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ney. It transports you from earth to heaven. The King—"I pass from a crown corruptible to a crown incorruptible, where I shall have no kind of trouble;" and, turning to the executioner, "is my hair fixed?" He took off his mantle and his St. George, gave his St. George to the Archbishop, saying "Remember!" took off his coat, put on his cloak again, and looked at the block. "Place it in such a manner that it will be very firm," said he to the executioner. "It is very firm, sire."

The King—"I will make a short prayer, and when I extend my hands, then—!" He recovered himself and spoke a few words in a low voice, raised his eyes up to heaven, kneeling placed his head on the block, the executioner touched his locks in order to arrange them again under his bonnet. The King, tho' he was going to strike. "Await the sign," said he to him. "I await it, sire, with the good pleasure of my Majesty." The moment after the King extended his hands; the executioner struck; his head fell off at the first blow. "Behold the head of a traitor!" said he showing it to the people. A long and loud groan arose around Whitehall; many persons rushed to the scaffold to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the King. Two bodies of cavalry, advancing in different directions, dispersed the crowd. The scaffold remained solitary. They took away the body; it was already inclosed in a shroud; Cromwell wished to see it, considered it attentively, and lifting up the head with his hands, as if to assure himself that it was indeed separated from the body, said: "It was a body well constituted, and promised a long life."

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, & DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, JUNE 13, 1861.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 119 Nassau street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, at the same rates as required at this office. S. R. NILES (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Beekman's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive Advertisements, at the same rates as required by us.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, relating either to the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed to MAXHAM & WING, or EASTERN MAIL OFFICE.

Our Regiment—the Third.

The success of a war depends upon its popularity with the people, and its popularity with the people is measured by their tokens of regard for the soldiers. The rule will not fail except in the face of the most fatal mismanagement. In this view the popular demonstration towards the soldiers of the Union, wherever they meet the masses of the people on their way to the seat of war, are just so much testimony to the ultimate success of the Union cause. In all the reports sent back from the gathering regiments, the enthusiastic applause everywhere tendered them is described as a "perfect ovation." All are surprised, delighted, astonished, at the patriotic tokens everywhere shown, of the deep and ardent sympathy pervading all ranks, for the great cause to which the nation is now devoting its energies.

The third regiment from Maine, which left Augusta last week, had its share of the encouragement thus tendered to all the government troops. All along their route, where there was opportunity, the people gathered in large numbers, and cheered them on to the duties before them. At Boston they had a collation on the Common, with such flattering attentions as would persuade any but very sensible men that they were the climax of the hundreds of fine regiments that have paraded in that sanctuary of the national city. At New York they were received by a committee of Maine men residents there, and, at the quarters to which they were conducted, presented with a beautiful silk flag. Col. Howard made an eloquent speech in response to the presentation speech, and the soldiers closed the ceremony with three rousing cheers for "the Constitution, the Union, and the President of the United States." At Philadelphia the welcome was still more ardent; so that in the language of a correspondent who gave report of it, the tune of "The Girl I left behind me," to which they left, had most questionable meaning with those who had been most favored by the fair damsels of the Quaker City.

If the boys of our regiment stand battle as well as they have stood flattery, they will constitute a long list on the future pension roll of their grateful country. If a few were not "scathless, heart and brain," when they left, they will have time for repairs before the hour of battle; and the bullets they go to meet in Virginia will wound deeper than the smiles or tears with which they parted at camp Hamlin.

The three Maine regiments are now together, on Federal Hill, Washington, a little out of the city.

THE WEATHER is warm, and for everything that contributes to promise a harvest there is room to thank God. Even the scarcity of laborers is not as great as was apprehended; and the stimulus that hope gives to industry, will probably fill up the usual measure of good days works between this and winter. This is the service due to our country from the great mass of strong and healthy men who have not gone to fight her battles. "Ready when their country calls," is no just pretence; she has already called every man to an emergency of duty—some to her battle fields, some to her moral fields, and some to her corn-fields. One call is as imperative as the other; and so true as God demands service of all men, so does our country, of all who enjoy her protection. France needed mothers; we have sons enough for our armies—and by and by bread will be in more demand than guns. The former must be the basis of credit, or there will be no money to buy the latter. So, work while the sun shines, ye who till the fields, with a conviction that you serve your country as directly as those who carry her muskets. There is no ordinary duty, and yours must be no ordinary effort.

Massachusetts Correspondence.

Fort Phoenix, 6th mo. 1st 1861.

Dear "Mail":—It has been a long time since I wrote you last, and had I not been acting the soldier I do not know as I could have found news enough to fill one half sheet of foolscap. But being placed in a situation where when necessity called I might fight for my country, I can glean much from surrounding objects that may afford some pleasure to readers of your Journal, and some consolation to those who are disposed to go to war. But in the beginning it may be proper to state that the detachment of which I was and am a member have only been called out to garrison a Fort, situated not one mile from our homes and where we only expect to guard against all danger from privateers.

Fort Phoenix is at the entrance of New Bedford Harbor, on the Fairhaven side. For a great many years its walls and barracks have, through neglect, been going to ruins. Since, however, the troubles that are testing the strength of the American Government, commenced, the Fort has been put in good condition and everything about it speaks of solidity and strength.

Six twenty-four pounders are mounted on parapet, and many times have vessels approaching the harbor without displaying the Stars and Stripes been summoned to lay to by the stern voice of the big guns. Our squad from Company D. Home and Coast Guard, went into the Fort on Saturday, May 25th, and will be relieved by a Company from New Bedford to day. Each squad occupy the station one week, thus making it very agreeable to those whose business affairs will not allow them to absent themselves for a longer period.

The site upon which the Fort is erected, commanding a view down Buzzards Bay to the ocean is one very pleasant to persons who admire living by the seaside. The rocky ledge too, that may be seen all around it, helps to make it a most grand picture for the man who delights in mountain scenery. Changing the routine of business for a short time for the purpose of carrying arms, it is very natural that one should undergo some unpleasant duties in prosecuting military orders, at first, but a few days will harden a man to the discipline exercised in such places as this, so that instead of being a hard "row to hoe," it becomes, like anything else, easy by practice.

I said we came here a week ago, and I may say that we are the first regularly organized company that ever were called here from Fairhaven to uphold the honor of our homes, and our flag. Upon entering within the walls the first sight we saw was the American ensign floating from its staff, which stands nearly in the centre of the parade ground, and, as on that beautiful day our little band looked upon that banner I think had it been in the midst of severest battle, not one would have left his post, but would have fought a good fight. About fifteen minutes after entering upon duty a vessel was seen coming towards the harbor. She had no Stars and Stripes nor any signal to show that she was a friendly craft. As she neared the fort orders were given the gunner to fire a blank cartridge across her bow, after demanding of the skipper, in vain to show his colors.

One gun was fired but the vessel kept her course. The second gun, however, sent the "boys" below and the stuffy old captain ordered them to bring out and bend on the flag. They were rather slow in their movements, but in due season saved the taking care of twenty four pounds of old iron by complying with the request of our commander. Just after this vessel passed from the range of our guns we were ordered to dip the flag three times and fire one gun as a salute to a Government vessel that was passing, and could you have seen the men on board vessel No. 1 jump into the hold, and the old helmsman run and lower his flag half mast, I know you would not have been able to keep your sides from shaking. He thought the last gun was for him and he was bound to do everything in his power to avert the destruction that would follow a shot. This is only one of many cases of the kind that have come to my notice, and I am now satisfied that if a down east yankee captain can be frightened and made to come under like this before a ball is fired—those Southern devils would not dare to come within one hundred miles of us, with a piratical intent.

The rations that we are allowed consist of salt beef, potatoes and hard bread; but for all this I should say that never did men have more luxuries than the soldiers who come to old Phoenix to spend the week. The good ladies of Fairhaven have brought a very generous but unreasonable supply of the nice things that make a table show off to good advantage. Chowders, pies, puddings, cake, ice cream, oranges and apples, are among the many gifts we have received. These things are to be credited to the account of the ladies; and, if the truth were known, they aid more in sustaining the Massachusetts soldiers, wherever they may be, than nine tenths of the men who cry out in patriotic strains "God save the commonwealth." Yes, let us give due justice to the true hearted, truly patriotic women of our times for these manifestations of nobility.

Our commanding officer, Mr. Newell Raymond, is one of the first in his profession—stern in command, unflinching in enforcing rules and orders, prompt in the discharge of his duty, kind in his treatment to subordinates, lively and agreeable in his intercourse with all; he has won so much respect from us that, to a man, we have agreed that if he be called into service, no matter when, he shall have our services and we will stand by him till he conquers or falls.

To night we leave this place, and return to our scenes, and as the sun sets and we change our military garb for that of the civilian, the heart of every man in the company will swell with grateful emotions at remembrance of the

associations that cluster around the place he has left behind. In two weeks from this time some of us will again be called upon to engage for another week, our services, at Fort Phoenix or Fort Taber, which is nearly opposite, on the New Bedford side, and I promise you that whether it be at either of these places, or at a more distant post, we are ready.

In this time of our country's need of willing hands, we can go forth under the protecting shield of that government under which we have lived and prospered, to defend this great inheritance against the traitorous design of an insane foe, and feel that in so doing we are performing a duty that is righteous in the sight of God. The echo has gone from Maine to California, the Union and the Constitution, they must and shall be preserved, and Massachusetts with her sister States, has caught the sound, and will send out men who will never disgrace the cause they espouse, nor the banner of our country's pride.

Yours, very truly, W. G. S.

"Where's Bowdoin?"

Bowdoin College, June 11, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in your paper of last week, received through the kindness of a friend, an article headed "Where's Bowdoin?" Supposing that you ask for information I beg leave to answer your question very briefly. In that article was stated what was undoubtedly supposed to be a fact, viz: that while "Waterville, with a little more than a hundred students, furnishes fourteen volunteers for the present war" &c., "Bowdoin furnished not a single soldier from her large number of students."

Now this statement, not being true, is calculated to give the readers of your paper a false impression of the position of Bowdoin in the present crisis. Bowdoin has furnished several soldiers since the beginning of the present national troubles. I have no complete list at hand of those who have volunteered from the college, but will give you the names of such as occur to me at the present moment. Among them are S. H. Manning, Quartermaster Sergeant of the First Regiment; 1st Lieutenant Warren of the Bangor Company, Lieutenant Hayes of the Kittery Company, Capt. Thompson, of the Brunswick Company and Lieut. Kennison of the same Company. Col. Howard, of the Third Regiment, is also a graduate of Bowdoin.

Waterville, we cheerfully acknowledge, has furnished more recruits in proportion to the number of her students, than Bowdoin. But there are good and sufficient reasons for it. Waterville was in session amid the excitement caused by the fall of Fort Sumter, and Bowdoin was not. And when we came together again, and wished to form ourselves into a volunteer company, the call for troops had been answered, and we were not needed. We are drilling now daily, as you stated, and when our country calls us to the field of battle we shall go, all of us—and doubtless we shall meet there the noble students of your own College.

Yours respectfully, J. D.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Our people, it seems to us, have unnecessarily worked themselves into quite a fever, in view of the position England may take in regard to privateers and the blockade, and have indulged in a good deal of impatient and irritating language. And some of our representatives at foreign courts have gone out of their way to write articles and make speeches, injudicious and untimely, which, though well meant, are only calculated to do mischief. For our part, whatever the London Times and some other papers may have said, we have seen no evidence that Great Britain would either interfere with our blockade or countenance and encourage privateering, while the people of that country are certainly in sympathy with us in our struggle for the maintenance of our government. By the very last foreign arrival we learn that Lord John Russell has announced in Parliament that Government has determined to prevent privateers and armed vessels bringing prizes into British ports, and that France intended to abide by his laws, which prohibits privateers over 24 hours in port, and to dispose of their prizes when there. He also said England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declaration of the Paris congress, and expected an answer by every mail. This may not be all some would like, but it is certainly more than some of our friends, judged by their speeches, seemed to hope for. The last dispatches from Mr. Adams announced that the British Government is now as well disposed towards us as we can desire. The ministers have given him a most friendly and cordial hearing, and rebellion will henceforth find no sympathy at the British Court. Our government, too, has received assurances from Russia that the rebels will receive no sanction or encouragement from her. Austria gives equally as warm assurances, while protesting against Burlingame on personal grounds. France is cordially with us, not only in word but in deed, were in need of her assistance.

MR. MOTLEY ON SECESSION.—The London Times of the 23 and 24 ult., contains an able and exhaustive review of the causes of the American crisis, written by J. E. Motley, the historian. It goes over the whole ground, and we do not see how the several topics could have been presented with more clearness and force. The following passage will show the directness with which Mr. Motley takes his subject home to English minds:

"It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority, which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any State, whether kingdom or republic, but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The United States happens to be a plural title, but the Commonwealth thus designated is a unit, a pluribus unum. The Union alone is clothed with imperial attributes; the Union alone is known and recognized in the family

of nations; the Union alone holds the purse of the world, regulates foreign intercourse, imposes taxes on foreign commerce, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia belong to the Union alone, and the President is Commander in Chief of all. No State can keep troops or fleets. What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual States? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our Constitution, men talk glibly of a confederacy, a compact, a co-partnership, and the right of a State to secede at pleasure, not knowing that by admitting such loose phraseology and such imaginary rights, we should violate the first principles of our political organization, should fly in the face of our history, should trample under foot the teachings of Jay, Hamilton, Washington, Marshall, Madison, Dane, Kent, Story and Webster, and accepting only the dogmas of Mr. Calhoun as infallible, surrender forever our national laws and our national existence.

Englishmen themselves live in a united empire; but if the kingdom of Scotland should secede, should seize all the national property, forts, arsenal and public treasure on its soil, organize an army, send forth foreign ministers to Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria and other powers, issue invitations to all pirates of the world to prey upon English commerce, screening their piracy from punishment by the banner of Scotland, and should announce its intention of planting that flag upon Buckingham Palace, it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national existence, without fear that the civil war would be denounced as wicked and fratricidal. Yet it would be difficult to show that the State of Florida, for example, a Spanish province, purchased for national purposes some forty years ago by the United States government, for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy yards for national use at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume its original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of William the Lion and Robert Bruce.

The terms of the treaty between England and Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution and war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment, without the consent of a majority of the whole people, is an impossibility.

BROKEN OATHS.—Many secessionists found in arms against the government, have recently been released at their own instance, by taking the oath of allegiance. They take it, however, but to break it, for as soon as they are released they resume their treacherable attitude. Thirty-five Virginia cavalry have thus broken faith; and even Col. John B. Magrader, of the regular army, who swore before God that he would never take up arms against the flag of the Union, is now in command of the rebel batteries at Manassas Junction. Evidently traitors have been dealt with too gently.

A "STAR" AMONG US.—Miss Kate Fisher, a charming talented actress, whose name has been ringing with praises in the metropolitan press in connection with the name of Forrest—having performed numerous engagements with great success at Niblo's Gardens and other fashionable resorts in New York—is now upon a professional tour in the eastern States, and will give an entertainment in Waterville, at Town Hall, next Saturday evening. It will consist of recitations from Shakespeare, and of various humorous pieces, singing, playing, dancing, &c. It will be a most agreeable relief from the warlike preparations which have taken up the attention of our citizens for some time. Let the pretty and accomplished actress have an overflowing hall. The New York Mercury says of her: "Miss Kate Fisher, a favorite actress in this city, contemplates starting out early in September, on a professional tour through the Western and Southern country. Miss Fisher is talented and pleasing, and is not confined to any one particular branch of her profession; she sings, dances well, is an excellent delineator of Yankee character, and is well up in all other departments of the drama. We cheerfully recommend her to the favorable consideration of managers abroad, and our friends generally."

MARYLAND.—Matters are looking equally gray in this State, and especially in the vicinity of Baltimore and Frederick City. But the government is forewarned and therefore forearmed. Gen. Cadwallader has left for other duty southward, and he is succeeded by Gen. Banks, who is now at Fort Mifflin, the guns of which have been brought to bear upon the city of Baltimore. A large addition will be made to the government force there, and troops will be sent to Frederick city, in answer to a call by Gov. Hicks, who warns the government that the secessionists of the State are plotting mischief. A large Union meeting was held at Baltimore on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by Henry Winter Davis, Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, and others. The last accounts say that the secessionists, emboldened by the unfortunate result of the affair near Forts Monroe, have hung out secession flags from various points in Baltimore.

THE VOICE OF DOUGLAS.—The Chicago papers are republishing the eloquent speech of Mr. Douglas, made before the Illinois Legislature on the 25th of April last. The following extract shows the generous spirit of his patriotism:

"Then I appeal to you, my own Democratic friends—those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it—to you, with whom it has always been my pride to act—do not let the mortification, growing out of defeat in a partisan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believed to be dangerous to the country—do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land. Whenever our government is assailed—when hostile armies are marching under new and odious banners against the government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war. The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. The more prompt and energetic the movement and the more imposing in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle. Every friend of freedom—every champion

and advocate of constitutional liberty throughout the land must feel that this cause is his own. There is and should be nothing disgraceful or humiliating to men who have differed, in times of peace, on every question that could divide fellow-men, to rally in concert in defense of the country and against all assailants."

THE SECESSION CONSPIRACY.—Edward Everett, in a private letter, recently published, declares his knowledge of the fact that for thirty years leading Southern politicians had been resolved to break up the Union, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up the agitation and holding the South together. The New York World is informed, from a trustworthy source, that one of the latest occupations of the now deceased Senator Douglas, was the partial preparation of a pamphlet exposing, from a personal knowledge similar to that from which Mr. Everett speaks, the secret machinations and public plans of this great Southern conspiracy.

Yes, and many an unscrupulous northern politician knew more of the plans and designs of these traitors, during the recent Presidential campaign than honest men were permitted to know, and the examination of the recently seized telegraphic dispatches and letters shows that there are yet many traitors at the North to be ferreted out and punished. Several have suddenly disappeared from loyal territory within a little time.

We cheerfully make room for the letter of our Brunswick correspondent, who is right in supposing that our paragraph of last week was dictated by no unfriendly feeling towards "Old Bowdoin." He generously concedes all that we claimed for "Waterville," and in return we rejoice to assist in doing justice to "Bowdoin." Long may they both flourish—the hope and pride of our State—knowing no strife but a generous emulation in learning, virtue and patriotism.

MAINE REGIMENTS.—The fourth at Rockland, it is said, will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next. The sixth—one battalion of which is in Bangor and the other at Eastport—will soon go into camp with the fifth at Portland.

The member of the second Maine regiment—Chas. E. Jones, of Brewer—who was reported as shot, was only shot at. He had a narrow escape, however, a ball burying itself in a tree close by him.

COLONEL HARDEE.—Everybody has heard of "Hardee's Drill," and the idea is prevalent at the South that Col. Hardee is one of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the world; that he understands more about military tactics than any loyal officer in the United States service, not even excepting General Scott. The rebel point to his system of tactics in confirmation of their view of the greatness of this military gentleman, and they are willing to match him against any half dozen officers who still stand by the old flag. The New York Courier, however, by the statement of a fact, presents Col. Hardee as one who has entered into other men's labors, instead of accomplishing great things on his account. It says: "Hardee was chief of a Board to translate a system of Light Infantry tactics from the French. Lieut. Bennett of the Ordnance did the work—every word of it; and Hardee's name was attached to the translation. He never, in all probability, saw or read one word of it until called upon to study it for the purpose of learning how to drill the cadets at West Point, when appointed to command them. He was the Commandant of Cadets, not the Superintendent of the institution, for four years. As a soldier his reputation in the army was never above mediocrity; to science he never made any pretension; and if we put him down as a tolerable cavalry officer, full justice is done him. As to 'Hardee's Tactics,' that is a French book, translated by Lieut. Bennett—Hardee being President of the Board which adopted it for our service."

THE FIELD.—All eyes are turned on Harper's Ferry, where the first great demonstration will probably be made. The rebel force at this point is represented to be all the way from 13,000 to 20,000, and the accounts one day are that they are preparing to abandon the position for fear of being surrounded, and on the next that they are being reinforced. Our troops are advancing upon them from Chambersburg, 14,000 strong; from Baltimore and the Relay House about 4000 men have been already thrown forward Frederick Junction, about 25 miles from the Ferry; while from Western Virginia a powerful force with advance to co-operate. Of one of these bodies, the Indiana Zouaves had advanced as far as Cumberland, without being impeded. The rebel forces have destroyed several dams on the Potomac near Harper's Ferry, in which they have met with some resistance from patriotic Marylanders, and late accounts represents some active skirmishing there.

Opposite Washington, the government forces are strengthening their positions, occasionally throwing forward troops towards Fairfax. If Beadregard moves forward from Manassas Junction, as he threatens to do, he will be met, and pulverized, we hope.

Matters at Forts Monroe have been very quiet, until within a few days; but General Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp, with strong batteries, at Great Bethel, 9 miles from Hampton, on the night of the 9th inst. ordered a movement from the Fortress and Newport News to dislodge them. By some unfortunate and unexplained blunder, the two attacking parties encountered each other at Little Bethel, in the darkness, and several volleys were fired before they discovered that they were friends. Having finally ascertained their mistake, the buildings at Little Bethel were burned and two prominent secessionists were taken prisoners. The government troops soon encountered the advanced guard of the rebels, and drove them back, taking thirty prisoners, including a major and lieutenant. They then advanced on Big Bethel in York Co., where they came upon the enemy, 4000 strong, and pitched into them. They were in a position protected by six heavy batteries, mounting 6 and 12 pounders and heavy rifled cannon.

Lieut. Grebbles returned the intensely hot fire of the enemy. Both Duryea's Zouaves and Hawkins' regiment charged right up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch, and were compelled to fall back. After two hours hot contest the ammunition gave out and the force retired in perfect order. The Tribune's report says all but one of the enemy's guns were silenced, and that when the Zouaves charged the enemy scattered, but they were rallied. Not more than half the force was brought into action at once, and if a connected movement had been ordered, the place would have been carried.

Much blame is thrown upon Brigadier Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, and who, it is said, seemed to lose his presence of mind, and kept his men for a long time under a galling fire. There were about 14 of our men killed, Lieut. Grebbles being one of the number, and about 45 wounded. The killed and wounded were all brought off, and the troops retired in good order.

There were further reports that Gen. Butler succeeded, on the following day, in destroying the battery at Bethel, and taking one thousand prisoners, but they are false.

PRIZE DECLARATION.—There was a Prize Declaration by the Sophomore Class of Waterville College, on Wednesday evening last, at the Baptist Church; but so very quietly had the preliminaries been managed that the house, though tolerably full, was by no means crowded as usual. The exercises were very creditable to the young gentlemen and their instructor, and the awarding committee must have had no easy task in assigning the prizes, of which the first was taken by Nathaniel Mender, of Rochester, N. H., and the second by George S. Scammon, of Waterville. Our village band furnished the music for the occasion.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A provisional government will probably be organized by the Convention now assembling at Wheeling, in which five counties, or more, east of the Alleghenies, will be represented. A large number of volunteers are being raised in many of the western counties, and the feeling of the inhabitants generally is improving.

TENNESSEE.—On Saturday, the inhabitants of Tennessee went through the farce of voting on the question of seceding and joining the Southern Confederacy. Under the pressure, of course the State went largely for secession, though in certain portions there is a respectable minority that will probably be heard from on the right side. A Union Convention in the 5th district has nominated Charles A. Wickliffe for Congress.

SOLDIER SHOT.—Letters received by his friends, confirm the telegraphic report, that Mr. Otis Pollard, of Winslow, a member of Capt. Hesellic's company of Waterville, was accidentally shot on Saturday last, by the fall of a stack of arms, by which one gun was discharged. The bullet passed through the flesh of his thigh, but did not inflict a dangerous wound.

The yellow fever it is said, has made its appearance in New Orleans.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR.—The Chicago Tribune, one of the most radical Republican presses in the West, recommends the placing of a Douglas Democrat in the Senatorial chair vacated by the untimely death of Senator Douglas. It says that the 160,000 Illinoisans who cast their votes for Mr. Douglas last fall, and who are now nearly unanimous in their zeal for the maintenance of the Union and the support of the government, are justly entitled to a representative in the Senate of the United States. The Legislature upon which will devolve the choice of a United States Senator, is Republican.

THE LEWISTON MILLS.—The Journal says that some of the cotton mills in that place are to suspend work soon. It says that the Franklin Company has given notice that the Lincoln Mill will shut down the 15th of this month. Meantime workmen will be detailed to repair the machinery and put the mill in order for better times. We do not learn that orders have been issued for the Porter Mill to shut down, but are informed it is probable that it will. The Hill Mill will secure either a reduction of stocks or perhaps suspend for a month or two, although the Company has as yet come to no conclusion that we are aware of. It is intimated that the Androscoggin will be kept running as usual.

The N. Y. Evening Post starts the following as a question for the British Cabinet: "Suppose the four millions of blacks in the Southern States take advantage of the present crisis, and organize a general rising against their masters, stealing their property, their funds, their public buildings, &c., after the manner of the secessionists; proclaiming the right of revolution, and their intention of founding a black republic—will the British Government treat them as belligerents? We pause for a reply, and expect to wait for it a long time."

COMMENCEMENT AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—Commencement at Bowdoin will take place on Wednesday, August 7. On Monday, 5th, will occur Class Day. On Tuesday, 6th, Rev. Wm. R. Alger of Boston will deliver the address before the United Literary Societies, and Mortimer Thompson (Doanick) the poem. On Wednesday will take place the exercises proper of Commencement, and on Thursday, Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., of New York, will deliver an oration before the Alumni. No oration will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

MARKET VALUE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of the Southern Confederacy, belonging to parties in New Orleans who were forced to sell them, were disposed of a fortnight ago, at the rate of ten cents on a dollar. Only five thousand dollars could be obtained in that market for the entire lot, which within a few months cost \$50,000.

There are 114 vessels of war now afloat, all of which will soon be at various ports of entry along the Southern coast. When the Government last heard from the mouth of the Mississippi, the blockading squadron had not reached there. Two or three vessels there were not enough for an effective blockade. Government has determined to bring all available naval vessels immediately into active service, as well on account of the blockade at home as the unfriendly feeling in England.

MISCELLANY.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
A NEW SONG.

(It may appear too bold, in the present state of our knowledge on this subject, to suppose that all vegetables and animals now existing were originally derived from the smallest microscopic ones, formed by spontaneous vitality, and that they have, by innumerable reproductions during innumerable centuries of time, gradually acquired the size, strength, and excellence of form and faculties which they now possess.)

I believe that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal or lesser number. Analogy would lead me to expect that I should find in the history of the world some one original form, into which life was first blown, and from which all the rest have descended, and which still exists in some one or more of the present forms. It has been asked by the opponents of such views as I hold, how, for instance, a land animal could have been converted into one with aquatic habits? I think such difficulties have very little weight. Look at the family of squirrels. I can see no difficulty, more especially under changing conditions of life, in the continued preservation of individuals, with fuller and fuller trunk members, each modification being useful, each being produced by the accumulated effects of this process of natural selection, a perfect so-called flying squirrel was produced. It is conceivable that flying fish, which now glide through the air, slightly rising, and turning by the aid of their flattened fins, might have been modified into perfectly winged animals. In North America the black bear was seen by Hearne swimming for hours with widely open mouth, catching, like a whale, insects in the water. Even in so extreme a case as the supply of insects were constant, and if better adapted competitors did not already exist in the country, I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being reduced, by natural selection, more and more aquatic in their structure and habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale.—(Origin of Species.)

Have you heard of this question the Doctors among? Whether all living things from a Monad have sprung? This has lately been said, and it now shall be sung, Which nobody can deny.

Not one or two ages sufficed for the feat,
It required a few millions the change to complete;
But now the thing is done, and it looks rather neat,
Which nobody can deny.

The original Monad, our great great granddaddy,
To little or nothing at first did aspire;
But at last to have offspring it took a desire,
Which nobody can deny.

This Monad becoming a father or mother,
By budding or budding produced such a progeny;
And shortly there followed a sister or brother,
Which nobody can deny.

But Monad no longer designates them well—
They're a cluster of molecules now or a cell;
But which of the two is the more to be well,
Which nobody can deny.

These beings, increasing, grew buoyant with life,
And each to itself was both husband and wife;
And at first, strange to say, the two lived without strife,
Which nobody can deny.

But such crowding together soon troublesome grew,
And they thought a division would be the best;
Their sexual system was parted in two,
Which nobody can deny.

Thus Plato supposes that, severed by fate,
Human halves run about, each in search of its mate,
Never pleased till they gain their original state,
Which nobody can deny.

Exercises fast were now trying to shoot;
Some put out a feather, some put out a foot;
Some set up a mouth, and some struck down a root,
Which nobody can deny.

Some, wishing to walk, manufactured a limb;
Some rigged out a fin with a purpose to swim;
Some opened an eye, and some reached out a dim,
Which nobody can deny.

See, hydras and sponges and star-fishes breed,
And flies, fleas, and lobsters in order succeed,
While ichthyosaurs follow the lead,
Which nobody can deny.

From reptiles and fishes to birds we ascend,
And quadrupeds next their positions extend,
Till we rise up to monkeys and men—where we end,
Which nobody can deny.

Some creatures are bulky, some creatures are small,
As nature sends food for the few or for all;
And the weakest, we know, are the strongest of all,
Which nobody can deny.

A deer with a neck which is longer by half
Than the rest of its family (try not to laugh),
By stretching and stretching, becomes a Giraffe,
Which nobody can deny.

A very tall pig, with a very long nose,
Send forth a protuberance quite down to his toes;
And then by the name of an Elephant goes,
Which nobody can deny.

The four-footed beast that we now call a Whale,
Held his hind-legs so close that they grew to a tail,
Which he uses for thrashing the sea like a flail,
Which nobody can deny.

Pouters, tumblers, and fan-tails are from the same source;
The rarer and rarer they are, the more they increase;
So men were developed from a common source,
Which nobody can deny.

An Ape with a pliable thumb and big brain,
When the gift of the gab he had managed to gain,
As a Lord of Creation established his reign,
Which nobody can deny.

So I'm sadly afraid, if we do not take care,
To reduce to lowliness the human pair;
We of basely propensities let us beware,
Which nobody can deny.

Their lofty position our children may lose,
And, reduced to all-lours must then narrow their views;
Which would wholly unfit them for filling our shoes,
Which nobody can deny.

Their vertebrae next might be taken away,
When they'd sink to a shell-fish or spider, some day,
Or the pitiful part of a polypus may be they,
Which nobody can deny.

Thus losing Humanity's nature and name,
And descending through varying stages of shame,
They'd return to the Monad, from which we all came,
Which nobody can deny.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERING. The view that will be taken of the attempt of the Southern rebels to incite foreign shipowners to engage in privateering against United States commerce, is well foreshadowed in the following remarks from *The London Volunteer Service Gazette*:

"It is bad enough that any nation or power pretending to be civilized, should encourage its own citizens to engage in privateering. But to enlist foreigners, citizens of neutral States—to go about commissioning the scum of the seafaring world, and bounding them on against men of their own blood and tongue—this is an atrocity which it has been reserved for the Slave States to perpetrate. A power—nation we will not call them—which fancies itself expressly on Slavery, and inaugurates its birth by the attempt to revive the custom of issuing letters of marque to foreigners, what part in the world's history are we to look for from such a power as this? As to those Englishmen, if any such should be found (which we will not readily believe) who may accept commissions of this kind, all we can say of them is, that they will have so wholly mistaken their work in this world, that the sooner it is rid of them the better. We most heartily wish every one of them a short shift, a strong cord and a jump from the yard arm of the nearest man-of-war."

WHAT THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS SAY.—The foreign correspondents of the New York journals agree in their statements that the tone of public and official sentiment is assuming a decided Northern phase. The following extracts from letters by the latest mails are as follows:

"On Sunday last the Emperor repeated to Mr. Faulkner (on the occasion of the latter's formal parting interview) the language I have already given you several times, as that which his Majesty habitually utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. Faulkner that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude; that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union; that he felt as much interest in the progress and prosperity of the American people almost as if they were a part of his own people, and terminated by making an offer of his services in any way they might be made useful. Being about a reunion and an avoidance of bloodshed, M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went further, and assured Mr. Sanford that not only did he approve of the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but that he would be glad if

he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion. So, too, the Prince Murat, a member of the Imperial family, begged to know of Mr. Sanford if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid in putting down the rebellion.

Our new Ministers, while they are naturally gratified at these assurances of good will on the part of persons high in power, treat the subject in a light which we think every true-hearted American must approve. They seek every opportunity to give information and to hear these gratifying assurances; they express in the warmest terms their gratefulness for all such expressions of sympathy; but they declare in the strongest manner that the American Government is a Government capable of taking care of its own rebellious subjects, and that all it demands of foreign Governments is, hands off and fair play. They are gratified to receive their sympathy, but do not require their aid. By this line of policy the Government of the United States will not only acquire the respect of foreign Governments, but it will avoid at the same time placing itself under obligations.

The correspondent of the *World* says: "Within the past few days, no less than seven officers of the French army, one of whom represents a number of others, have made a written tender of their services to the American Minister, for the purpose of going to the United States and serving under the Government. One of these says that his grandfather served in America under Lafayette; that he loves the United States and his free institutions; but that he hates slavery, and is ready to fight for its extinction. Indeed, this is the tone of all the letters. Among the people here and the press the only issue which seems to be recognized in this war of ours is Freedom vs. Slavery; and, if our Government desires to insure the sympathy of all Europe in a manner which would render it impossible for any government to run counter to it, they should make this issue, immediately and distinctly. A distinguished English statesman, now in Paris, said, a few days since, to a number of American gentlemen: 'Your Government must dignify this conflict by making it a war upon the slave system, and then all the pecuniary interest which now, at first sight appears to lead England and France to a recognition of the southern confederacy, would give way before the Europeans for slavery.' As a specimen of this feeling I may mention the case of an Austrian officer, who, happen to be in Paris, came personally, a few days since, to the legation and offered his services to go to the United States. 'Which side do you want to fight on?' asked a gentleman who was present. 'Against slavery,' was the reply of an Austrian, which ought to shame our American slaveholders. The minister has replied to all these applications, that he has no authority to consider them. Among the applications has been one making a tender of service to the southern confederacy. I am satisfied that hundreds of French officers are ready to resign, if our Government will accept their services, and proceed at once to America."

BOAST NOT.—The Providence Post, referring to the vain boasts of papers at the South over the courage of Southern troops and their sneers at those of the North, pertinently remarks: "We hope to hear none of this gasconade in our own ranks, or by our own papers and people. Let every one make up his mind that the Southern troops will fight—that they will fight obstinately—in obedience to the impulses of the hot Southern blood—and that it will require a strong and powerful effort on our part to enable us to come out of the field victors. Then the men who compose or may compose our army, will go into the field with that calm, cool, and deliberate courage characteristic of Northern blood, prepared for all emergencies, and with a fixed, firm determination to conquer or die. This is the spirit with which troops should enter the field; and it would be better if all who cannot do so should never enter the field at all. Let the Southerners then have the exclusive privilege of doing all the boasting in advance. Be it ours to show them by deeds what Northerners can do. The Scripture maxim is an excellent one: 'Let not him who putteth on the armor boast as he who putteth it off.'"

PRIVATEERING IN ENGLAND.—The Liverpool *Albion*, while stating that our blockade will severely try the English patience, says: "Public opinion is too strong for privateering, and it will be difficult to fit out a privateer in any English port."

The *London Times* says: "We believe, if it should unfortunately happen that privateers should steal forth in this American quarrel from English ports, that the public would see with great satisfaction the merchant who furnished the warlike stores, the shipbuilder who furnished the ship, and the captain who commanded her, all punished together as confederates. This, however, is contrary to the law of nations, and Lord Ellenborough offers to all such offenders the consolation that some time after they have been caught and hanged, there will be a strong diplomatic protest delivered on their behalf."

The *London Post*, the Government organ, says it is impossible to define in advance the position which will be taken on the various questions which may arise out of the blockade and privateering, and adds:

"But we believe that the Government has adopted the safest and wisest policy by leaving the determination of all questions as they arise to the determination of the Admiralty Courts without engaging in the hopeless and useless task of endeavoring by new declarations to add to the functions of public law those enactments which only derive their force and validity from general consent."

"Three Days Later from Boston."

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Consisting in part of GENTLEMEN'S CALF and PATENT CONGRESS BOOTS, OXFORD TIES, FRENCH OPERA BOOTS, SOUTH LACE BOOTS, BOYS' and YOUTH'S COGS, BOOTS and SHOES, of different kinds, and Kid Congress, French and American Slippers, Men's and Children's Boots and Shoes, of every variety, together with all other articles comprising the stock of a shoe store, all of which are new and good goods, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Grateful for your patronage and many favors in commencing I would solicit a continuance of the same, hoping to retain your confidence and enlarge my trade.

Boots and Shoes of all Styles, made to order in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

REPAIRING done in "the tip-top" shape. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and look at my goods, and remember I can sell you as good work, and at as low prices as any one in town.

GEO. A. L. MERRIFIELD, opposite Eldon & Horlick's, Waterville, Me.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Geo. A. L. Merrifield, Boot and Shoe Store, opposite the Post Office, if you wish to select from a large stock at very low prices.

Kendalls Mills Advmts.

DR. A. PINKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST.

(CONTINUED) to execute all orders for the most perfect dental services. Office—First door south of Railroad Bridge, Main Street, N. B.—Teeth extracted without pain by a new process of numbing the gums, which is entirely different from freezing, and can be used in all cases with perfect safety.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Counsellor at Law, No. 144 S. Street, PORTLAND.

DRUMMOND & WEBB, Counsellors at Law, and NOTARIES PUBLIC, WATERVILLE, ME.

Office over C. K. Matthews' Book Store, lately occupied by Drummond & Drummond. 5 EDWARD F. WEBB, Esq., R. DEUMOND.

ORIN T. GRAY, Counsellor at Law, WATERVILLE, ME. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Williams Hotel, lately occupied by P. L. Chandler.

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. CAMPBELL, Having supplied himself with the most improved and complete set of Surgical Instruments and Apparatus, including WELLS' GUTTA PERCHA SPLINTS, now used by the best Surgeons for the treatment of Fractures, will pay particular attention to the PRACTICE OF SURGERY in his various branches. Residence and Office on Center St., Waterville, Oct. 9, 1860.

WM. W. BROWN, Having made some improvement in his establishment, respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Waterville and Kentville, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. He has secured a competent and superior foreman, and feels confident of the prompt execution of all orders.

Bread, Crackers, Cakes and Pies. Will be regularly furnished from the Cart, or at the Shop as heretofore. On and after Monday, May 13, his cart will make its daily trips through this village; and on Tuesday and Friday forenoon, will visit Kendall's Mills. BROWN BREAD distributed every Wednesday and Saturday, and on Sunday morning at the Shop. Picnics and parties furnished at short notice, and at low prices. He pledges himself to use the very best of stock, and to make all reasonable efforts to please his customers, and in return hopes for their continued confidence and patronage. No credit given. Waterville, May 9, 1861.

HILL & SAVAGE, TAKE this method to inform their former patrons, and other customers, that they have removed to the new building on the PAINTING BUSINESS in its various branches, such as GRADING, GLAZING, PAPER-HANGING, & MARBLING. Feeling confident of their ability to do all work entrusted to them in a workmanlike manner, they would solicit a share of the public patronage. Shop at Lemuel Stillson's old stand. Particular attention given to Sign & Carriage Painting. Waterville, March 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMES! Just received, a great variety of Gilt and Rose Wood MOLDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES, which will fit for customers in the most workmanlike manner, at lower prices than they have been paying for Moldings alone. Prices of Moulding from 4 cts. to \$1 per foot.

OVAL and CIRCULAR FRAMES furnished to order at the lowest prices. CANVAS STRETCHERS for Oil Pictures, made at much lower prices than heretofore paid. W. A. CAFFEY, No. 3 Boutelle Block, July, 1860. 21r

REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed his Chair and Saddle Manufacturing Business, from West Waterville to Hartland, and takes Mr. J. V. MOOR as a partner. The business will be carried on hereafter under the firm of H. A. BACHELDER & CO.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and respectfully solicited from the patrons of his former customers, for the New Firm. HENRY A. BACHELDER, Hartland, November, 1860.

LOOK AT THIS. HARNES MAKING AND TRIMMING. MR. G. B. BROAD, would respectfully inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity that he has opened a shop on Main Street, nearly opposite Marston's Block. Where he intends to keep a good assortment of Harness, which he will sell cheap for cash. Jobbing done on the most reasonable terms. With close application to business he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. Waterville, Nov. 20, 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE. WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES. The WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having sold all their rights at law, the public is hereby notified that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly reduced the price of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expenses of sale; such prices as will enable them to make their machines, and to sell them, at a low price, and to guarantee them in every particular. 29 MEAD & PHILLIPS, Agents, for Waterville, Me.

DENTISTRY. EDWIN DUNBAR, Takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Waterville, and adjoining towns, that he has removed to the building of S. WING, where he is prepared to perform all operations in the dental line. Examinations and advice gratis.

Business Notice. THE undersigned, Dr. E. COFFIN, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the full assortment of HARDWARE, IRON, STOVES, AND TIN WARE, from the late firm of J. H. COFFIN & CO., and is now prepared to execute all orders for a FIRST CLASS HARDWARE STORE, which will offer on the most favorable terms. With much experience in selecting Building Hardware and Carpenter Tools, we shall give particular attention to that branch of the business. Also as above a great variety of PUMPS, including a new and cheap Forcing Pump, very desirable for Deep Wells. Sheet Iron, Zinc and Tin work made to order in the best manner. JAMES H. BLUNT, E. G. COFFIN, Waterville, June 5, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED. MRS. E. C. MORSE, PHYSICIAN, Respectfully informs the public and especially the Ladies of Waterville and vicinity, that she has taken the rooms formerly occupied by the late Mrs. HARKY, on Main Street, opposite the head of Appleton Street, where she has permanently located for the practice of her profession. Though she has no personal acquaintance with the friends of her late husband, she pledges her best endeavors to deserve their confidence and favors. Special attention given to Cases of Tumors and Diseases of the Blood. Patients attended at their residences, in or out of town, when desired. Several years successful practice gives her confidence that she can be of service to the afflicted generally. Waterville, Feb. 27, 1861.

Paper Hangings! 5000 ROLLING PAPER, New Patterns, bought at the lowest prices, and sold at a low rate. O. T. GRAY, opposite the Post Office.

For Sale. THE house and lot occupied by Wm. D. S. Moore, on Front Street, April 7, 1861. L. E. HAYARD.

LOAN WANTED. \$8000 wanted immediately for a term of years, on good real estate security in this village. Enquire at the Post Office. J. P. CAFFEY.

FOR SALE. The House and Lot College Street, occupied by the late Dr. DEAN, and now owned by the same. Possession given immediately. 424

Notice. A SHOPS' selling Cheap at WELLS' opposite the Post Office.

Portland Advertisements.

BAILEY & NOYES, (LATE FRANCHIS BROS.) Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Books constantly on hand.

One of the best selected and largest Stock of Books to be found in the State, which they offer Wholesale and retail at fair prices. The numerous customers of the old House are respectfully solicited to continue their patronage, and they may rely that no pains will be spared to supply their wants. In connection with our Store we have the largest Bindery in the State, and are prepared to bind Bibles, Manuscripts, and all other kinds of books from a printer to a folio Bible, in W. W. Moore's style, and at a low price. Orders for binding may be left with MAXIM & WARD, at the "Eastern Mail" Office, Waterville.

H. WARREN LANEY, Importer & Wholesale Dealer in HARD WARE, CUTLERY AND WINDOW GLASS, 147 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, ME. 1760

MCGILVER, RYAN & DAVIS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF CORDAGE, AND CHAINS, 1760 Commercial Street, PORTLAND, ME.

Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT --- 1861. On and after Monday, April 16, 1861, Trains will leave Waterville for Portland at 10 A. M., and for Bangor at 6:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Freight Train from Portland at 6 A. M., and from Bangor at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Portland and Boston Line. The splendid new steam going Steamship PORTER CITY, LEWISTON, and MONTREAL, will until further notice, run as follows: Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and India Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare, in Cabin, \$12.00. N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travelers are reminded that by taking this line, much time and expense will be made, and the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided. The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city. The Company is not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for the rate of one passenger for every \$50 additional. Freight taken as usual. L. BILLING, Agent, May, 1861.

Portland and New York Steamers. SEMI WEEKLY LINE. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The splendid and fast Steamer CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Slinger, and the equally fast Steamer, Capt. J. A. YALE, will, until further notice, run as follows: Leave New York, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M., and leave Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 P. M. Goods forwarded by this line and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. They also connect with steamers for Baltimore, Savannah and Washington. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Boat before 4 P. M. on the day she leaves Portland. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents, Messrs. H. B. CROWELL & CO., Pier 12 N. Y. New York, May, 1861.

Lincoln's Grocery. Mr. W. M. LINCOLN, No. 12 Lincoln St., is happy to inform the Public that, by constant additions to his large stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES, he is enabled to offer at all times the lowest and best prices for choice selections of the following: Sugars, Flour, Corn, Molasses, Spices, Beans, Coffee, Pork, Sausages, Salt, Lard, Butter, Oil, Candles, Pickles, and all other Groceries. Goods delivered at the House in the village. Waterville, Jan. 1, 1860. W. M. LINCOLN.

The Reason Why. It is often asked how we can afford to sell our goods SO MUCH CHEAPER. Then they say, "You are selling them in places IT IS SIMPLY THIS. We Buy for Cash, PAY CASH FOR MAKING, and SELL FOR CASH."

Which together with the great extent of our business enables us to far outstrip most of our competitors, and sell at retail for less than the same quality of Clothing can be procured by the PACKAGE ELSEWHERE. All in want of good Ready Made Clothing will do well to call at J. PEAVY & BROTHERS, The Champion, The Opener, and ALL OTHER LATE STYLES OF HATS, BOTH IN STRAW AND FELL, ALSO THE LATEST STYLES OF SILK, BEAVER AND KERSEY HATS, VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES: THAYER & MARSTON.

NOTICE. The subscriber is pleased to say that he continues to have on hand a large stock of GENT'S CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOTS, under the Superintendence of W. M. MAXWELL, and has good styles and quality, as has been and can be got up in town, by having a long trial, and faithful workmen, who know just how it is done, and thus giving the taste of the most fastidious.

Copper Tip Boots and Shoes. Of his own Manufacture together with a general assortment of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, and HATS, and all other articles in the line of Footwear, all of which he will sell low for cash—as the credit system is too hard for us to live by, we must call for ready pay. Repairing Done with neatness and Dispatch. All those having accounts here, please settle, and settle same I shall be obliged to call on them. S. T. MAXWELL.

Harnesses! Harnesses!! A CROOKER. Would respectfully inform the citizens of Waterville and vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop at the old stand, on Main Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders for Harnesses, and to repair and renovate old Harnesses. He has on hand a good assortment of Harnesses, and is prepared to execute all orders for Harnesses, and to repair and renovate old Harnesses. He has on hand a good assortment of Harnesses, and is prepared to execute all orders for Harnesses, and to repair and renovate old Harnesses.

PARTICULAR CAUTION. In these days of medical imposture, when men assume to be physicians without any knowledge of medicine, whatever persons cannot be too careful to whom they apply before at least making some inquiry, and especially in relation to those who make the gravest assertions. Advertising physicians, in this case of ten, are impostors; and as the newspapers are full of their names, and as they are so numerous, it is difficult to guard one's self against them. Dr. M. will send free by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DYSBENTERY, or on the treatment of the blood, containing all the latest and most reliable information, with the most modern and successful treatment, without which, no advertising physician can be of service to the afflicted. Dr. M. is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York, and is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York, and is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York.

Dr. M. is the only advertising physician in Providence, and is the only one who is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York, and is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York, and is a member of the Medical Association of the State of New York.

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