance, improvidence, laziness, and the prejudices of narrow minds.

It may be thought that the people of the Cape, though they have less agricultural elements of wealth than the Sand-hillers of Georgia, have other advantages, exceeding theirs, for the profitable application of their industry. An examination of the facts will show the contrary to be the case, very markedly, especially so, as regards mining and manufacturing. The inducements to a sea-faring life, and to fishing alone, of the Cape Cod people, perhaps exceed those of the Georgians; but do the Georgians make anything like a corresponding use of their facilities of the same kind? On the contrary, I found a gang of New Englanders, and probably in part Cape Cod men, fishing in Georgia waters, selling their fish with salt made on the Cape by evaporating the waters of the same ocean that washes the coast of Georgia, and selling them to Georgia planters, to be fed to Georgia slaves. Ships are built on the Cape, from lumber procured by the Cape men from the Georgia forests; and then, being manned by Cape seamen, are profitably employed in exporting the Georgia staples. Is there one Georgia built ship, manned by one native Georgia seaman? Has there one Georgia fishing-smack? Has there ever been a Georgia whaler? or a Georgia sealer? Never. Yet Georgia is nearer the great sealing and whaling grounds than the Cape. Why have not the poor Sand-hillers turned their attention to something besides raising corn and bacon, eating clay, drinking whiskey, and disputing on the meaning of the Greek *Baptis*, for which alone they are distinguished, seeing the small profit of these occupations? Because, as Marion said, they have no spirit to labor—have no care for the future this side of heaven, to gain which they must think of the means of necessary—only faith and *Baptis*—whichever that shall turn out to be.

EMIGRANTS—WHICH ARE THE BEST?

In front of a large New York clothing store, twenty-two negroes were standing in a row. They each wore a suit of blue cloth clothing, and a black hat, and each held a bundle of additional clothing, and a pair of shoes, in his hands. They were all, but one, who was probably a driver having charge of them, young men, not over twenty-five, and the majority I should think, were between eighteen and twenty-two years of age. Their owner was probably in the clothing store, settling for the outfit he had purchased for them, and they were waiting to be led to the steam-boat, which should convey them to his plantation. They were silent and sober, like a file of soldiers standing at ease; and perhaps, were gratified by the admiration their fine manly figures and uniform dress obtained from the passers by.

Well, now, that's the likeliest lot of niggers I ever see, said one, to me. Some feller's bin roan, and just made his pick out of all the jails in Orleans. Must ha' cost him a heap o' rocks. I don't reckon thar's a nigger in that crowd that wouldn't fetch twelve hundred dollars, at a vandue. Twenty thousand dollars wouldn't be no banter for 'em. Dam'd if they aint just the best gang o' cotton-hands ever I see. Give me half on 'em, and I'd sign off—wouldn't ask nothing more.

Louisiana or Texas, thought I pays Virginia twenty odd thousand dollars for that lot of bone and muscle. Virginia's interest in continuing the business may be imagined, especially if in their place could come free laborers, to help her people at the work she needs to have done; but where is the advantage of it to Louisiana, and especially to Texas? Yonder is a steam-boat load of the same material—bone and muscle—which, at the same spot of valuation, is worth two hundred and odd thousand dollars; and off it goes, past Texas, thro' Louisiana—far away yet, up the river, and Wisconsin or Iowa will get it, two hundred thousand dollars' worth, to say nothing of the thalers and silver groschen, in those strong chests—all for nothing.

In ten years' time, how many mills, and bridges, and school-houses, and miles of railroad, will the Germans have built? And how much cloth and fish will they want from Massachusetts, iron from Pennsylvania, and tin from Banca, hemp from Russia, tea from China, and coffee from Brazil, from Spain, wine from Ohio, and oil and gold from the Pacific, silk from France, sugar from Louisiana, cotton from Texas, and rags from Italy, lead from Illinois, and antimony from Hungary, notions from Connecticut, and machines from New Jersey, and intelligence from everywhere?

And how much of all these things will the best two hundred Virginians that Louisiana can buy, at any price, demand of commerce, in ten years?

SCENE ON A STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Among the peddlers there were two of 'cheap literature,' and among their yellow covers, each had two or three copies of the cheap edition (pamphlet) of Uncle Tom's Cabin. They did not cry it out as they did the other books they had, but held it forth among others, so its title could be seen. One of them told me he carried it because gentlemen often inquired for it, and he sold a good many; at least three copies were said to passengers on the boat. Another young man, who looked like a beneficiary of the Education Society, endeavoring to pass a college vacation in a useful and profitable manner, was peddling a Bible. Defense of Slavery, which he made eloquent appeals, in the manner of a pastoral visit, to us, each personally, to purchase. He said it was prepared by a clergyman of Kentucky, and every slave-holder ought to possess it. When he came to me, I told him that I owned no slaves, and therefore had no occasion for it. He answered that the world was before me, and I perhaps yet might own many of them. I replied so decidedly that I should not, that he appeared to be satisfied that my conscience would not need the book, and turned back again to a man sitting beside me, who had before refused to look at it. He now urged, again that

he should do so, and forced it into his hands, open at the title-page on which was a vignette, representing a circle of colored gentlemen, and ladies, sitting around a fire-place, with a white person standing behind them, like a servant, reading from a book. "Here we see the African race as it is in America, under the blessed—"

"Now you go to hell. I've told you three times as civilly as I could, I didn't want your book. If you bring it here again I'll throw it overboard. I own niggers; and I calculate to own more of 'em, if I can get 'em, but I don't want any damned preachin' about it."

That was the last I saw of the book-peddler.

DISCUSSION WITH A SLAVEHOLDER.

On the third day, just after the dinner-bell had rung, and most of the passengers had gone into the cabin, I was sitting alone on the gallery, reading a pamphlet, when a well-dressed, middle-aged man accosted me.

"Is that the book they call Uncle Tom's Cabin, you are reading, sir?"

"No, sir."

"I did not know but it was; I see that there are two or three gentlemen on board that have got it. I suppose I might have got it in New Orleans; I wish I had. Have you ever seen it, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"I'm told it shows up Slavery in very high colors."

"Yes, sir, it shows the evils of Slavery very strongly."

He took a chair near me, and said that, if it represented extreme cases as if they were general, it

THE EASTERN MAIL,
AN ENTERTAINING PAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY
MAXIM AND WING,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At No. 31, South Block, Main Street.
TERMS.
If paid in advance, or within one month, \$1.50
If paid within six months, 1.75
If paid within one year, 2.00
Most kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
The paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

FACT, FUN, AND FANCY.

There was Mrs. P.
"So very dear,
She had been looking at the head without hearing it snap!"
But the pedlar said her an "ear-trumpet,"
And the next day,
She heard from her husband at Botany Bay."

What is the difference between an auction and a sea sickness? One is the sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

Landlord said an exquisite, "can you enable me to realize from these few stolen pleasures, the pleasure of a few stolen pleasures, and redemptive luxury by ignominious martyrdom?" He asked for baked sweet potatoes.

Sentence of Governor and Council. In the Municipal Court, on Wednesday last, Judge Nash, without any remarks, proceeded to enter upon the bench of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Benjamin Franklin Dutton, for assaulting William Sammer, and for which offense they have been convicted, the following sentence:

To pay a fine of \$250.
Dutton, five months imprisonment in the common jail, and to pay a fine of \$250.

The Littleville Courier states that Cassius M. Clay had fallen on account of the recent decline in the price of pork, he having been a heavy speculator in logs.

I know nothing that more moves us to tears than the hearty kindness of a dog, when something in human beings has pleased or chilled us.—[Sidenote.]

The postmaster general gives notice that letters prepaid in Canada, United States postage stamps must be delivered in the United States at pre-paid—no custom having been to collect the postage a second time from the recipients of such letters.

FILMORE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The State Council of the American party in Rhode Island, refused, on Tuesday, to endorse the nomination of Mr. Filmore, and to elect delegates in favor of endorsing, to 45 against it. The nomination seems to be almost universally repudiated in New England.

Barnum removed from "Franklin" some time ago and took up his residence in the upper part of New York city where he resides in bankruptcy. The beautiful furniture and costly adornments of his former country seat have all been sold and removed. A New York paper says that a great deal of the money owned by Barnum—his only loss—Tom Barnum, with whose titleless he made a small fortune, now resides in Bridgeport. He is worth more money to-day than Barnum ever was.

A philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

BUTAL INGRATITUDE.—Scared into dodging infuriated bull behind a tree.—You ungrateful beast, you wouldn't lose a consistent vegetarian, who never had beef in his life, would you? Is that the return you make?

The Bowery debating society lately argued this question—If a female who wears trousers is a strong-minded woman, is not a male, who wears a shawl a weak-minded man?

THE BOWERY DEBATING SOCIETY.—"Oh, that my father were seized with a remittent fever!"

J. D. Lang of this State, is the first Vice President of the United States Agricultural Society.

If a stout healthy man applies to you for charity, give him a job of work and let him earn it. If he is honestly poor, he will return again; if not, you have a rich friend.

The Augusta Banner states that Mr. Alonso Ellis of this town, has been leaving unpaid bills to the amount of some \$15,000—mostly for money raised on forged paper. Mr. Ellis has been doing business in Augusta for a year or two past as a butcher and provision dealer.

A dissolution of the Union has been threatened many times within our memory, but it is rare. Whenever the South got satisfied, the Union was safe. The case was like that of the old Dutch woman, who would get a stick of timber and leave it in the yard, and when she would throw it down and pretend he was dying. The old woman would run to him and cry out, "Oh, Johnny don't die—don't die, and I'll never give you up again." Just so the South would cry, "Whenever we have attempted to promote liberty, the South has cried, 'we are going off.' And there have been old women enough from the North to say, 'I'll never give you up again.'"

A bill has passed the Georgia House of Representatives, by a large majority, which provides that the tax now imposed upon free persons of color, shall be set aside, and a fund for the education of the colored people voluntarily beyond the limits of the United States, and those so disposed may voluntarily return to servitude.

WATERVILLE MARINER.—A graduate of Waterville College has been selected Assistant Teacher in the High School in this city, in place of Mr. Farrington who has taken charge of an Academy in Illinois.—[Lion's Advocate.]

A PIOUS REPROBATE.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, in his life, in his integrity, at the Palais National, in December 5, 1854, was prepared. Here is the secret drawer containing the bundle of papers, orders of arrest, proclamations, &c., &c., together, the wrapper bearing the name of "Napoleon."

Every woman is, or ought to be, more or less a child of beauty, and her occupations should not degrade her into a drudge.

What is the heart of others when we open our own.

How should a husband speak to a weeping wife?—My dear, I love you still.

Accusation.—Stopping one night at a certain village, I was told there would be a lycium in the evening, I thought I would stop in and hear the debate. The question was this.

It was very ably discussed for some time, and I was at last to determine which way it would be decided, but the young gentleman rose, and after clearing his throat, commenced.

"President, I rise to get up to speak to say, that I think that capital punishment ought to be abolished."

One great secret of domestic enjoyment is, too much consciousness of bringing our wants down to our circumstances, instead of toiling to bring our circumstances up to our wants. Well it is, few know it, and fewer still practice it. The political economy is located on the family hearth.

Extraordinary.—One of our Pennsylvania exchanges thus sets forth the value of a certain position.

"It is a remarkable fact, and one which speaks volumes for Professor Reed's Magnetic Oil, that during the intensely cold weather of the present winter, it has been sold by the quart for one dollar, and by the gallon for five dollars."

"It is a remarkable fact, and one which speaks volumes for Professor Reed's Magnetic Oil, that during the intensely cold weather of the present winter, it has been sold by the quart for one dollar, and by the gallon for five dollars."

Domestic.—In the last part of his speech at Philadelphia, Mr. Lincoln said that he was the owner of a colored slave, and that he intended to free him."

One of the new aldermen of Buffalo was questioned by the grand jury of the county, as to whether he had not been offered a bribe of \$50,000, to vote for a certain candidate. He said, "No sir; that was the price of a number of members of the board."

A few Sundays ago, at Newburgh, Md., a clergyman informed all his congregation who had been present, that he would consider themselves dismissed from church privileges, and also from the Sabbath School. Another clergyman of the same place delivered a sermon on the 13th inst., against "social sin."

The Rev. Dr. C. C. O'Connor.—Letters from Columbia of March 5, published in the Charleston papers, state that the disturbances at the College in that place are not over yet, and the exercises have been threatened, unless the trustees returned the arms to the college cadets. The Governor intervened and partially quelled the riot, but a large number of students left the college, and others had been expelled, so that only thirty or forty remain in the college.

Old Gentlemen (mumbling over his breakfast).—"One of the drawbacks of this abominable spread of Omelette, is that, your servant, since the confounded spread has been introduced, has been obliged to wear a new pair of boots before you do. Better your civilization."

Maine Legislature.

SENATE, Tuesday, March 6. Mr. Barnes, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred sundry matters of the unfinished business of last session, reported legislation in respect to, on bill in aid of the promotion of medical science.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is authorized to transmit to the House of Representatives any communications he may have received from the officers of the State of Maine, in relation to the duties on railroad iron, was referred to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Col. Wheeler and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Col. Wheeler, our minister to Nicaragua, has failed to satisfy the State Department of the propriety of his course in recognizing the new government.

Col. Wheeler places little or no confidence in the testimonials which Col. W. has transmitted to him, inasmuch as the justification of a public functionary rests according to usage, on the official statement of facts, rather than the endorsements of private individuals.

It has been heretofore stated that Col. Wheeler was specifically instructed not to recognize the new government of Nicaragua, but he acted in advance of the receipt of his instructions.

A precipitancy on his part which is emphatically condemned by our government. The instructions are explicit, and he is required to adhere to them strictly in the unsettled condition of affairs in Central America.

His functions will for the present be confined nearly if not altogether to an oversight of our interests in that quarter, as it is well known that he has no official intercourse with the Nicaraguan government.

SAM SLICK ON HAPPINESS.—I ask again what is happiness? It ain't being idle, that's a fact—no idle man or woman was ever happy since the world began. Ewe was idle and that's the way she got tempt'd, poor critter; employment gives both appetite and digestion.

When the harness is off, if the work ain't too hard, a critter likes to kick up his heels. When pleasure is the business of life it ceases to be pleasure; and when it's all labor and no play, work, like an unstuffed saddle, cuts into the bones.

Neither labor nor idleness has a road that leads to happiness—one has no room for the heart, the other corrupts it. Hard work is the best of the two, for that has, at all events, sound sleep; one is a misfortune, the other a curse; and money ain't happiness, that's as clear as mud.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill declaring that no such of any will or deed as directs the manumission of any slave be valid.

Thus slavery not only fixes its grip upon the black man, never to let go until its victim drops into his grave, but in like manner lays its cruel hand upon the heart and conscience of the master also. It pursues him to his death-bed; and last, in that solemn hour, when the acts of the life are reviewed in the light of a dawning eternity and with reference to the Judgment, he shall be prompted to do an act of tardy justice to those from whom he has withheld their birthright, slavery interposes and forbids his doing the work meet for repentance.

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY.—The argument in favor of slavery founded on the supposed sanction of the Holy Scriptures, is one frequently brought forward by the most influential class of our people—the clergy; and it is one so likely to have weight in a religious community, that we think it worth while to notice a few of the consequences which flow from it, and a few of the propositions which we must also be prepared to admit if we acknowledge that the Bible sanctions slavery, and that we are to receive that sanction as binding upon us.

The slavery which Moses did not forbid, and Paul—as it is contended—expressly allowed, was white slavery—slavery of the Caucasian race, slavery of men who belonged to the same stock, had the same color, the same cast of features, and had generally received the same degree of culture as their masters.

Will any divine now come forward before the American people, before the world, and defend such slavery as that?

If slavery is sanctioned by the law of God, then the Declaration of Independence, and indeed the whole current of American speech, and thought, are at variance with that law. Why assert that men have an inalienable right to freedom? why talk of freedom at all, or rejoice when the oppressed rise up against their tyrants, if that Christian code, which you profess to reverence, commands that the slave shall be "sent back" to his master? Do you say that negroes are not men—that they belong to an inferior race, which ought not to be included under the generic term of "man," at least when mental and moral attributes are in question? Enslave them then; but do not go to the Bible for your authority; for the slavery the Bible authorizes is the slavery of man—the white man.

In fact the Scriptural argument in favor of slavery can only be consistently used by the Caar of Russia, by the Emperor of Austria, by those despots, against whom we are accustomed to declaim, and whom Mr. Webster, in his zeal for human rights, could not refrain from visiting with censure, in a manner scarcely consistent with the rules of diplomatic etiquette. They who would make slaves of Kossuth and of Kossuth, will not appeal to those writings which, if they sanctioned slavery at all, sanctioned that of *Ægypt* and *Tenecus*.—They who assert the doctrines of the divine right of kings, of passive obedience on the part of the people, can consistently appeal to the letters of the Scriptures, which commands us to obey the powers that be, which forbids all opposition to the authority of monarchs. If you find nothing of the "abolition of slavery in the Bible," you will find just as little of the "right of revolution!"

Let us be consistent, then; if instead of taking for our guide the spirit of that Gospel which preached "deliverance to the captive," we find ourselves to the literal interpretation of every text, then we may enslave whom we will, but we must cease to reverence the memory of Washington, of Jefferson, of Adams.

MR. MACAULAY AND HIS CRITICISM.—We are about to enter another controversy. Mr. Hyppworth Dixon announces for next week an "Answer to Mr. Macaulay's charges against Penn." Mr. Macaulay, so rumor has it, is employed upon a rejoinder to his various criticisms, particularly to the Times and the Athenæum. Penn, Dryden, and Marlborough, are the chief men whose reputations have been assailed by the historian; and his judgments on these personages stand in highest need of explanation and defence. Mr. Dixon, we understand, replies upon the entire case as against Penn.—Mr. Macaulay's accusations standing in the latest editions of his story in the first.

We shall be glad to see what Mr. Macaulay can urge in defence of the Tenthon charge, of his assertion that Marlborough's letter changed the failure at Blenheim, that Dryden changed

his religion for money.

—that Jeffreys is buried in the tower, and Schomberg in Westminster,—the two latter blunders, which the Times presses against Literary controversy is always pleasant and when conducted with courtesy, and with an earnest desire for the truth, as this controversy must assuredly will be, it is serviceable to history, as well as pleasant to readers.—[Athenæum.]

A very lengthy and interesting discussion took place recently in the Surgical society of Paris. Some of the conclusions arrived at, in respect to the subject, were, that chloroform may cause death when it is mixed in too great proportion with air; that it predisposes to syncope and renders the latter when it occurs, more serious; chloroform is the most dangerous anesthetic, as well as the most powerful—a mixture of it with ether being preferable, as it then produces insensibility quickly, and seems to excite less reaction; when chloroform is administered, it is important to watch attentively the state both of the pulse and of the respiration.

THE BELL RINGERS COMING! The "Alexander Family" consisting of seven juveniles, are on their way up the river—delighting the people of all places where they perform. Probably they will reach Waterville in about fortnight.

Punch furnishes the last argument yet discovered against foreigners. He paints two rough Gracians with pipes in their mouths, and a thickset of all over their faces, meeting, and one coming to the other: "I tell you what, Bill, I don't care half like these moustache-bearers. They do mop up like a lot of fog."

NOTICES.

All who wish to save money in buying Goods should call on E. T. & R. B. B. They are selling at much lower prices than any others in Waterville.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

Now is the time to supply yourselves with Dry Goods, Carpets, Feather, and Glass Goods, than Boston Wholesale prices. E. T. & R. B. B. will commence their third annual closing of sale, Monday, Feb. 4th, and continue six days.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

Turn House has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the reception of company. It is a large, commodious, and well finished House, situated on the corner of the new street, and is the most desirable of the kind in the city. It is the property of the late Mr. P. K. B. and is now for sale by the owner.

THE HATCH HOUSE.

Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

