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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 10, No. 19): November 20, 1856

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE. ... NOV. 20, 1856.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. P. PALMER, Agent for the Eastern Mail, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at South's Building, Court street, Boston. The Eastern Mail, New York, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; 8 W. corner North and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

A. T. ROWMAN—Traveling Agent.

A Political Codfish.

The Story is too good to be lost; and now, when the election is over, is a good time to tell it. Thousands of men have just sold themselves at the ballot-box for a less price than a codfish. Mr. T. tells it in this way:

It was about August, in hard-cider times, when Harrison was a candidate. I remember I had some men haying, and came down to Waterville in the afternoon to get some things, and on the way home I overtook Tom Whitcomb. I held up, and told Tom to get in and ride—he lived only a little way from my place. Tom was a Jacksonian, and had always voted against us, and I knew of course he was going to vote for—let's see, who was candidate against Gen. Harrison?—O, Van Buren. I knew he was going to vote for Van Buren. We got to talking about politics, and I tried every way to get Tom to say he'd vote for Harrison. For Tom talked kind of easy, you know, seeing he was riding in my wagon—

but he wouldn't quite give up his old party, though he didn't care much for the principle, one way or another. Well—we'd got pretty near home when Tom was going to get out, and among other things that I had bought to carry home was a lot of salt codfish—one a mighty big one—about the biggest one I ever saw; well, I guess it would weigh eight or ten pounds.

Well, just as Tom jumped out of the wagon he saw that big fish. "Hold on," says he, "what have you got here?—by mighty! ain't that a whopper!" He took it out of the wagon and hefted it, and looked awful wishful—for Tom was about as poor as anybody could be—terrible poor! and I s'pose was mighty hungry just before supper, so. He hefted and hefted it, and looked up and says he, "Now I'll tell you what I'll do, Mr. T. and by thunder, I'll stick it to you—if you'll give me this fish, I'll vote for Harrison."

"Now, honor bright," says I, "if I give you that fish will you vote for Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison for next president?"

"Yes, honor bright," says he, "if I don't you may cut my head off." "Done!" says I, "take the fish." And he threw that big fish over his shoulder, and I drove off.

Well, on election day I was rather late, and the first thing I saw after I got into the hall was Tom, pushing ahead towards the ballot-box, with Col. F., the democratic leader just close enough at his heels to see that he voted with his party. Thinks I to myself, Tom's vote is gone, fish and all; but I determined to take an extra step to save it, and crowded my way along behind the Colonel, and just before Tom got to the ballot-box I reached over the Colonel's shoulder and gave him a nudge. I thought it would make him look round, so that I could catch his eye, he would think of the bargain about the codfish, and perhaps vote right after all. I never said a word, but gave him a nudge. Tom thought 'twas the Colonel, and turned square round face to face with both of us. He had got down a pretty good holt, and in surprise looked as though he felt the fall of that codfish in his throat. At first I thought I had him, but he looked first at the Colonel and then at me, and bawled out loud enough to be heard all over the hall, "Go to darnation with your old codfish! I'll vote for the man I want, and be d—!"

"That was enough for me," I got out of sight. Tom was telling the story of the codfish; and I have never undertaken to hire a man to vote against his party since.

Waterville, Nov. 12, '56.

Messrs. Editors:—I have observed that several cities and large towns, in this and other States, have held fairs and levees for the purpose of obtaining aid for Kansas, and I wish to enquire through your paper if something cannot be done in this town.

I think if the ladies in this town would get up a fair or a tea party, the friends of "Free Kansas" would contribute largely towards it, and Waterville would do her duty towards the common cause in that far off land.

Perhaps you might suggest some other means better adapted to the purpose than the one I have mentioned; but it occurred to me that the ladies might contribute to the end of the fair, and the men might contribute to the end of the tea party.

The above suggestion is a good one, and I want an efficient leader, to be successful. Let those who are interested move accordingly.

There has been some hard fighting in Nicaragua recently, which has resulted favorably for Walker and his troops.

Dr. Wm. M. Munroe, at West Waterville, wishes us to say that he missed a barrel of tar on the morning after the late bonfire in honor of Mr. Buchanan; and that he don't think it very democratic to celebrate the victory with stollen tar. There are some times, friend H., and while no stollen tar, but banners, cannon and tar are the best to keep still. The South will not let you steal your wife and children—and will very likely call the claim "democratic." Is it a Southern product, and is it not a Southern sin to consume it, whether they steal it or not? So keep still.

Harris's House:—Among the good things set for Thanksgiving, is the love at the Halifax House, Windsor. There will be a good time among the young folks—no doubt.

See notice of Mr. Hartford, in another column. Persons who are of Dr. Kane's work, which he advertises, will receive it at the very lowest price, by leaving their names at this office.

OUR TABLE.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The present publishers have infused new life and spirit into this old favorite, and the number for December is as good as any issue in its palmy days, with Graham himself "at the fore," which is praise enough. Although much of this work is specially designed for the ladies, it is not a ladies' magazine, and nothing else. In rare published beautiful fashion plates, innumerable patterns useful and ornamental, and a full report is made of all that is interesting to the lady who aspires to dress with good taste and in the latest style; but this is not all. In addition to all that has been enumerated, each number contains an abundance of reading of surpassing excellence—original and selected—well adapted to please the best class of readers, and such as is found only in our best literary periodicals.

Take in Graham, and you have a magazine that pleases master and mistress, there being no need of a separate one for each. This is not only economical, but, by establishing a community of interest it promotes harmony and good feeling in the family. "Has our magazine arrived?" "Sounds much better than a similar question with the pronoun in the singular number. And then the person of it together is infinitely preferable to solitary, selfish enjoyment, where each one 'goeth himself (or herself) in gloom.'"

That all can examine the work for themselves, the publishers offer to send specimen numbers, gratis; and as a new volume will commence with the next number, the present is a good time to make such examination, and to secure the two volumes for 1857 will contain 1200 Pages Reading Matter, 100 Fine Wood Engravings, 12 Handsome Steel Engravings, 12 Beautiful Colored Fashion Plates, 100 Engravings of Ladies' and Children's Dresses, 50 Comic Illustrations, and over 300 Patterns for Needlework, &c.

Graham's Magazine is published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3 a year for single copy; two for \$5; five for \$20; and eleven and one to agent for \$50.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S PAPER.—In addition to their elegant and spirited magazine, Watson & Co. publish a monthly sheet, of eight pages quarto, devoted exclusively to the wants of the ladies. It is a miscellany of fashion, romance, tales and general literature—each number being ornamented with a handsome plate of the fashions, accompanied with engravings of mantillas, shawls, bonnets, children's dresses, patterns for crochet and needlework, &c. &c. The price is fifty cents a year, but it is furnished gratis to all subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Send for a specimen copy, which can be had gratis.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—Contents of No. 652.—Life and Manners in Persia, Part 5 of The Athelings, Timor Hending, Was Lord Bacon the Author of Shakespeare's Plays, Protestantism from a Roman Catholic Point of View, Salome and I. For a wonder there is no poetry in this number, which is a very good one, but in addition to the above there are numerous short articles. Published weekly by Little, Son & Co., Boston, at \$6 a year, and sent free of postage.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number contains:—The National Slipper Pattern, in colors, which will cost at the shops twice the price of the number; a fine steel engraving of a five-figure fashion plate; 100 pages of reading, 60 engravings, and just in time for Thanksgiving, 20 recipes for making plum puddings—and all this is to be had for 25 cents. Gloriously as Godey has done in 1856, he promises to surpass all his past achievements in the coming year, and he is always as good as his word. Let those who are about subscribing for magazines, take a peep at the December or January number of the Lady's Book, and they will not be tempted to look farther.

Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL for November contains the commencement of Charles Rende's last novel, "Susan Merton," illustrated, which in this form can be obtained cheaper than in any other way.

Among the other attractions are a few more chapters of "Margaret of the Discarded Queen," a portrait and sketch of Hon. Lewis Cass; a pretty story entitled "Olgar Smoke," and a scientific article on The Crust of the Earth. Of course we name but a few of the articles, of which there are a great variety, finely illustrated, this month.

The ingenious Puzzle, the Knots on Shipboard, and the comic illustrations cannot fail to amuse all readers, and particularly the younger portion of them. It is no drawback upon the number, too, to mention that it appears in new and handsome type, and makes a good appearance every way.

This work is unique in its character—there being no other like it in the country; and the large amount of reading furnished, its numerous embellishments and other attractions, with its low price, all combine to make it one of the best and cheapest periodicals in the country, and as such deserving of a wide circulation. Published by Frank Leslie, New York, at \$2 a year.

FORBES'S PLAYMATE.—This pretty little magazine for youth prevents strong claims for patronage, and is commended to the attention of parents. Published by William Gould & Co., Boston, at \$1 a year.

[From "The Little Pilgrim."

GEORGE HERBERT'S SONG.

By August Moore.

Hark to the song he sings,

Dear little fellow!

Clearly his soft voice rings,

Sweet, rich and melodious.

Sweet as a meadow-lark

From her nest springing—

Mother and children, hark!

Herbert is singing.

GEORGE HERBERT'S DEATH.

Hark to the heavy sigh

Reading his poem!

As a crushed rose-bud dies,

Dies our white blossom.

Vainly his flower to keep

Love has been trying—

Mother and children weep;

Herbert is dying!

*Written at the request and for the use of a little loving-hearted boy, who is now an angel.

CONTRIBUTION FOR KANSAS BY LADY BYRON.—The following letter from the widow of Lord Byron has been received by Mrs. Stowe of Andover:

OCTOBER 18, 1856.

Dear Mrs. Stowe—Will you kindly undertake, in transmitting my subscription towards the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, to secure this point—that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of providing arms? It is, however, intended as an expression of sympathy with those who have resisted oppression at the hazard of life and property; and I cannot but hope that such sympathy is felt as warmly by many here as by

Yours, most truly,

A. I. NOEL BYRON.

The enclosure was a draft for 65 pounds sterling.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. H. B. Skinner; which may be found in another column, headed, WANTED. Read it, and when you go to Boston give him a call.

NEBRASKA SALT.—The richness of the salt springs of Nebraska may be considered well authenticated. A chemist in the east to whom a bottle of Nebraska salt spring water was sent has analyzed the same, and pronounced it 93 per cent. salt and only 7 per cent. lime. Such being the fact the salt springs of Nebraska are the richest in the world, and offer an opportunity for the manufacture of salt which has never been surpassed. The springs are only a day's drive from Nebraska City. Strangers desirous of visiting them can find every convenience for doing so at this place. The first man that begins to make salt in Nebraska will be richer than John J. Astor, provided he understands the business.

[Nebraska City News.]

We have good reason to believe that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Watson's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this.

Disaster to a French Steamer—130 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

We give the following particulars in regard to the disaster to the Lyonsais, which was run into by an unknown vessel on the night of the 2nd inst.

The Lyonsais had her stern cut clean off.—Nothing more was seen of the unknown vessel after she struck and it is probable that she went down immediately. The Lyonsais remained with her after part full of water, and her bows high out of the water. She had 80 cabin passengers, and there were on board, including officers, crew, engineers, firemen and stowage passengers, near 150 souls. Mr. Albert Sumner—a brother of Senator Sumner—his wife and daughter, were among the passengers.

The mate of the Lyonsais states that there is no doubt that the vessel which ran into her was a large American clipper. The figure head was a dragon's head, gilt, with red eyes and open mouth, from which projected a large dart. This figure head fell upon the deck of the Lyonsais at the time of the collision and remained there. The night was very dark and a strong wind was blowing. The lights were up and every precaution taken on board the steamer.

The Lyonsais was provided with six boats, only one of which was a life-boat. This contained the second mate, second engineer, and several of the crew and passengers—the only boat heard from so far.

In another boat was the commander with some of the passengers. This boat was well provided with provisions, compasses, &c. It was the intention of the captain to pull for Montauk point. This boat has not yet been heard from.

On the morning of Monday, after it was resolved to abandon the wreck, a raft was constructed and about forty persons, including passengers, (probably stowage passengers,) took refuge upon it. It is the opinion of the second officer that this raft could not have lived through the rough weather that succeeded this day; that it must have been broken to pieces, and that all the persons on it were lost. There is room for hope that some friendly sail might have rescued them. There was two months provisions on board the raft and if it has gone to pieces those upon it may have been picked up.

The agents of the Lyonsais have chartered the Steamer Warrior to go in search of her and she will start immediately.

Safety of the vessel with which she was in contact.—A gentleman from Gloucester on Monday reports to the Merchants' Exchange as follows:—Barque Adriatic, (new) of and from Belfast, Me., for Savannah, (before reported put into Gloucester Nov. 4 for repairs) had been in contact night of 2d with a steamer supposed the Lyonsais before mentioned. One of the crew of the barque states that Captain Durham and the second mate were on deck at the time, and saw the steamer's lights twenty minutes before the collision; they also put up lights, which did not appear to be noticed.—After the shock, the steamer was seen for a few minutes. Captain Durham had no idea of the damage done the steamer, and supposed she immediately stood on her course. The barque received but little injury excepting loss of jibboom, forward bulwarks and head-gear; hence she must have been a well-built vessel. She is repairing at Gloucester.

A gentleman who boarded the barque at Gloucester, Sunday, obtained the following from her officers:

"Sunday night, Nov. 2, at 10 P. M., South Shoal bearing W. N. W. about 60 miles distant, struck a steamship (no doubt the Lyonsais) it was starlight, but hazy at the time, wind West South West.

The barque was heading N. W. on the wind. The steamer was steering E. N. E. Saw her 15 or 20 minutes before the collision, and endeavored to tack ship. While the topsails were shaking in the wind, struck the steamer about the paddle boxes; hailed her and requested her to lay by, but her lights disappeared in 20 minutes. They must have seen the barque from the steamer some time previous to the disaster, as a horn was blown on board of her.

P. S.—The first published report of this matter appears in the Belfast Journal, and states that the steamer ran into the barque, which is evidently absurd from the manner of her sinking. The report that the barque is but little injured is not generally credited at Gloucester.

[It is a singular circumstance that Captain Durham, of the Adriatic, should have been in port so long without having the above previously published.]

A TREASONABLE PLOT.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Richmond, Virginia, says that the latest experiment deliberated upon by Southern disunionists, is a coup d'etat for the control of Mr. Buchanan's administration, or the defeat of his election.—It is proposed to bring the President elect up to the mark of Southern nullifiers, or to compass his defeat by giving a sufficient number of the Democratic electoral votes of the South to throw the election into the House. The conspirators do not expect any satisfactory answer from Mr. Buchanan—they do not desire it. Their object is disunion and the spoils of a Southern confederacy.

The Charleston Mercury of the 7th contains a long letter addressed to Gov. Adams of S. C., by R. Barnwell Rhet, urging an immediate dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. He urges that next to abolitionism the chief cause of grievance to the South is the tariff, and he proposes that in the approaching modification of that measure, South Carolina should demand that it shall be reduced at least to the standard and principles of 1853, and if such a tariff is not conceded, why, he asks, should South Carolina, or any other Southern State any longer keep Representatives in Congress? In another part of his letter Mr. Rhet says:—In my humble judgement, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations and shaping events so as to bring about as speedily, as possible a dissolution of the present Union and the creation of a Southern Confederacy.

LAGER BEER.—This famous German beverage, which is fast becoming an American beverage also, is severely condemned by the Scalpel, a New York medical journal.

"It is little wonder if a nation addicted to the use of a drink, with such properties—and its effects are well known—should become devoid of spirituality, and fall into a state of materialism, such as history has as yet furnished us with no parallel.

Its effects upon the external form, and upon the action of man, is already beginning to awaken attention. The depressed and broad heads; the flat though wide shoulders and breast; the straight back, and cow like tread of its victims, is already known to keen observers.

A great change takes place in the eye when lager beer is habitually drunk. It has invariably a turbid and sleepy look, while the muscles are so much relaxed as to make it, as it were, hang in a defenceless state.

The effects of lager beer in other respects are marked.

The diameter of the head between the ears appears enlarged, and with it the back part of the jaws, giving to the countenance a low Dutch face; the neck becomes thick, often hanging over the shirt collar in wrinkles, in the region where phrenologists locate the organ of amativeness; the skin becomes red, with a blown up, spongy surface, from which large quantities of fatty matter of an offensive odor are produced, giving the whole surface a greasy and disagreeable aspect.

Table Manners.

The following extracts from 'The Widow Bedott Papers' satirizes the fashionable practice of guests' flattering the entertainment of their hosts, while she on her part disparages it.

"What delightful biscuit," says Miss Grimes. "They are so," says Miss Skinner; "but Miss Gipson never has poor biscuit." "O shaw!" says Miss Gipson, "you ain't in earnest: my biscuits is miserable—not nigh so good as common. I don't think the flour's first rate."

"Miss Gipson, how dew you make crackers?" says Miss Stillman; "I never tasted none so good." "I can make good crackers, but them's very poor: the oven won't jest right when I put them in." "I must have another piece of this cheese, it's so good," says Miss Lippencott.

"Where did you get it?" "Well I got it of old Daddy Sharp: he generally makes excellent cheese, I tell Mr. Gipson old Sharp's failed for once—that's what I call poor cheese."

"Dew taste o' this plum sass, Miss Peabody," says Miss Brewster; "I never see the beat out!" "I'd rather have these peaches," says Miss Peabody: "they're bericious." It's a mystery to me how Miss Gipson always has such luck with her preserves. I never dew, and I always take pound for pound 't-w."

"This apple-jell's the clearest I ever see," says old Miss Parker. "How did you make it, Miss Gipson? Didn't you do it in the sun?" "I'm sure it don't look as if it had been nigh the fire. Now don't speak o' that jell," says Miss Gipson.

"I told Caroline I was ashamed o' my jell after I'd made 'em," says Miss Parker, "and I was a most sorry 'ee!" said my presaves since I'd eat some of Miss Peabody's and Miss Skinner's, thein was so much nicer." So they went on. The whipt cream and custard had to be gone over: Miss Gipson had to tell jest how 'twas made—what flavorin' she used, and all that—though she declared she was ashamed o' it. The cake was praised up: they must know how much butter there was in this, how many eggs it took for that and so forth. Miss Gipson, of course, run it down: she could make good cake, but somehow she failed that time. A person that didn't know how wimmen always go on at such a place, would a thought that Miss Gipson had tried to have everything the miserabest she possibly could, and the rest o' em had never had anything to hum but what was miserabest yet.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.—The New Haven Palladium states that Mr. Stannard, formerly a resident of Fair Haven City, but for some years past a resident in Norfolk Va., whilst in the latter city on the 4th inst., voted for Fremont. No sooner was this fact ascertained than he was beset by a mob and compelled to confine himself until Thursday morning, when, a fire occurring, public attention was diverted, and he fled in disguise to a vessel in the harbor, upon which he came home. He was in danger of losing his life during the excitement.

The Palladium, commenting on this outrage, says:

"This Norfolk is the spot that was once desolated by yellow fever, and that called forth the pity, the money and personal aid of the North. That, the rabble there were willing to receive; but not willing to receive the vote of a freeman, if not in accordance with their wishes, but at the sacrifice of the life of the voter. Shame on such miscreants, if they could be shamed!"

A DOMESTIC IMPROVEMENT.—Putting down carpets with tacks has always been a trial and tribulation to housekeepers which ought to have been obviated by some better invention before this. We see that an improvement which will answer the purpose has been announced. It consists of a series of cast iron buttons, with the lower end formed in the shape of a cam. This is secured to base board of the room, and when the carpet is properly stretched, the cams are turned down upon it and retain it firmly in place. This saves the carpet from the tear of the tacks, and the floors from the injury of nails being driven into it, besides making the putting down and removing of carpets but a few minutes work.

ANCIENT SILVER COIN FOUND.—A few days since some workmen in digging on the bank of the Kenduskeag stream about two miles from the city, turned up a deposit of silver coin amounting to about forty dollars in value. These coins are of the size of a ninepenny and a common cent. On one side is a head and on the other an Indian with bow and arrows and one star. The letters on one side appear to make the word Victoria, with three letters additional. The lettering on the other side we could not decipher. The money is quite thick and very imperfectly trimmed, having no finish upon the edge. The head and the Indian are well done. How this money came in its deposit is of course a mystery, but it is undoubtedly old Spanish, Peruvian or Mexican coin.—[Bangor Dem.]

Who says it is not a good result, when New England and New York and the Northwest stand side by side? When Pierce is beaten in New Hampshire, Cass in Michigan, Douglas in Illinois, not to speak of Fillmore in New York, and all by a party that is but a few months old? But for the foreigners illegally naturalized within six months and the foreigners who vote in Indiana without naturalization, we should have had the whole North west, and every free State except the two which the Fillmore men gave to Buchanan, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

COL. FREMONT.—In spite of the adverse result, no party ever had a more gallant or more excellent candidate than Col. Fremont. No man under such circumstances ever bore himself more nobly, more prudently or more discreetly through such a contest. Although he has been assailed with a malignity and a ferocity of calumny seldom paralleled in the history of the country, all this storm of detraction has never moved him for a moment from his propriety, or led to a single unworthy or base action or base cause.

Nor was there another man in the United States who could have aroused so much enthusiasm, and brought to large a vote to the Republican party as he has done. No man charges upon him one particle of the responsibility for the disastrous result; with any other candidate the disaster would have been much greater.

Whether Col. Fremont is over to be a candidate hereafter, must be left to the future. It would be neither just nor wise to open another Presidential canvass now. These contests must always take their shape and character from the events and emergencies of the times. The country must have some experience of the new Administration, before it enters upon the task of superseding it by another.—[N. Y. Times.]

England and France.

We find various reports in our English papers which indicate that the alliance between England and France is not of most cordial character, yet there is nothing authentic, and it should not be forgotten that unfounded rumors of serious misunderstandings between the two courts have repeatedly been circulated. The Times' Paris correspondent says:

"Whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled to Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris boast that it is not possible for two cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

"At the risk of uttering what the Moniteur may perhaps denounce as an 'odious calumny,' I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically that instead of being in harmonious relations the cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers drawn. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the treaty of Paris is most serious and as to what is to be done with Naples, they are absolutely at sixes and sevens. The French government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive that England may be driven to occupy the island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a 'point d'appui' equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for them-selves by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy."

The Paris writer of the London Morning Post takes a different view of the case, and says that diplomacy of England and France, despite the intrigues of a third power, is united on all great questions calculated to ensure the tranquility of Europe.

THE NEW ENGLAND BLOOD.—The Philadelphia Ledger shows in the following paragraph, that the New England sentiment, when once instilled into a community, is like the Westminister catechism, never rooted out; once there, it is there forever. Speaking of the election he remarks:

By referring to the vote, it will be seen that the States which voted for Fremont are, in general terms, the New England ones and their colonies. Wherever the strictly Yankee blood formed the bulk of the population, the 'no more slave States' doctrine has carried everything before it. Thus, in New England proper, even the staunchest Democratic States, even New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the State rights party has been powerful so long, went for Fremont. So in New York, the western and other counties, which were principally settled by New Englanders, have overborne the Hudson river counties and the city of New York. In our own State, Bradford, Tioga, and other counties, the seats of the Connecticut reserve, and originally, therefore, colonized from Connecticut, the majority for Fremont have been enormous. In Ohio and Illinois, the population of the northern counties, the bulk of which went from New England, carried these two States for Fremont against the anti-Fremont feeling of the southern counties, which were originally settled from the middle States. Going still further westward we find the same everywhere noticeable.

In every Commonwealth where New England modes of thought prevail, Fremont has carried the day, as he has lost it in those free States where Pennsylvanians have been the colonists, and where, consequently, Pennsylvania modes of thinking are in the ascendant.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The death of Mr. Clayton, says the Journal of Commerce, created another vacancy in the United States Senate, to be filled by the new Democratic Legislature of Delaware, which, however, does not regularly convene until June next. In the meantime, the vacancy will probably be filled by Gov. Causey, who was elected as a Know-Nothing, and will be likely to appoint a man of the same politics. When a democrat shall have been elected to succeed Mr. Clayton, the United States Senate, according to present appearances, will comprise about 38 Democrats, and 24 Opposition men. Among the latter are several Southern Whigs or Know-Nothings. The new Legislatures of Missouri, California, Indiana, and Delaware, will each have two United States Senators to choose.

COLD WEATHER IN IOWA.—The Dubuque Herald of the 9th inst. says:—

"The thermometer yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock stood 15 deg. below the freezing point, and during the whole day the cold was quite that of winter, for while the sunshine on one side of the streets in a slight degree dissolved the ice and snow, on the other side Jack Frost was busy in congealing all that partook of the nature of the water element; in fact, for one to look around on the scene presented yesterday, and to feel the touch of that invisible messenger of the Glacier King, it would be hard, indeed, to realize anything but mid winter. We have high hopes, notwithstanding the wintry aspect, that more genial weather is in store and will visit us soon."

FLETCHER WEBSTER AND HIS IRON BOX.—Judge E. R. Hoar spoke at Lowell on Sunday evening. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the remark of Mr. Fletcher Webster, that while he does not approve of the assault on Mr. Sumner, yet if he had made such a speech as Mr. Sumner's he should have put an iron box on his head. Judge Hoar said that it might occur to some of his audience that, for the son of such a father to allow himself to be taken about the country as a doxy duck for Mr. Buchanan, and in his journeyings to utter a remark like that, would render it very appropriate that he should hide his head in something; but he would venture to suggest to that innocent gentleman, that when he is considering the contingency of his making such a speech as Charles Sumner's, he should take into account whether it would not be necessary to put something into the inside of his head, before the occasion would be likely to arise.

[Boston Tea.]

LEGATION.—John Black, Esq. who recently died at Ellsworth, was probably the richest man in the State, east of Portland. He was also a very benevolent man, and did much good with his means. He left by will, legacies of \$5000 for the Perkins Institute for the Blind, at Boston; and \$3000 for a Library for the Maine Hospital at Augusta. To his widow, \$50,000. To his sisters and others, \$17,000, the remainder of his estate to be divided among his eight children.

Endoring Notes.

There is a moral in the following well-considered remarks, from the Philadelphia Ledger, which should be often pondered. Wives read them to their husbands:—It was well said, by a very shrewd observer, that there are some things which every man has to learn for himself. It would seem as if the folly of endorsing what is called accommodation paper was one of them. Tens of thousands have been ruined in this way; yet tens of thousands continue to practice it. Many who endorse paper with immunity for years, discover, at last, that they also, in spite of their assertions, that they would never be losers by it. Sir Walter Scott, who had gone on, from year to year, adding acre to acre, farm to farm, woke one morning to find that he was ruined through his endorsements on Constable's paper; and the rest of his life—a life shortened by excessive labor—had to be devoted, not to carrying out the favorite dream of his ambition, but to liquidating the debts thus contracted. Even Barnum, whose name had become synonymous with shrewdness, fell before this delusive habit. A calm observer almost led to believe that there is an infatuation accompanying the practice of endorsing notes,

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE - - - - NEW GOODS.

F. W. COBB has this day removed to the new store
No. 18 Winter-st., where he opens a fresh stock of

Fall Styles Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

Together with an extensive assortment of

Thread Store Goods, German Worsted, &c.

Embracing every article in his line of business; & to
which the attention of the ladies of Boston and vicinity is re-
spectfully invited. Oct. 19, 1856

A. W. POLLARD,
Importer & dealer in

Military, Regalia and Theatrical Goods,
Military Caps made to Order.
6 Court Street, BOSTON.

W. T. BOGLE,
Premium Ventilating and Gossamer,
WIG MAKER

Draw attention to a new style of "Vigs called the Unshrinking, Gossamer Wig, which for lightness, elegance and durability, has never been equaled. It is made of the best of the Wig, which adapts itself on the instant to the head, and is as natural as the native growth, even when members of the same family. It is also made of the best of the Wig, which adapts itself on the instant to the head, and is as natural as the native growth, even when members of the same family.

Depot for the famous Hygien Fluid, for the hair; Bogie's Ammoniac Shaving Cream, &c.

No. 227 Washington street, Boston.

MARLE WORK!

THE subscriber is constantly manufacturing the best of Italian and American Marble into

Monuments and Grave Stones

Of any Pattern or Design that may be wanted.
Persons wishing to purchase work, may be assured that they can deal with me on

than with travelling Agents of Shops at a distance. Since the opening of railroads into the interior of Vermont, we are able to obtain an article of Marble very superior to the old New York marble.

All kinds of

ORNAMENTAL WORK

ordered, will be executed in a superior style. Monuments, of new and beautiful designs, manufactured lower than Eastern prices.

WATERVILLE, May 16, 1868.

STOVES! STOVES!!



DUNN, ELDEN & CO.

Only authorized agent for the celebrated
White Mountain and **Green River**,
500 SLD, and every one giving entire satisfaction. Being
made of raw iron, they are hot liable to crack. With
large flues and heavy guard plates, there is no danger of burn-
ing out. There is a tube through the back of the oven, (see
sketch) as can be found in other cook stoves, to convey all steam
and smoke into the chimney, when roasting and baking; so,
the dampers are not so arranged as to take the heat under
the iron kettle

At all want of a cook stove, should give this an examination,
and they will be found to be economical, and in every particu-
lar the best stove ever offered in this section.

EDWIN COFFIN,
Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Sheet Iron and Tin-Ware.

47 One Door North of the Post Office, WATERBURY, Me.

Fire-Frames, Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools, Paints, Oils and Glass, &c. &c.

12 5, 6, 12 and 20 FIANOR. Also, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Hand Organs and Melodiphones, for sale at Boston Prices, by
10 A. LYFORD.

Sheathing Paper.

PARRED and unsharred, for sale at E. Coffin's Hard ware and Store Store. Main st. Waterville.

T T T T T

Q L. Hysen, Young Hysen, Extra fine and high flavored Chong, Fine, Oolong, Young ying—Gun flavor, and prime Souchong Tea now opening and for sale by
W. DYER.

DENTISTRY!

GEO. F. WATERS continues to exercise all orders from these in need of Dental service. He is prepared to receive patients and to dentures upon the new and improved method of mounting teeth upon elastic bases.

Office—Corner of Main and Appleton Streets.

DR. PULSFER

ple street, first House west of Main street.
OFFICE IN WINGATE'S BUILDING.

DENTISTRY!

D. R. N. HARRIS would respectfully inform all persons requiring Dental Service that he is permanently located at WINGATE'S BUILDING on the corner of Main and Commercial streets in HANGON'S BUILDING (formerly occupied by Dr. Harkness). Prepared to perform all operations in the most skillful and successful manner.

DENTISTRY!

The most approved manner: none but the best material used, and all work warranted to give permanent satisfaction. Those interested will receive free information by calling at his office.

59

Land Warrants.

THIS subscriber will continue to pay the highest price for LAND WARRANTS. THOMAS W. HERRICK.
Waterbury, June 24, 1866.

2000 LBS. ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD received this day from manufacturers—
Waterbury, June 26. J. H. PLAINSTED & CO.

For Sale.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Barn on the Hasty lot above building are to be moved and will be sold for cash. Those interested will receive free information by calling at his office.
Waterbury, Aug. 20, 1866.

New Carpets at Low Prices.

P. T. RIDGEN & CO. have received new Brussels Carpets in variety of styles, for
High Level 35c 10c
10 Pieces Irish and Superfine, 25 m 70 to 87 1/2 c
10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c 10c

"8" Do. cotton and wool, very heavy, 35 to 45 cts 12 1/2
Hugs, Mattings, Bookings, Floor Oil Cloths,
Stair Carpetings, &c.
No. 2 & 3 Bottled Black.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
 15 prs Heavy Bed Pillows from 68 to 85 cts pr
 12 " Heavy Bed Comforters 1 to 4 do
 100 " Lancaster and Imperial Quilts 17 to 80 cts
 30 " new Linens and Towels, cheap
 163 " Bleached and Brown Linen Table Cloths do
 " Diapers, Napkins, Napkins, Towels with rich borders, Bie
 lies, Diners, Ornaments, &c.
 Just received by **J. E. EDDY & CO.**


BEATS! BEATS! For an efficient Fall
 Press Hat, or soft Felt Hat we ask our friends to
 try **J. PEAVY & BROTHERS.**

Something new on the Sun!
 Just received and now opening at
S. WEBB'S,
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
BOOTS AND SHOES
 ADAPTED to the Fall and Winter trade, are offered in Town,
 which selection, without wishing to boast, I am willing to

which are too numerous to particularize are many new articles never before offered which must recommend themselves at all times to the taste and convenience of our customers.

The above stock was selected with an eye to durability, neatness, and cheapness, which I flatter myself I want to call attention to.

To those in want of heavy work I would say, that I have manufactured the principal part of my work of that description, which I warrant to be equal to the best made and Durable To those in want of such work I am prepared to offer cast-iron stoves; the lactator, a good kip skin rug \$6 75, in ready-made coats, hats, and shoes, and so on, for your selection.

WAT-TVILLE, October 8, 1856. S. W. PERKINS

Mrs. Stowe's New Work.

"DARE," a tale of the Abolition Struggle," by Mrs. J. BRADY JOHNSON & CALLETON.

CLOTHES.

BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Duckings, Vestings, Suitings, &c. &c. &c. Bazaar and First class, Researches and Donegal cloth of all kinds, just arrived at

PERRY & KIRKPATRICK'S

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Hannah Thayer, late of said County of Franklin, State of Massachusetts, and has undertaken that trust by selling, under the sanction of the Court,

State of said deceased are desired to
 tement; and all indebted to said
 make payment to said Executor on or
 Oct. 27, 1886. 18

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been ap-
 pointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mary
 Shores of Valparaiso, in the County of Contra Costa,
 and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as
 law directs: A persons, therefore, having demands against
 said deceased, are desired to make payment to said Execu-
 tion of it, and all indebted to said Estate are requested to
 make payment to said Executor on or before
 Oct. 27, 1886. GEORGE H. BROWN

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been ap-
 pointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mary
 Pelton, late of Valparaiso, in the County of Contra Costa,
 and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as
 law directs: All persons, therefore, having claims
 against said deceased, are desired to make payment to said
 Executor on or before the 27th inst. and all persons in-
 debted to said Estate are requested to make payment to said
 Executor on or before the 27th inst. and all persons in-
 Oct. 27, 1886. JOHN HODGINS

REMARKS—The above is a true and correct copy of the
 83-4 cents to