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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 10, No. 26): January 8, 1857

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Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, JAN. 8, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

T. P. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for the Paper and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office are at 222 Broadway, New York, and at 100 North Second Street, Philadelphia. J. W. CORNER, Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. S. M. PRITCHARD & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payment.

A. T. HOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

Our Black List

Is a long one, and a part of it will appear next week. There are some names that ought not to be there, and we give them a week for consideration. During this time we hope in particular to see two of our friends at W. Waterville, one in Winslow, one in Benton, one in Clinton and two at Kendall's Mills—besides those at a distance. Those who wrong us by taking our paper two, three or four years without paying for it, must expect us to caution the public against such dishonesty. In the mean time, the slightest disposition to do right will be duly acknowledged. The list will be divided into four chapters, commencing with those most deserving.

Woody!—Those who wish to pay for the Mail in wood, should do so now, before everybody but the printer is supplied.

Flying Correspondence.

Dec. 23, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Different people form different opinions of places as they pass through them; and if a man is seeking retirement and pleasure, and is glad to be free from the cares of his counting room or office, a still, quiet country village, the streets shaded with trees and the society rural and pleasant, would be suited to his tastes. Another would give a good account of a town which afforded water-power for the purpose of employing machinery, while a third in passing a village, and observing half a dozen houses, two stores, and three or four lawyers offices, would call it a place of considerable business; there is also another noticeable fact in regard to travelling, and that is, all of our villages are called pretty places. Now in all our travels, there are two or three things which we have particularly noticed in regard to society; and in illustrating this let us observe the difference of society in Farmington and Newport. In the former place a well-conducted country newspaper is published, and we understand that it is well patronized;—now the idea is this, it is difficult to estimate the influence of such a journal on the people of the community. Society in Farmington is highly refined; indeed it is hard to find a country village, where there is so much civility and politeness, gentility and refinement. In other places equally as large, and with more business, there is a great difference in the character of individual society. Another thing is in regard to religion, or the observance of the Sabbath. We believe it was Jeremy Taylor who made a remark that there was no surer way of telling the character of a community than by taking notice of the meeting houses, as one passes through a place; this, too we have noticed, and whenever we see a meeting house in a village, looking neat, and kept well painted up, we set it down as a fact that the people are well cultivated and pay good respect to the Sabbath and to religion.

We do not know what to attribute it too; but our impression of Newport was unfavorable. The fault perhaps was with ourselves, for we arrived there late in the evening, and in inquiring the way to a public house, we were directed by some one—a young gentleman—to a wrong place. Several other little unimportant circumstances, which occurred during our stay there led us to think that in every sense of the word, both the place and the people were bad. We know that society in the 'lobby' of a public house is generally bad, and in Newport, we think we can safely say that it is very bad. But let us not be too hasty in our opinions; and for fear that we shall, we will take back what we have said, and just remark, that what we saw of the people—particularly the young men—we think they are impolite, ungentelemanly, and vulgar. In the vicinity of the Newport House, and more particularly at that place, it is decidedly pernicious. The proprietor, Mr. Norris, is a gentleman; but we think that it is no credit to his house to have such company in the office, as we are informed, make it their headquarters. We stopped there one night, and can say that it is well managed, and worthy the public patronage; but no traveller wishes to spend an evening in company with such society as crowds the barroom, every evening.

We arrived in Bangor, Saturday evening; but it snowed so hard that we only saw one house at a time, therefore we did not see the city at one view from Hammond street hill, as we anticipated, but contented ourselves with finding a place for head quarters, which we did at the 'Avenue House' corner of Union and Fore streets.

We were very glad that it so happened, for we desired to spend a Sabbath in the city, and our wishes were now gratified. In the forenoon we attended the Hammond st. church for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Malby; being somewhat interested in him, from the articles of his son Mr. William Malby, now travelling in Germany, contributed to the Whig & Courier, and we need not say more than just mention the sketches of a 'Foot Trip of a Trio through Germany.' But this pleasure was not to be given us; for it so happened that Rev. Mr. Mason of Hampden supplied the pulpit. His text was in Exodus, chapter II, verse 6; and the theme naturally suggested by it was 'The Power of a Tear,' showing that when the child wept, it attracted the attention of Pharaoh's daughter, she had compassion on it and took it under her care, and thus the preacher went on from one point to another,

and gave an account of the life and actions of Moses; and the first thing to bring it to notice was the tear, which stood on the child's cheek, when he was rescued by the daughter of Pharaoh. The sermon was not only a good general account of the character of Moses but in the application the preacher showed the importance of little things and traced their relations and the mighty results with which they were connected.

In the afternoon we went to the Third Parish—Rev. Prof. Shepard's—and heard a very excellent sermon, delivered on occasion of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the text being—'That ye be not slothful, but followers of them, who through faith and patience inherit the promises'—Hebrews, chap. VI, verse 12. He first gave a sketch of the Pilgrims previous to their departure from England, and then traced them in their journeys and wanderings, and gave an account of their settlement in America and the difficulties and hardships to which they were exposed, and of their final triumph in the establishment of religious freedom in our own country. After doing this he mentioned several important particulars in which they ought to imitate them; showed us why they were worthy of being our examples, the main idea was, we ought to take pattern by them and have the same faith that they presented, faith in God and in his holy word. It is impossible for us to give an account of the discourse and we will not attempt it.

Prof. Shepard is a noble looking man; large, erect, with a very high forehead, and thin, gray hair. When preaching his head is dropped downward a little, and he seldom raises it, but turns his eyes up and looks upon the congregation. In the forenoon we also got a glimpse of Prof. Pond; he is about the medium height, with a profusion of dark gray hair, and a light, pleasant eye; in walking he steps quick, and holds his head erect.

Sunday evening, we attended the Anniversary of the Third Parish Sabbath School. The exercises were very interesting, and the house was crowded, galleries and all. Mr. Freeman, a young student of the Seminary, addressed the scholars. Mr. Hause—son of Rev. Mr. Hause of Hartland—also a student, spoke to the teachers; and Prof. Harris directed his remarks to the parents. We were greatly interested in the exercises in every department; and at another time we may have more to say of Bangor, the place and the people.

LANIUS.

Agricultural Meeting.
The North Kennebec Agricultural Society, held its annual meeting at Town Hall on Tuesday. The attendance was good, and the meeting harmonious and interesting. The report of the Treasurer showed a considerable reduction of the Society's indebtedness from last year, with favorable promises that a moderate degree of prosperity—such as can hardly fail to be realized—will in two or three years free it from debt. Its receipts the past year have been a little short of one thousand dollars, and the expense of the next annual fair will be small compared with the past.

Various plans were suggested to secure the faithfulness of committees at the annual exhibition; a want of which has been matter of serious embarrassment. It was said that circumstances rendered it necessary that most of the committees should hold their session about noon, when the demands of appetite were strong, and few could be convinced of the duty of working for nothing and going without their dinners. It was finally voted, almost unanimously, to furnish a gratuitous dinner on the ground, to all members of committees who were promptly in their places and did service according to appointment. No other way could be devised to insure promptness; and it remains to be seen whether this will prove effectual.

The following officers were appointed: W. Britton, president; Jeremiah Arnold and W. W. Merrill, vice presidents; G. E. Shores, Clark Drummond, Nathan Perry and Obed Emery, trustees; Joseph Percival, secretary; treasurer and collector; Wm. Dyer, librarian.

The trustees were instructed to procure some one to give an address at the next annual meeting.

We shall endeavor to give the several reports of committees in our next.

WATERVILLE, Jan. 6, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—We send you herewith six Russet Apples, of the harvest of 1855. They were raised in Winthrop; kept in the ordinary way until last spring, when they were wiped clean and dry and packed in dried hard wood saw-dust, so as not to touch each other, and thus remained until taken out to-day, in a perfectly sound condition.

Yours, &c. T. O. SAUNDERS & Co.

The remittance of our friends was duly received, and presents one of the best examples we ever saw of the capacity of the Sweet Russet for long preservation. We have been seen proof of the good qualities of dry saw-dust for preserving apples, and believe it superior, as used in the case above, to any other article used. But a single case of success is no proof. We remember eating some fine apples in June that had been preserved in rye meal. We tried it the next year, for ourselves, and found the process of decay so much hastened that not a mouthful of sound apple could be found in a bushel. No process that would not bruise them, could have rotted them more rapidly or more completely. Has anybody ever tried either of these methods of preserving apples? The results of such experiments are useful.

Thanks to our friends for the Russets, which look as though they would bear a favorable comparison with those a year younger. We shall give them further time for probation.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES.—A dispatch dated Louisville Ky., Dec. 31, says:

Despatches received here from reliable parties in the Southwest, report the many statements about in regard to negro insurrections, &c., to be for the most part the merest humbug—the result of an excited imagination.

OUR TABLE.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We again invite attention to the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., in another column, and hope that the liberal offers of these publishers will be taken advantage of by many of our readers. The following notice, explanatory of the character of these works, we copy from a contemporary print:—

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW is the oldest, and is the advocate of the British Whig party—progressive, and liberal, but not ultra-liberal in its political tone;—and chiefly distinguished in a literary view, for its brilliant critical and biographical essays. Jeffrey, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and Macaulay, have been among its most distinguished contributors.

THE QUARTERLY was established by the Tory party, and is ultra-conservative—the organ of aristocracy and 'church and state'; and as it is intended as a rebutter of the Edinburgh's influence, it aims also at the highest literary excellence. The names of Southey, Scott, Wordsworth, and Milman, are evidence of its literary standing.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is the organ of what is called in Great Britain the ultra-liberal party,—but it would pass with us as quite conservative, because, in many particulars, the Westminster espouses a political faith closely allied to free institutions, and its editorials are based. Cobden, the great political reformer, makes it the medium of promulgating his sentiments. It ranks high as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW reflects the opinions of the Free Church in Scotland; it is an able defender of evangelical religion; and it well carries out a prominent object of its founders, viz., to give it as high a literary eminence as that enjoyed by the Edinburgh and the Quarterly.

OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, known to the world over, need no political force as well as political friends, and esteemed by each alike, little need be said. In classic literature, history, travels, antiquities, biography, poetry, criticism, fiction, philosophy, reviews, &c., it stands and ever has stood without a parallel. Its immense popularity in this country, where its political views are unpopular, can only be accounted for by the transcendent ability of its pages.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.—The January number of this work has the following table of contents:—Life and Manners in Persia, was Lord Bacon the author of Shakespeare's Plays? Salome and I, The Nuns of Port Royal, Physiognomy of the Human Form, Poetical Works of Ben Jonson, Poems by William W. Story, Children's Playthings, Meg of Elibank, Happy People—by the author of A Lord of Creation, One Bright Beam in a Cheerless Life, A Day of Reckoning. This includes several capital stories, but does not include the long list of short articles nor the excellent poetry, of which more or less is given in every number.

The Panorama is published in monthly numbers of 144 pages each, filled principally with choice selections from the highest order of English periodical literature, and is afforded at the low price of \$3 a year.

Buy the present number, which commences a volume, and see if you do not get more good reading than you can elsewhere obtain for the same money. Address Little, Son & Co., Boston.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this best and most original of American magazines, is filled with many new and agreeable articles, and of some of the best minds in the country. The following is the table of contents:—Italians in America, Luna through a Lorgnette, a few more chapters of Witches Times, Mrs. Browning's New Poem, Odors of Plants, Peter Flint's Story, The Jolly Hermitage, Young Ladyhood, A Dash at Cape Cod, Cornelius Agrippa, A Love Charm, International Copyright, and a copious supply of interesting Editorial Notes. The commencement of a volume furnishes a favorable opportunity to subscribe, which will no doubt be embraced by many who till now may not have fully appreciated its merits. Published by Dix, Edwards & Co., New York, at \$3 a year.

For sale in Waterville by Johnston & Carlton, who are supplied by A. Williams & Co., Boston.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MISS SOPHIA A. BURBANK.

She died,—could friends who loved her well
Her fleeting life detain,
Her voice with theirs the hymns would swell,
Though exercised with pain—
She's gone and the way before
Where pain and sorrow are no more.

'Oh, pleasant was she in her life
And pleasant her death—
An early blessing to her friends,
And loved her latest breath;
And all remembrance is her face,
The lines of heaven you there might trace.

The fourth of that dear household band,
That low in death is laid—
'Mid softer smiles of western land,
For health, their home they'd made;
But death, which no man can not stand,
Even there his shrouding victims found.

The dear delights of home and hearth
Around them close had twined;
The sister band—a gift to earth
Of heavenly joys you there might find—
And pity adorned them well—
Sweetly their evening hymn would swell.

But sweeter is the strain above
Than fills a mortal ear;
No sad notes mark the song of love,
No sighs that those great souls were near—
For even music gives us pain;
Till end, when finished is the strain!

Not so with that which never ends—
'While praise is mounting higher,
And all the elements are stirred,
That strike the heavenly lyre;
The Savior in the center stands,
They love to look upon his face.

J. A. M.

BANKS IN WATERVILLE.—It is not easy to tell how so many reports of bank failures in Waterville have been put in circulation. It is easy, however, to assure the public that all these reports are without a shadow of foundation, and that nobody of any intelligence in Waterville entertains the least doubt in regard to the soundness of all our banks. It has even been believed in neighboring towns that the People's Bank has really failed. This bank has one hundred and ten shareholders, only two or three of whom own over a thousand dollars stock. It went into operation little more than a year ago, with all its stock paid in. Without some great losses, can anybody suppose the bank could fail? We venture to predict that the report of the committees will show that the People's Bank was never safer than at this moment. Waterville Bank has just made a dividend of 5 per cent. for six months; which it has generally done since its organization.

Even the bills of the old Ticonic have been refused in our streets, in small matters of trade, by men from adjoining towns. When Ticonic Bank fails we shall feel in our pockets for a roll of its bills—the one being as probable as the other.

These reports, it is well known, originated in the losses the banks are said to have sustained by the failure of Cutler & Farrar. That each of them are likely to lose something by that failure, is not doubted, but that it is enough to endanger their credit, there need be no apprehension—and there is none with those who know anything of their condition.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE.—We would call the attention of inventors and others to the advertisement of R. H. Eddy, Esq., Boston, the well known solicitor for Patents. His long experience in the business, his extensive practice, and his unusual facilities for securing patents, render his services of inestimable value to those having business at the Patent Office. See advertisement in another column.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Williams, of Augusta, is elected president of the Senate; Mr. Hall, of Aroostook, clerk, on the seventh ballot.

In the House, Mr. Spofford, of Deer Isle, Wilcox, of Penobscot, clerk;—Thomas, messenger. The democratic candidates were, J. C. Talbot, for speaker, and A. B. Farwell, for clerk.

Gov. Hamlin, that is to be, arrived on Tuesday. The inauguration is set for Friday.

We invite attention to the following article which we find in the Age. It is written by a gentleman, who, from his position and experience, is qualified to speak understandingly of the matter, and his views and opinions, though they may conflict with the popular notion, are yet entitled to careful consideration.

Our Woolen Manufactures.

Must we abandon woolen manufacturing in the State of Maine? It is now nearly destroyed. No broad-cloth mills, using wool alone, are running in this or any other State in the Union.

In 1846 there were over three hundred mills of this description in successful operation in the United States.

A duty of 30 per cent was laid that year upon foreign wool for the encouragement of wool growing at home. It has failed to produce that effect, and has stopped the manufacturer—destroying the latter and injuring the former.

The same policy was formerly pursued in England and France with the same result—the duty was then wholly removed—and manufacturing and the growth of wool have steadily increased ever since in equal value—both farmers and manufacturers have prospered.

Let us have the raw material and dye stuffs admitted free, as all other manufacturing nations do, and as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and incorporated in a bill now before Congress—and our water power will be taken up—the woolen business, so well adapted to our State, will flourish, and farmers find a steady home market, not only for wool but for all other produce.

We do not wish to reduce the average price of our wool, by thus repealing the duty on foreign, for we are well assured that it will produce an effect just the reverse of that—but to compel our competitors abroad to pay as high for wool as we do—and then, with a moderate duty on the manufactured article, to offset their lower price of labor, and lower rate of interest &c. we may compete with them successfully, pay the laborer fair wages, and give the farmer a remunerating price for his wool.

When we look over our State, we can see that for the past ten years woolen manufacturers have been struggling very hard to live, and with the most rigid economy; most of them have given up the struggle, and it must be evident to every observing mind that the remaining mills of moderate capital must soon stop unless something is done to encourage home labor, and prevent so large an amount of foreign importation of the manufactured article.

Other nations, who now carry their wool to markets where no duty is imposed on it, will then come to us, thereby inducing an exchange of products, to our great advantage. If the manufacturers flourish, the farmers must of course, for their interests are inseparable.

Though the farmer may be dismayed at first by the prospect of foreign competition in wool growing, he must be aware that the market is also open to the foreign buyer, which will tend to equalize the markets and make a more uniform and unfluctuating price for wool the world over.

Our young men and business men are emigrating from this State for want of protection to our industry. Will our public men, our farmers and mechanics, be awakened to the importance of taking early steps to prevent the State from being thus depopulated, and our manufacturing abandoned?

JOHN D. LANG.

Vassalborough, 12th mo., 1856.

SMALL POX.—We learn that the small pox is prevailing to considerable extent among the French population in Waterville. Some 15 new cases were reported on Friday last.

The above paragraph may possibly induce a little laughter at the expense of the Skowhegan Clarion. How did the editor "learn" so much? There are five cases of small pox, confined to a single house among the French on the Plains, nearly a mile from our principal business locality. These are beyond doubt all the cases now existing, and all these have nearly recovered. One of these cases was reported on the morning named by the Clarion—so that if there had been fourteen more, the story would have been true. Hunt up your informant, friend Clarion, and give his name to the public as a most arrant fibber. He "learnt" you something for which you owe him a lesson in return.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—An elderly man named Samuel Higgins, and well known in this section as 'Elder Higgins,' was found dead in his house, out near Sidney line, on Tuesday morning last. He was an intemperate man, and had purchased a quantity of rum of Mr.—(God knows who!) and was seen at his house, where he resided alone, in an intoxicated state, on Monday night. There were indications that his clothes took fire from the fire-place, and that he went out and extinguished them by rolling in the snow, where some burnt scraps of cloth were found. He apparently returned to the fire, where from some cause he became helpless, and his clothes again taking fire, he was burnt to death. His flesh was burnt thro' to the vitals. But for his long habits of intemperance, he was a man of natural good qualities; and his terrible fate will bring a shudder to thousands who have laughed at his singular volubility when intoxicated. Though his death was awful, it was less so than the life of him who caused it; for he lives to writhe and wither under the damning self-conviction that he is a blight on the earth and a wonder in the eyes of men at the forbearing mercy of God.

MASONIC.—The installation ceremonies of the Waterville Lodge, which took place at the Universalist church last evening, attracted a full house, and offered an interesting and agreeable entertainment. Mr. Dunlap's address, which we had not the good fortune to hear, is spoken of in terms of high praise.

OYSTERS.—Among the candidates for bivalvular favor are Messrs. Freeman & Atwood, Portland. Read their advertisement and then send on your orders.

DUELING.—A. H. Stephens, member of Congress from Georgia, recently challenged a Mr. Hill, a candidate for Fillmore election, which challenge Mr. Hill declined. Mr. Stephens then posted Mr. Hill, and the latter in reply says:

I regard duelling as no evidence of courage—no vindication of truth, and no test of the character of a true gentleman. I shall be a 'braggart, liar and poltroon' enough now and forever, to declare that what the laws of God and my native State unite in denouncing as murder, could give me no satisfaction to do, to attempt, or to desire. The determination is, but strengthened, when the contrary course involves the violation of my conscience and the hazard of my family, as against a man who has neither conscience nor family. But I have had and shall continue to have courage enough to do my duty firmly and everywhere, even in the Eighth District, and if any gentleman doubts it, there is a short and easy way to test it.

ASTRONOMICAL CURIOSITY.—A correspondent of the Scientific American describes a very simple method of getting a peep at the satellites of the planet Jupiter, which are invisible to the naked eye, as follows:

On a clear night, take a good looking-glass;—and either at the window or out doors—so place it as to receive the impression of this planet. By a close examination of the planet as reflected in the glass, all its satellites will also be observed, provided none of them are eclipsed. It is rather remarkable, that although these satellites can thus be seen, while they cannot be noticed with the naked eye, neither Venus nor the moon can be seen so distinctly by reflecting them in the glass, as they can by observing them with the naked eye.

HEAVY FALSE PRETENSE OPERATIONS.—The New York Mirror of Saturday says—

'Augustus Silvy, a dry goods dealer at Bangor, Me., was brought to this city yesterday by officer Campbell, on a requisition granted by the Governor of Maine. He stands indicted in this city, for obtaining \$1700 worth of goods from Messrs. Mills & Ray, Liberty street.—Besides this, it is alleged that the prisoner is a regular confidence man, having obtained goods the same way to the value of \$60,000 or 70,000 in this city, and about the same amount in Boston. Silvy pleads honest intentions, and declares his purchases to have been 'all right.' He is held to bail to answer.'

RETURN OF DR. LIVINGSTON, THE GREAT AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—The Rev. Dr. Livingston, who has been absent in Africa seventeen years, has returned to England. The great traveller is in good health, although his left arm is broken and partly useless, it having been torn by a lion. When he was taken on board her Majesty's ship the Frolic, on the Mozambique coast, he had great difficulty in speaking a sentence of English having disused it so long while travelling in Africa. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. The man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamer and various wonders of civilization that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned. Dr. Livingston the great African continent almost in the centre from west to east, has been where no civilized being has ever been before, and has made many notable discoveries of great value. He travelled in the two-fold character of missionary and physician, having obtained a medical diploma. The injury to his arm was sustained in the desert while travelling with a friendly tribe of Africans. A herd of lions broke into their camp at night and carried off some of their cattle. The natives, in their alarm, believed that a neighboring tribe had bewitched them. Livingston untied them with suffering their losses through cowardice, and they then turned out to face and hunt down the enemy. The doctor shot a lion, which dropped, wounded. It afterwards sprang on him and caught him by the arm, and, after wounding two natives who drew it off him, it fell down dead. The wounded arm was not set properly, and Dr. Livingston suffered excruciating agony in consequence. Great honors await the doctor in England, it is said.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Mr. E. Hoogland, of Kansas, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. It is understood that he represents the views and wishes of Gov. Geary, in regard to sundry legislative measures of importance to the welfare of the territory. Mr. H. states that although it is not easy to exaggerate the outrages and disorders which have prevailed in Kansas until within a few months past, yet matters are now assuming a more peaceful and promising aspect.

The Free State Legislature meets to-day, the other meets on Monday of next week.

OUR TEETH.—It is often asserted that the teeth of the present generation are much inferior to those of the generations who have passed us. We wish that some of our many dentists would prove literary enough to give us a dental history. We should be astonished, probably, at the dental evils of other days. Evidences of the use of false teeth by the Romans two thousand years ago, were found among the ruins of Pompeii. Three hundred years ago, Martin Luther complained of the toothache; and a German Ambassador at the Court of Queen Elizabeth spoke of the weakness and imperfection of the English people's teeth, which he attributed to their custom of eating a great deal of sugar. Shakespeare makes one of his characters speak of being kept away by a 'raging fang.' Roger Williams was struck by the imperfect teeth of the Narragansett Indians, whom toothache and decayed teeth troubled exceedingly. George Washington had a set of artificial teeth, for which he paid five hundred dollars. Napoleon always had bad teeth, and was especially troubled with them at St. Helena. Walter Scott speaks at a comparatively early period of life, of dental troubles, and wishes he had some 'fresh teeth.' Such are a very few facts which come up in our memory concerning a somewhat interesting matter. We would like to have many more of them. For our own part, we have no doubt that dentists were in demand at the court of Chedorlaomer.

The Providence Journal says:—
'With Cass at the head of our foreign affairs and Palmerston in England, if the two countries are not in a quarrel in the course of a month, and in a war in the course of a year, it will be the most conclusive evidence yet afforded of a special providence, and of the miraculous interposition of divine power in human concerns. The supercilious, aristocratic contempt of Palmerston for everything American, and the demagogical hatred of Cass for everything English, will meet as steel meets flint.'

Let there be no secrets in Medicine, or rather no pretended secrets. The Medical Faculty publish as soon as made all their discoveries, and almost all that is known of real value for the cure of disease, has been discovered by them. DR. AYUS takes the honors.

THE NEW ENGLAND GIFT ENTERPRISE is the newest hump and the freshest contrivance for bamboozling simpletons that we have seen. It is a creation of A. H. Ayer & Co. generous fellows—who by means of a handbill headed with such quotations as 'There is a tide in the affairs of men, &c., &c.,' advertised the other day a grand lottery, tickets one dollar, and 'a prize for every ticket.'—The 'gifts,' as it is now the fashion to call them, were to vary from five thousand dollars cash to a Morgan horse, and from a Morgan horse to cash parcels of twenty five cents each—Watches, piano fortes, breast pins, tea sets, ladies' dress patterns, baby jumpers, hoop skirts, and chemises were to be included in the 'gifts.' Yesterday, and the Parker House, were the time and place fixed for the distribution, on which occasion, it was promised in the bill of particulars, there was to be a grand levee. The ticketholders, assembled from far and near, asked Mr. Parker to point out the apartments of Ayer & Co. One poor fellow from Vermont was in great hurry to find them, as he had thirteen tickets, and expected to draw immense prizes. Mr. Parker stated that he knew nothing of the 'New England Enterprise,' and intimated that the ticket purchasers had been swindled. They thought so, too, and left town. [Boston Courier, 30th.

THE INSANITY HUMBUG.—The trial of David Merrill for the murder of his wife at East Boston, has been postponed to give him time to send to California for witnesses to prove his insanity. It is time to sift this insanity matter pretty thoroughly. When Rufus Choate cleared that miserable Tirrell, then whom never a baser wretch graced a scaffold, he did a great harm to society, more, we fear, than his law practice will ever do it good. Every scoundrel skulks in a corner since, and says he is crazy; but the very men, physicians and all, who swear they are insane, three weeks afterwards will be asking pardon for them on the ground of their complete recovery.

We feel glad that a New York jury have found out that Huntington could commit forgery without insanity. We hope Massachusetts will discover as much in Tuckerman's case and in the half dozen murder trials now progressing in Boston.

ble honest course, and right because it is honest. He goes to work and invents the best remedy which medical skill can devise for the cure of certain complaints; then publishes what it is and maintains his monopoly of it solely by making it cheaper, better, more perfect, than anybody else can. If the people would exact this of all who offer medicines, they would have much less treacle and trash to swallow. [New Orleans Organ.

Judge Battle of North Carolina has written a letter denying the statement that the Supreme Court of that State has decided that Universalists are incompetent as witnesses in North Carolina. The case which is alleged to have embraced this decision turned on a different point, and the question is still undetermined by the Court.

A few weeks ago the following incendiary paragraph was inadvertently admitted to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:—
'W. Strickland, the bookseller who was recently banished from Mobile for the heinous crime of selling three copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has opened a bookstore in Milwaukee! Being a 'blow at our Union,' it was promptly corrected in a subsequent number of the exemplary sheet, but alas! such a violation of the properties was not so easily atoned for. Two or three billious Mobilians ordered a discontinuance, one of whom enclosed the above scrap, remarking by way of comment:—

'We have to request you to discontinue your paper to us. The enclosed paragraph, which we clip from a late number of your paper, will indicate the motive for our action.' [State of Maine.

SOME SENSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—At the New England supper in Charleston, Mayor Miles in response to the sentiment, said:—

It is in vain that we shut our eyes to the spirit of indomitable perseverance, that self abnegation evinced by the forefathers of Plymouth, which from the time of their landing has contributed so much towards our progress in everything that is valuable. No South Carolinian can ignore this fact, and properly appreciate the truth of history. He was a Puritan by blood, by sentiment or by sympathy, and yet it would be useless to deny that to the Puritans and their stock, and the principles which animated them, we owe the foundation of those great events which have made our country what it is.

THE CORN CROP THE MOST VALUABLE.—Recent investigations show that the Indian corn crop of the United States is of more value than any other agricultural production, not even excepting cotton. The culture of corn has wonderfully increased of late years—its ratio of increase being far greater than any other product. From 1839 to 1849, as per cent returns, the increase was fifty-eight per cent; cotton twenty-four; and wheat sixteen. The cotton crop of 1851 was 927,000,000 of pounds, valued at \$112,000,000, while the corn crop of 1850 was 592,000,000 of bushels, which at the lowest possible price, at which it can be estimated, is of far greater value than the cotton crop. [Rural New Yorker.

A TOUGH MARRIAGE.—Monsieur Guizot, the celebrated French historian, and former Minister of Louis Philippe, has recently been married to the Princess Lieven, in Paris, once a very celebrated lady in the political circles of Europe. Guizot is seventy years of age, and the princess not much younger. They occupy separate houses, and do not publicly acknowledge the marriage. The princess is Russian by birth, and has been in her day a famous political intriguer. She is enormously wealthy, which probably accounts for this acceptance on the part of Guizot.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday says that considerable excitement exists at Francis Co. caused by rumors that slaves would rise about Christmas. Several negroes were whipped until they confessed the plot. A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, La.

A committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence against them and recommend their discharge.

The Mississippi papers ridicule the idea of a negro disturbance in Jackson, and say that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

