

POETRY.

Deck of the "Outward Bound."

FROM ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL.

How seldom we dream of the mariner's grave,
Far down by the coral strand
How little we think of the sailor's fate,
When all we are on land.
The hurricane comes and the hurricane goes,
And little heed do we take,
Though the tree may snap as the tempest blows,
And the walls of our homestead shake.
But the north-east gale tells a different tale,
With a voice of fearful sound,
When a loved one is under a close reef'd sail,
On the deck of an "outward bound."

How wistfully then we look on the night,
As the threatening clouds go by—
As the wind gets up, and the last faint light
Is dying away in the sky.
How we listen and gaze with a silent lip,
And judge by the bending tree,
How the sea will gust must the ship,
And around the night we lie.
Ah! sadly then do we meet the day,
When the signs of storm are found,
And pray for the loved one far away,
On the deck of an "outward bound."

There is one that I cherish when hand in hand
We rove o'er the lowland lea;
And I thought my love for that on the land
Was earnest as love could be.
But now that he hath gone out on the tide,
I find that I worship the more;
And I think of the waters deep and wide,
And I look on the flowers on shore.
I have watched the wind, I have watched the stars,
And I think of the loved one far away,
For my heart's desire is with the slender
Sails, that carry the "outward bound."

I have slept when the zephyrs float to creep,
And the sky was without a frown,
But I started soon from that peaceful sleep,
With the dream of ship and sea in my brain.
I have sat in the field when the corn was in shock,
And the reaper's hook was bright,
But my fancy conjured the beaker and the rock,
In the land of a sailor's night.
Oh! I will never measure affection again,
While the sea is so near and so true,
For my heart is with the "outward bound,"
On the deck of an "outward bound."

We find the following little gem in
the Waverly Magazine. It is pure and
beautiful as Spring's earliest snow-drop.

THE GRAVES FLOWERS.

Around a little grave some bright flowers grew,
And drooped and died; no hand was there to
cherish;
They bloomed and withered, till winter came, then
perished.
Like the frail flower above the grave they grew,
They drooped and died, then died, forgotten too.
No wandering step, no hand that touched the sod,
To drop a tear—no stone was there to show
The little sleeper had not been forgot!
But when spring came, with gentle falling snow,
Around the little grave the flowers grew,
First came the leaves, then little buds, and then,
With all their fragrant beauty, came the flowers,
And rest again the little grave was hid,
They seemed to me more fitting than a stone—
In such a spot, it seemed that God in love,
Had marked that little grave, to all but him
unknown.

[ANNIE ARLINGTON.]

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM WORK FOR MARCH.

A boisterous, blustering, and yet genial
and sunny fellow, at odd times, is March.
Like some people, who are all right, but
at short intervals all honey, but the most
of the time we find his face all in a pucker,
and must seek work in down, which can
be found, by the farmer who uses his
head in planning, as well as his hand in
executing, and no one is a farmer, in the
broadest sense of the term, who does not
use all the faculties with which God has
endowed him.

PERMANENT MANURE.—Most barns, that
have been built or repaired within the last
ten years, have cellars under them, into
which the manure is dropped directly from
the leanto. In this way, both the liquid
and the solid evacuations are saved, if a bed
of manure mud, or some equivalent, is placed
beneath. Manure saved in this way, is, of
course, two or three times stronger than
that thrown from the windows and exposed
to the bleaching effect of the sun, and the
evaporating power of the sun and winds.
The best course to pursue, undoubtedly,
would be to have the cattle tied on the
South side of the barn, and a large pile of
mud hauled into the cellar, and placed on
the North, or opposite side during the summer,
while it was dry. A portion could
then be thrown over the manure at frequent
intervals, say every day or once in two days
during the winter, and the manure would be
intimately mixed together, by overhauling.
If salt and lime had been mixed with the
urf, so much better, but many of our
farmers have no convenience to pursue this
course, or if they have, no leisure, but this
is a comparatively leisure month, and they
can now work to advantage, in hauling
manure into their cellars, to increase
their heaps of manure, and an admixture of
the two during stormy days.

MAKING GATES.—It is necessary to have
some means of passing from the road to the
various lots, and from one piece, which is
fenced in, to another with a team, and it has
been usual to have draw bars, through
which to pass. The taking away and re-
placing these draw bars, with much labor,
and loss of time, which might be
in a great measure be done away with by
substituting for them cheap and strong gates.
These gates made of poles or narrow slats,
say six or eight inches wide, can be made
by any farmer who has the least mecha-
nical skill and proper tools, during the stormy
days of March, and he will find that they
will save him many a five minutes' hin-
derance during the busy season of the year.
Posts can also be provided under cover, and
after the frost is out of the ground, he will
be able to set them, inverted, and hang his
gates himself.

CUTTING SCIENS.—These may be cut,
any time during this month before the buds
have swelled, and packed in a box, wrapped
in a damp woolen cloth, or old garment.
If the cloth is kept moist, not wet, the sci-
ens will be in good condition for grafting
through the season, and it is much better to
have the sciens prepared beforehand than to
be obliged to cut, beg or borrow, when you
wish to use them.

PLANTING POTATOES.—In case we have
an early spring, by the last month, the
ground will sufficiently dry and warm to
admit of planting potatoes, as they are much
less liable to suffer from the rot, than later
planted ones, and when so many are lost
from this cause it is better to adopt all the
preventatives with which we are acquainted.
Another preventative to the rot, which has
been strongly recommended through
the papers is to sow the seed in a hot room,
for a day or two before planting. A com-
pact quantity could be placed behind the kitchen
stove, at a time, and thus heated, although
we believe with small prospects of advan-
tage. Still, the experiment might be worth
trying, as it would require but little time,

and involve the experimenter in no ex-

TAKING CARE OF STOCK.—Continual
watchfulness is the price of liberty, and
continual watchfulness and care, in regard
to a farmer's stock, is essential to his suc-
cess in securing a profit from them, as in
any other branch of this multifarious busi-
ness. He might as well plant his corn,
and hope for a crop from the efforts of na-
ture, unassisted by his own exertions as to
expect a profit from his cows, without regu-
lar and proper feeding. If the farmer
wishes high wages for his labor, he must be
instant in season and out of season.—
Let him do to-day what the indolent man
would put off till to-morrow; let him, dur-
ing this comparatively leisure month, make
his preparations for the more busy time
coming, and his work in the busy time will
be the easier.

Necessity for Agricultural Science.

Common observation is sufficient to con-
vince any one that the processes of cultivation
now generally pursued are exhausting to the
fertilizing properties of the soil, carrying from
it far more than is returned to it. This
must be the case so long as the produce of
the country finds its way to the cities and
foreign countries for consumption, and no
method is devised for returning from thence
or other sources, fertilizers to the amount
thus removed.

The Patent Office Report for 1852-3,
D. Lee, M. D., has a long article on Ameri-
can Agriculture and Education, in which he
truly says: "Productiveness of crops and
destructiveness of soil are the two most
prominent features of American agriculture."
The latter feature arises from the fact that we
have a continent to cultivate and exhaust of
its virgin fertility.
American lands have been cheap to the
first settlers, and everywhere productive
when newly brought under cultivation.—
Hence the first settlers have thought only of
their abundant crops, and neglected those
means which are necessary to replenish
their soil and continue their productiveness.
When exhausted, they have been aban-
doned, and the proprietor pushed off again
into the wilderness, feeling that he could
better start a new lot than to re-claim
the worn out soil of the old farm.—
Such has been and is now the process going
on in the new regions of our country, from
Maine to Georgia, from the Pacific to the
Atlantic, and from the lakes of the North to
the gulf of Mexico. The cry has always
been when the tide of emigration has been
turned to a new section that its soil contains
the elements of inexhaustible productiveness.
This has been the case with the eastern
part of Maine, Penobscot, Arnscoot,
&c., of the far west, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin,
&c., together with the vast regions of
the sunny south. But facts have demon-
strated that it has been a chimera in nearly
every instance where there has been suffi-
cient time for a full development of the
resources of the soil. Southern plantations
have been exhausted and given over to
worthless, while the owner has sought new
fields of profit in unoccupied lands. The
northern and western husbandman has had
to resort to manuring, and been doomed to
experience for years the disadvantages
which his mistakes have cost him. Dr.
Lee, who lives at the South, and under-
stands well the condition of southern agri-
culture, represents the cotton culture as
deteriorating the soil at a rapid rate. From
statistical data he has demonstrated that
two thirds of the improved lands of the
State of New York are damaged to the ex-
tent of three dollars to the acre a year. An
intelligent gentleman had told twelve years
cultivation of Wisconsin lands had
diminished their productiveness near one
half.

After collecting together a great variety
of facts, Dr. Lee comes to the following
conclusions: "The practice of drawing on
American soil as an inexhaustible capital
prevails equally all over the United States,
and it is truly bred in the bone and flesh
of the people. Wherever it is possible to
bring the light of truth to bear on the
land under cultivation, there the consump-
tion of its virgin fertility is demon-
strated." Of the one hundred and twenty-
five million acres, four fifths, or one hun-
dred millions, are damaged to the extent of
three dollars an acre per annum. By which
remark we mean that complete restitution
of the elements of the crops removed, such
as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, chlorine,
phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid, and
nitrogen, cannot be made short of three dol-
lars per acre. All manuring of every kind
implies the necessity of making restitution
to the earth cultivated by man; but this
first and highest duty of the cultivator and
husbandman is now almost universally neg-
lected."

Such a conclusion is certainly startling,
and must awaken no little solicitude in the
bosom of the patriot for a remedy. What
can be done to arrest a tide which is so con-
stantly and continually bearing the life and
energy of our cultivated lands into our
cities, down our rivers, and across our
oceans? We may plan and devise as we
will, the only effectual answer to this ques-
tion can be found in a thorough system of
agricultural education. The people must
understand this whole matter, and science
must find out the remedy. According to
the above estimate, the Union is losing an-
nually \$300,000,000 in the exhaustion of
her soil for the want of the general diffusion
of agricultural knowledge. Should this
sum be expended annually for a few years
in establishing and endowing agricultural
schools, how soon the nation would be
replenished! The lands of the state, and the
nation, devoted to this purpose, might be
saved from the fate which the part of our
domain now under cultivation has received,
viz.—exhaustion.

THE NEXT CROP.
The following article we find in the New
York Tribune, on a subject which it is now
time to consider, and which may be of value
to some of our many agricultural readers.
The indications held out to farmers to
plant a large spring crop were never more
flattering than at the present time. Wheat
is higher this day than ever known before in
New York, and so of all other grain. And
these large prices are not entirely the result
of speculation, based upon European war
news. Independent of the war demand,
there is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad,
which has already drawn off the surplus of
our crops until the price is affected by the
natural law of demand and supply. The
supply having become exhausted, and the
great American granary, in a measure emp-
tied, the world calls upon farmers to refill it.
There is another demand for grain besides
the foreign one, which will prevent prices
from receding below the paying point for
several years to come, and that is for the im-

mense number of hands employed in build-
ing railroads. These works cannot be sud-
denly stopped, no matter what the pressure
may be upon the money or grain market, be-
cause to stop them would be ruin to the cap-
italists. It is difficult to turn the course.
The iron of the American farmer has lately
fallen into a channel, where the current of
trade is sweeping them onward to marts be-
fore unknown, producing prices before un-
thought of. We therefore counsel our coun-
try friends to prepare for a great spring crop.
Let them sow all the oats they can get into
the ground in good order, in proper season,
then plant corn upon every acre in good con-
dition which can be devoted to that crop.—
Let them also sow buckwheat, timothy, and
corn for fodder, so that they can sell a large
portion of all the grain produced.

At the West, and particularly in Southern
Michigan, Northern Indiana and Illinois,
spring wheat is more extensively sown than
the winter variety. Farmers in that region
should not neglect the present opportunity
to make a paying crop of this grain. Spring
wheat sown early, rarely fails upon a prairie
farm, where winter wheat is very uncertain.
If possible it should be sown in February;
at any rate March should not pass before
this crop is in, even if it is necessary to wait
over shoes in mud to do it. We have seen
forty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat,
though the crop is far below that, mainly
owing to the very bad treatment it receives
at the hands of the farmer.

Beans and peas it will be seen, are quot-
ed at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. Both of
these are spring crops, and may be grown
with profit upon almost any farm in the
country. Lastly, look at the price of pota-
toes, which are now selling at \$3.50 per bar-
rel—more per bushel than corn. With grain
high, as it certainly will be next season, po-
tatoes will continue to sell at high rates af-
ter the next crop comes to perfection. Far-
mers should make a note of this in time for
spring operations. Let them plant largely.
The crop will be a paying one. We add,
that they should not plant or sow anything,
especially in the Eastern States, without
manure. A farmer has not enough upon
his own farm, let him buy guano, superphos-
phate of lime, ground bones, salt, nitrate of
soda, potash, or some other concentrated
fertilizers which are sold now as commonly
as the seed to be planted.

One of the greatest wants of this country
at this moment is capital, to employ in pro-
ducing food and raw materials for manu-
facture from American soil. No branch of
agriculture suffers so much for want of cap-
ital as farming. Farmers complain of the poor
compensation they get for their labor.—
They say that they work harder, live coarser,
and enjoy fewer luxuries and refinements of
life, than any other class of men—all of
which we are willing to concede, while we
maintain that it is because they do not employ
capital. They only work to live—with their
own hands, and with machinery and means
furnished by the power of capital. It is equally
true that many men own large tracts of land,
lying comparatively idle and waste, because
they cannot cultivate them alone, and do not
see the advantage of employing others to
do it for them. It is this class that we more
particularly desire to wake up to their own
interests, by showing them that the prices
of farm products will not fall below their
present level until after the production of
another crop. Therefore, we repeat the
counsel—plow early, sow early, and plant
largely this spring!

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME PICTURES FRAMED;
Or Life in the Wilderness.

When the crown of summer rests upon
our lovely earth, no spot can lay claim to
more of the truly beautiful, shaded by the
tintings of the real, than SYLVAN DELL.
There is no need of drawing from the
ideal, when the blue arch of sky that
frames this lovely spot, spans material
enough for the real, for narratives of thrill-
ing interest and amusement. With such
a fount of stern fact to draw from, it would
be a waste to indulge in idle dreaming, and
"My Home Pictures" shall be sketched
with the pencil of Truth.

Greentown was the name given to the
settlement of a tribe of the Delaware In-
dians, long years before Ohio was a State,
and previous to the emigration of the earli-
est settlers. My little sketch opens in 1811,
when the hardy pioneers had chosen and
settled upon forest farms, many of them in
close contiguity with Greentown.

"Open the door, Maggie," said Mrs.
Carroll to her little daughter, who was
nestling at the feet of the baby in the rustic
cradle.

Maggie, the bright-haired pet of the
household, ran to the door, and with both
tiny hands succeeded in raising the heavy
wooden latch.

Four men with humble garb, with forms
lagging and weary, and rifles resting on
the ground, were standing at the open
door. One, with a commanding figure,
doiled his slouch hat, and, having lodged
for himself and comrades until the morn-
ing, Honest John Carroll laid down his
book and rose from his little bench-seat in
the corner where the blaze flashed bright-
est, and in the warmth of his true heart
said—

"God knows, in these days of peril and
suffering, how glad we are to befriend
each other, and if you ask as friends to
tarry with us in our humble cabin, and com-
ing with good intention, you shall be wel-
comed."

A gratitude was expressed in the
warm, brotherly grasp of the four hard
hands that were extended.

Mrs. Carroll put aside the half-patched
coat, and Fred added new fuel to the fire.
The shape of green legs that were soon snap-
ping and making blades, while the mother
baked a new loaf of golden corn bread,
cut ample slices of venison, and the mother
little cellar brought yellow butter and a pan
of milk.

How good to the weary ones was the
fare that was spread out on a coarse clean
cloth on the rude table.

When supper was over they talked of the
times, the ravages of the Indians, and of
their homes in the East; and then when
they were weary, good John Carroll read
from the old Bible that lay upon the shelf,
and all joined together in the heart-felt
"Amen" to the evening prayer.

Yet long they conversed after the tried
soldiers had stretched themselves out on
the floor, for but few days before had the
emigrant family learned that the Delaware
at the Indian settlement of Greentown, had
vowed vengeance on them for some little
act, which had been deemed a provocation.

In kindness, the stranger guests remon-
strated with Carroll, and besought him to
remove from that place, until times present-
ed a more favorable aspect, but with that
spirit which characterized the early settlers
of Ohio, he refused.

Before the tiny tinge of dawn had pen-
etrated the forest shades that surrounded the
little cabin, the guests (who were soldiers
returning to their homes) were astir, and
before starting, went to the gushing foun-
tain to wash. The sharp report of several
guns rang out upon the morning air, and
echoed among the wild hills—the signal of
danger—death!

John Carroll, frightened at the alarming
sound, sprang from his bed, seized his
musket and just as he reached the door, he
saw the strong man, who was mortally wound-
ed in the breast, and shrieking—"Mine—
my wife and children!" fell dead in the
door that but a moment before had framed
him for the picture of manhood.

Fred hurried down the ladder from the
chamber, dragged the lifeless form within,
and assisted the terrified and only remain-
ing soldier in fastening the door and sepa-
rating his mother and the children in the
little chamber he had just left.

From a small window near the door,
they saw an Indian stealthily approaching,
but as he reached the fence, a bark from
Fred's musket arrested him, and he fell
close to her, and striving to hush her cries,
fainted on the breast that pillowed her
bright curls.

Maddening yells rent the air without,
and the poor mother envied the unconscious
sufferer that lay with the pale lips parted
and the chubby hands hanging listless.—
A few moments longer—moments that
seemed ages—and Fred came up, and
bursting into tears, seated himself at her
feet and wept piteously and long.

When they descended, a sad picture met
their gaze. The bright sunshine never
gleamed upon a sadder sight. With the
shadow of night, had disappeared the mur-
derers, but the seal of sworn revenge was
stamped there in the home in the wilder-
ness.

The father lay in a crimson pool of his
blood; across the mossy seat was
stretched the stiffening form of a painted
Indian, with his dark visage frightfully
hideous, and there dashed and rippled the
crystal fountain, but it ripples played over
the dead bodies of two of the true-hearted
ones who had found rest their last night
on earth among strangers. At the foot of
the bill, which had served for an ambulance,
lay another Indian, beside a gnarled maple,
with his rifle gripped in death, and the
scalp of a victim dangling from his belt.

While the bereft family were surveying
the heart-rending scene, a neighbor, Mr.
Seymour, and his son, Philip arrived.—
Then, while the sorrowing mother was
stretching the stiffening form of a painted
Indian, with his dark visage frightfully
hideous, and there dashed and rippled the
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lay another Indian, beside a gnarled maple,
with his rifle gripped in death, and the
scalp of a victim dangling from his belt.

Great consternation prevailed in Sylvan
Dell among the emigrants, and they re-
solved to build a block-house, and remove to
it, until peace and security were fully
restored. Just when the village was about
around the high hill on Judge Coulter's
farm, they built it—a great unsightly pile,
with port holes, so, if they were attacked,
they could defend themselves. Eleven
families left their homes, and their new-
made gardens, and little conveniences, and
with troops of children dressed in coarse
linen and in men's cast-off clothes, and
with bare feet, they all huddled to-
gether. When once comfortably settled,
and the new secure, many rays of sun-
shine were reflected from their grateful
souls upon their faces.

Often I have sat at the feet of aged ma-
trons, who were young then, and listened
with intense interest to the little incidents
of life in the wilderness. Glorious times,
those. Why, even cupid, the saucy, syl-
phus, might find in the forest a more
favorable field for his art, than in the
doilets of his kind, and with an air content,
and showed forth some of his funniest tricks.

Softly as snow flakes fell, whispering of
love, even there, and gallants, but sturdy,
noble fellows, with bare feet and brown
hands, and father's hats, to take their mus-
kets and their maidens, and enjoy delightful
rides in bark canoes on the willow
bordered stream. And the wild life
of the forests, while the fathers were absent,
and ride round and round the stable, and
occasionally venture up and down the high
wooded hills.

But one morning, in the soft, brown
earth below one of the port-holes, little
Frank Lee found a bright silver brooch,
and beside it, the white track of an Indian
moccasin. After this, if the children grew
boisterous in their play, or ventured out
of the yard, the mothers would significantly
point at the silver brooch that fastened
Frank's collar, and it was sufficient to calm
their joyousness.

Mr. Seymour still lived on his farm, five
miles up the stream, and near the Indian
settlement. There was great preparation
for the coming of the winter. The
neighbor, May, Philip had invited all the
occupants of the block-house, and a scene
of festivity, known only in those early
days, was anticipated. A sweet creature
was May, and the pride of her parents.—
Henry Alton, her betrothed, resided in
Mauetta, and among other gifts to his
bride May, was a snowy piece of jaconet
for her bodice.

The evening preceding the wedding,
found the happy girl sitting before the fire,
finishing the pure white robe, and Philip
beside her, throwing bits of hickory bark
into the fire to keep up a bright blaze until
the task was completed. The mother,
tried with the day's labor of baking and
making all necessary preparation for the
wedding, sat with her weary hands
folded in her lap, and looking with pride
in her children.

"No more extra blades, Phil," said May,
raising and smoothing down the completed
dress, and patting his brown cheek with her
little hand.

"And now, darling, your pa would like
to see his pet in her bridal dress," said the
doting father.

"But," said the mother, "it is called bad
luck to put on a wedding dress before the
proper time; yet May, if poor father de-
sires it, you will do it; and then the thought

of being separated from her child rose be-
fore her, but, checking the rising sobs, she
leaned her head on her husband's shoulder,
and talked of the coming event, and the
assemblage of expected ones on the mor-
row.

In a moment, May stood before them in
the white robe, radiant with beauty, and
bright, young hope, and they all thought
she never looked sweeter. Her wavy hair
was smoothed back from her fair young
brow, and her blue eyes and delicate com-
plexion contrasted beautifully with the pure,
plain bridal dress that still remained of
the cabin-furniture.

"Bless you, my daughter," said the father,
laying his hands on May's head, as the
innocent girl instinctively knelt beside him.

Just at this moment when the very angels
would love to linger and smile upon such a
scene, and the more rudely pushed open,
and five or six Indians came swarming
in, headed by Black Cloud, their chief,
to her, and striving to hush her cries,
fainted on the breast that pillowed her
bright curls.

With a shudder of horror that she strove
to conceal, the mother beckoned Philip
aside, and told him that the Indians were
partially intoxicated, and the result of their
intoxication was much to be feared, and
that she would endeavor to conciliate them
while he ran to their nearest neighbors and
give the alarm. Immediately after Philip
had stolen out, Mrs. Seymour asked them
if they would be pleased to have supper
prepared. Black Cloud, with an oath, re-
plied they came for that purpose, and if she
did not furnish the best the house afforded,
their lives would be the forfeit. With an
attempt at composure, the trembling wo-
man placed a plentiful variety of food be-
fore them, and kindly invited them to par-
take.

Exchanging glances that foreboded ill,
they gathered round the table silently,
Black Cloud seating himself at the head.—
Of yellow bread, broke it, and with curses
yelled out—
"I smell the red man's blood!"

With a simultaneous movement, they
sprang from the table, and though the
wretched father raised his hands, and on his
knees pleaded for his life, it was of no
avail. The reckless tomahawks ceased not
their murderous work until the husband and
wife were lifeless victims on the floor.

Poor May clung to her loved parents, and
swooned, with her father's head, cleft asunder,
lying on her bosom.

When consciousness returned, she beheld
Black Cloud standing over her with his
raised weapon in his hand, and a young
Indian beseeching him to spare her. For
some time his hard face gave no signs of
relenting, but at last he dropped his hatch-
et at his feet, and taking her hands, bade
her rise.

For many minutes did the avenging ones
converse together, and then seemed to be at
variance on something which could not be
settled satisfactorily.

"It shall be done!" said Black Cloud,
with a fierce light in his snaky eye;
and then the moment the fair breast of the
girl-bride poured forth her life-blood in a
gushing stream.

These victims—the father, with his ting-
ed gray hair, the kind good mother, and the
blooming May, in her bridal robe—all sleep-
ers in death!

"Now," said Black Cloud, the avenging
demon, "the rest may have our hunting-
grounds that the great Spirit gave to us;
let us go."

They had scarcely reached the woody
brow of the ambuscade hill, over which
they had crept, when Philip and two men
approached the house. They paused and
listened breathlessly, but no sound fell on
the ear save the tinkling rill that wound
guard rails and over white popples, and
the hooping owl in the distance.

"Perhaps they have already gone," said
Philip as he neared the house. No present-
ment overshadowed his thoughts as he raised
the latch carelessly, and pushed the door
partly open. Some obstacle prevented it
from swinging back, and in the dim firelight
he looked to see what it might be.

"My God! what have you done?" he
shrieked, as his eye fell upon the form of
his brutally murdered father, then his moth-
er, and lastly, his idolized sister, with that
pale brow he had so loved to kiss, and her
eyes, which he had so often gazed upon, and
which he had so often kissed, were staring
and unseeing, and with grief unutterable he wrung
his hands and prayed not to linger alone
homeless, friendless and broken-hearted.

Black Cloud and his band left their beau-
tiful grounds the day following, and went to
Sandusky, to join Simon Girty, the renegade.
They left all that was dear to them, in their
spacious green, where their feasts and
boisterous were held, their council-house
and buried dead. Stated was their thirst for
vengeance on those who had deprived them
of their inheritance. Then the fami-
lies moved from the block-house, and went
to their homes and again kindled fires upon
the desolate hearths, and soon did the wild-
wood farms look cheery and glad.

That old block-house—long before I had
learned the wild and thrilling lore connected
with it, I have I clambered over its moulder-
ing walls, and rested my child-hands on the
tutus of damp green moss that grew between
the ponderous logs, and trampled on the
clinging vines that tried to make it beautiful
in its forgotten desolation. I wondered
why it was ever built, and thought that
should have occupied that delightful situ-
ation on the dipping banks of Willow stream.

May's betrothed, Henry, and the lonely
Philip, under the ministrings of the great
restorer, Time, and two lovely and worthy
wives, recovered from the blight that fell
upon their young years, and are good and
useful men. Willie and Maggie are grand-
sons now, their mother still lives, and it
is their greatest joy to make best of their
years. Maggie's gait still bears evidence
of the wound that fortunately was not a fatal
one.

The soldier who was missing after the
murderous affray at Carroll's, was discovered
long years afterwards, his crouched skeleton
hidden in a hollow tree. A bullet had
lodged in his breast, and it was supposed he
had hidden himself to save his scalp from
the red men. On the brown and bony
breast, once so fleshy, a hand was pressed
against a miniature, but it was so defaced,
nothing could be learned from it. The
"loves of earth" in that last moment were
not forgotten! Where the cabins of Carroll
and Seymour stood, now stand tasteful cot-
tages, with wide-spread fields surrounding;
and the same plashing fountains all the days
and nights sing their soothing lullabies as
they did long years ago to those who sleep
in lowly graves that were first hollowed out
in the wilderness.

One lovely June day, in a spirited ride
with my girl-friend, Annie, we visited the
survivors of the scenes above narrated.

Oh! I almost lived amid peril and hard-

ship, and forest life in that day's visit!—
We climbed the old hills, and stood at the
grave under a giant apple tree, and played
in the gushing jets of the fountains, and
waded through high grasses, to stand upon
the old hearth-stone that still remained of
the cabin-furniture. Then we took tea with
mother Carroll and Maggie, and were so
happy to sit beside them, and look into their
loving blue eyes, and hear them tell true
and thrilling stories of Forest Life.—Ar-
thur's Home Gazette.

"Bless you, my daughter," said the father,
laying his hands on May's head, as the
innocent girl instinctively knelt beside him.

Just at this moment when the very angels
would love to linger and smile upon such a
scene, and the more rudely pushed open,
and five or six Indians came swarming
in, headed by Black Cloud, their chief,
to her, and striving to hush her cries,
fainted on the breast that pillowed her
bright curls.

With a shudder of horror that she strove

of the Committee—and that the auditors of accounts make their report at the annual meeting in June of each year, and that the same be published with the proceedings.

The Committee further recommend that a contribution of \$100 be taken up this P. M. to pay present expenses.

The resolutions were now taken up and discussed in a most able manner, by Hon. A. P. Morrill, L. O. Cowan, Esq., Prof. Brooks of Waterville College, Mr. Willey of Portland, Mr. Talbot of Farmington, Rev. Mr. Stevens of Saco, Rev. Mr. Hill of Waterville, Rev. Mr. Thurston of Winthrop.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Peck, the resolutions were passed unanimously.

Voted, That the State Committee be instructed to prepare a tract of statistics of crime since the passage of the Maine law compared with that previous to that time.

Voted to adjourn.

FRANKLIN MUZZY, President.
GEO. F. AYER, Secretary.
O. B. CHENEY, Secretary.

WE clip the following from the *Daily California Chronicle*, showing the enterprise of the Sons of Maine, and their success in the exportation of apples to California.

APPLES.—The soil and climate of California seem well calculated for producing many kinds of fruits. But, judging from most of the samples which we have seen of apples, grown here, the inference would be, that they are not well calculated to give us a really good quality of that article.—True, the country is young, and time, care, cultivation for years, adaptation to soil, climate and other circumstances, may effect a change, and eventually give us a "Pippin," or "Baldwin," or "Northern Spy," equal to those grown in New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts. Feeling the want of them, however, Messrs. M. & H. Pierce, 133 Jackson st., have been experimenting for two years to import apples from the Atlantic States, via Cape Horn, without the aid of ice. They have succeeded; the clipper ship *King Fisher* having brought the "Baldwin" apples, grown in the town of Baldwin, Maine, and delivered them here in excellent preservation.

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS. We are requested officially, to give notice that the hearing before the Committee on the petitions presented to the Legislature for the removal of the Courts from Alfred to Saco or Biddeford, is postponed to the 16th of March, and that the hearing will be on that day instead of the ninth, as provided for in the order of notice.

Gorham, we understand, chose one Maine Law man, one uncommitted, and there was no choice of one. The Selectmen chose in Buxton, we understand, are Maine Law—Farnington chose Morrill Democrats.

The Temperance Bill has passed to a third reading in the New York Senate by a vote of 17 to 10.

Terrible Explosion of a Steam Boiler at Hartford, Conn.

Sixteen men instantly killed. Forty or fifty persons injured. Car factory demolished.

Hartford, March 2.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, the new steam boiler of Fales & Gray's Car Factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine house, and badly shattering the main building.

There were over 500 persons employed in the factory, over 100 of whom were in that part of the building which was injured. The explosion was terrific, breaking timbers, powerful machinery, and everything about the building in pieces, and projecting the walls for 100 feet in length. The glass of the main building was broken. The roof and walls fell in a huge mass over the men employed, burying them beneath its ruins.

Efforts were immediately made by the remaining operatives, the firemen, who were called out for the purpose, and the citizens, who crowded in large numbers, to rescue those beneath the ruins.

The Mayor superintended the extrication of the bodies, and the wreck was removed with all possible despatch. Nine persons were killed instantly; seven more died shortly after, and many others were badly injured.

Mr. Skinner was conversing on business with Mr. Camp, one of the workmen, when the explosion took place. Mr. Skinner had his arm broken in two places, and his head badly cut.

The immediate cause of the explosion may never be known. The boiler was a new one, of fifty horse power, built of the best materials, and with the greatest care. It has been conjectured that the water was suffered to get too low.

The scene was a most heart-rending one. When the intelligence was scattered there, the parents, who were children came rushing to inquire after the fate of their husbands or sons. Such was the excitement in the South district, in which many of the workmen dwelt, that the schools had to be dismissed at once, in consequence of the excitement among the pupils.

The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances hardly to be recognized. The engineer's arm was found at some distance from the body. The fragments were overhauled by five o'clock, and all the bodies extricated. Many who were but slightly injured, went away early to their homes, and are not included in the above account, and others were taken away, so that it is impossible to ascertain the precise number wounded. It is supposed to have been over fifty.

Military Convention.

The Military Convention, called by the Adjutant General, at the State House on the afternoon of the 23d ult., was attended by upwards of eighty delegates, from different sections of the State, and proved, altogether, a most spirited and successful affair.

Capt. John L. Holsdon, of the Bangor Light Infantry, was called at the chair. Excellent speeches were made by Capt. Anderson, of Portland, Lieutenants Sewall, of Bath, and Bartlett, of Bangor, and also by John A. Peters, Esq., of the latter city.

Resolutions were adopted, expressive of the spirit of the occasion, and exhibiting of the extraordinary and unconstitutional conduct of the militia laws of Maine. A committee was also appointed, consisting of General Tracy, Captain Anderson, and Lieut. Sewall, to draft and present, for the consideration of the Legislature, the form of a bill, better calculated to promote and encourage the Volunteer interest of the State.

We cannot but hope that the efforts and objects of this Convention will be fully answered by the powers that be.—Augusta Journal.

FIRE IN VASSALBORO. The barn of Mr. John S. Sturges, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, together with four oxen, four cows, two young horses, 20 tons of hay, sleds, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Loss about \$2000. The barn, which was a valuable one, was insured for \$300 in the Augusta Mutual Co. No insurance on the other property. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

Cambria and Niagara to convey troops to the seat of war.—Gortschakoff's surroundings. Kalafat with 65,000 men.—Rumors of opening negotiations.

Berlin, March 1st.

The British steamer Andes, Capt. Moody, with 3000 troops from Liverpool to the 14th ult.—3 days later than the Europa—arrived at her wharf this morning. The Andes reported having passed on the 14th ult., the Cunard steamer Cambria, from Boston to the Halifax, going into Liverpool. On the 15th, the Andes, passed the steamer Atlantic, from New York, Feb. 14th.

The Liverpool cotton market on the 13th, closed firm, at the full prices of Saturday, the 11th ult.; the sales of that day were 8000 bales, the trade taking the greater portion. Annexed are the quotations: For New Orleans 6 1/2; Fair Middle 6 1/4; Fair Upland 6 1/4; Middling Orleans 5 7/8; do. Mobile and Uplands 5 5/8 & 5 3/4.

In London, Corn Exchange, Monday the 12th there was a large supply of English Wheat, and the trade opened steady at the decline of the week previous. Foreign wheat was held firmly, but the rates were unaltered. English was in reality from one to two shillings per quarter, cheaper. There only four floating cargoes of foreign remaining unsold.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The London Money Market on the 13th closed with an easy feeling, and there was every indication that the bank would soon reduce its rate of interest. Consols opened at 9 1/4 & 9 7/8, and after advancing to 9 1/2 again receded to the opening rates of which they closed.

THE FUTURE OF THE CUNARD STEAMERS. The fact that some of the Cunard steamers had been taken by the government to convey troops to the seat of war, no longer admits of a doubt. The agents of the steamers, themselves, now announce that the Cambria and Niagara have been engaged for that service—and it is understood that they will take their departure for Liverpool, for Malta, on the 18th of February. Whether the troops are to embark at Liverpool or Cork, is not yet decided, though it is stated that the British government desire that they should embark at the latter port. The agents of the steamers, however, are understood to be in favor of their sailing direct from Liverpool.

The next American mail from Liverpool, is advertised in the papers to be despatched by the screw steamer Alps, to sail for Boston on the 16th of February. The Alps, it is stated, takes the place of the Niagara, which was to have sailed for Halifax and Boston on that day. The steamer to follow the Alps, will be the Asia, which is advertised to leave with the mails on the 25th of February. The Asia will go to Boston and New York via Halifax, although her passengers will only be booked for Halifax and Boston. The steamer of the Alps, being despatched on the 18th, was because there was no other Cunard steamer in port not engaged. The Collins steamer Atlantic, for New York direct would sail on the 22d.

ENGLAND. The steamship great Britain, from Melbourne, Australia, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th after a run of 68 days. Preparations for war on the part of England and France are proceeding rapidly. The military force to be despatched forthwith to the assistance of Turkey, will, it is now confidently asserted, amount to 40,000 French and 10,000 British troops. The English contingent will however, should circumstances render it necessary, be increased to 20,000.

The squadron will consist of thirty sail of vessels, and will include no less than twenty screw steamers, three paddle steamers, and seven sailing vessels. Among the screw steamers is the Duke of Wellington, which mounts 121 guns, the Royal George, of 120 guns, the Juno, of 101 guns, and the four others of 43 guns each. Altogether the squadron will carry 2000 guns, and its steam power will be equal to an armament of the most formidable and destructive fleet ever fitted out by Great Britain.

In the Royal Dock Yard the formation and equipment of this fleet proceeds with a celerity that excites the astonishment of foreigners and the pride of the English people.

The ship Mary T. Starut, Captain Crook, of Bangor, from New York for Havre, was abandoned Feb. 1st, in lat. 43 N. 37 W.

AUSTRALIA. A part of the letters from Australia, by the Great Britain, have been delivered. Their tenor as regards commercial affairs, and mining interests, is generally favorable, although exceptional points are raised, in political matters; nothing new or interesting.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Telegraphic despatches, dated Bucharest, Feb. 1, state, that there were at that time 65,000 Russian troops before Kalafat, and although Prince Gortschakoff knew perfectly well that the Turkish position could not be carried without great loss of life, he was determined to make the Russian frigates were put orders from his master, the Emperor, to use every effort to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia, without further loss of time.

In Asia, Karschid Pacha having reorganized the Turkish forces, was about to resume offensive operations. His army consists of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, and 150 guns. Important intelligence was daily expected from this point as well as from the Danube.

THE YEAR LATEST, TELEGRAPHIC TO LONDON. Tuesday. The second edition of the morning Herald, publishes the following private despatch, telegraphed from Paris, where it first appeared in the Debate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28th.

On the Russian campaign receiving intelligence that the combined fleets had left the Black Sea and returned to Constantinople, the Russian frigates were put to sea, and proceeded to Chelkoff, where they attacked the fort, but without much success. They were obliged to steer off, in consequence of a warm repulse from the enemy.

There are some doubts as to the authenticity of the above report but it had been received from two different sources. The Globe announces the currency of rumors at Paris, of a possible opening of negotiations between the great powers, but adds, there is nothing to show the rumors are deserving of any credit.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, however, writing on Sunday evening, says it is certain that fresh negotiations are in progress, and however these are destined to terminate, hopes are again very generally entertained that the negotiations will not be successful. It is stated that Lord Rayland will have the command of the land forces now about to proceed to the Mediterranean.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest news from Europe is by the Collins Steamer, the Atlantic which arrived in New York the 9 inst. having left Liverpool the 22 ult.

The news is most important. The Monitor announces that the Czar of Russia's letter from St. Petersburg arrived in Paris on the 18th of February, and that the Emperor Nicholas does not accept the proposal for arrangement which was presented to him. The Monitor adds, this reply leaves no chance of pacific relations.

Troops were embarking the day the Atlantic sailed, from Liverpool, Dublin, and Southampton, and ships were fitting with great rapidity at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube. At Constantinople fortifications were being erected.

The health of the Turkish army and fleet was excellent.

Six thousand men and 24 ships left Constantinople on the 7th of February, under an escort of 11 British war steamers.

An important debate in the British Parliament had taken place on the Turkish question, and the army and navy supplies had been voted.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition, and marine engines.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified Mr. Buchanan that he may henceforth appear at Court in any costume he likes.

The war was very popular in Russia.

LAST WEEK.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Three thousand troops embarked from here to-day.

The Greek Insurance has gained a formidable headway, 6000 men being under arms in Europe, Macedonia and Thessaly.

It is said that Austria does not immediately declare itself, France will form an army of one hundred thousand men on the Italian frontier, and send a force to operate in Italy. This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraphic despatch says that the Russians are bombarding Rutchuk.

There is a very doubtful report current that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favor of war was arising in Great Britain.

A subscriber of many years' standing, residing in a neighboring town, sends us the following:

MR. COWAN.—I wish you would print a section of your paper of the statute law concerning the observance of the Lord's Day. I have noticed several Sabbath-breakers passing the transportation of rum barrels from the wholesale from your place to Dover, N. H., returning an evening or two after. If the Maine law don't stop this traffic, we will try the old statute law. J. L. K. Jr.

We have not had time to look up the sections referred to, which our friend wishes to see in print. At some future time we may comply with his request. In the meantime we would venture to suggest that just now, in this vicinity, there is a decided leaning to the enforcement of "all prohibitory laws;" and if our old friend, or his neighbors wish to try the old statute laws, they will have the sympathy and co-operation of all that numerous crowd hereabouts, who go for "principles rather than men."

Noah Woods, Esq., was elected Mayor of Gardiner on Monday last.

Petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act are pouring into the United States Senate.

The friends of temperance in Augusta unanimously nominated THOMAS LITTLE, Esq., for Mayor for the ensuing year.

FIRE IN HALLOWELL. On Monday morning the dwelling house of John H. Hanson was destroyed by fire, supposed to have taken from a defect in the chimney. Loss about \$500.

TOWN ELECTIONS. The spring elections of town officers in this State seem to turn on the Maine Law question, and as far as heard from, law men have in most cases been elected. We hear that such was the result in Standish and Baldwin.—Portland Advertiser.

SEWARD'S SEVEN. Senator Seward's speech in the Senate yesterday against the Nebraska bill is exceedingly able, and calculated to create a deep impression. We are no "Seward man," nor any other man's man; but we have always given William H. Seward credit for great talent, shrewd management, and strong devotion to his political and personal friends. And we now regard him as a man, if not a better patriot, than President Pierce, or any of his posse comitatus.—N. Y. Mirror.

CONVICTION OF DR. GARDINER. The jury in the Gardiner case, which has been on trial at Washington, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty, after 22 hours deliberation. The Court passed sentence, the highest allowed by law, namely, ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The execution is to be stayed until two days after the rising of the Circuit Court, to which the case is carried, on a bill of exceptions. As it is well known to our readers, Gardiner obtained a large amount of the Mexican indemnity money on account of certain silver mines in Mexico, of which he falsely asserted he had been unjustly deprived by the government of that country.

A despatch to the Exchange Reading Room, states that Dr. Gardiner has committed suicide at Washington.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 2.

At Market, 800 beef cattle, no Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 95 Cows and Calves, 750 Sheep and Lambs, and 270 Swine.

Hard—Best Cattle Extra \$8.50; first quality \$7.75; second \$7.25; third \$7.00; ordinary, 6.75. Working Oxen—\$8.50, 120 to 155. Cows and Calves—\$3.50, 25 to 35. 45. Sheep and Lambs—\$4.40, 4.30, 4.25. Extra, \$5.00, 6.7, 5.9.

Swine—5 cts.; retail, 5 1/2 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, March 4.

Flour—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands, \$9.25; common brands, \$9.00; fancy Genesee, \$10.00; extra \$11.00.

Grain—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 25, and white at 29. Oats 25 to 35 cts. Rye in lots, \$1.18.

Hay—Eastern is selling at \$20.00 to \$21.00 a ton.

TEA PARTY.

AT CENTRAL HALL, BIDDEFORD.

The Ladies of the Congregational Society of Biddeford and Saco, will give a Tea Party, at Central Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 15th, the proceeds of which to be for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Loring, of Lower Biddeford.

72 Tickets may be had at Shaw & Clark's, Biddeford, Haddon's Bookstore, Saco, and at the Hall on the evening of the entertainment.

Don't be frightened.—There is JEWELRY enough at Shaw & Clark's to supply you all.

NOTICE. The last of the Court of Dancing Assemblies, given by L. B. Weeks, will take place next Thursday night at Central Hall. A great crowd is expected.

WESTERN EMIGRATION. Will you permit me through the medium of your paper, to say to the numerous gentlemen of your vicinity, with whom I have had consultation in regard to an associated emigration to the West, that to-morrow I start in search of the best unoccupied spot in that land of promise for Yankee occupancy, and that I hope to return with my report of the land in about one month.

JOHN B. FRECH.

Biddeford, 9th March, 1854.

A CARD.

At the solicitations of many particular friends, and the musical public in general, Mr. Hector has been induced to undertake the management of a company composed of some of the best musical talents in the profession, and from the kind reception which he has always met with from the citizens of this place whenever he has visited them on similar occasions, (having made the tour many times during the last fifteen years of his musical profession,) he feels confident that his efforts on this occasion will be fully appreciated by the musical public.

Admission only 15 cents. Tickets to be had at the Bookstore, and at the door of the Hall. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.

BY USING

BROWN'S SELF-HEATING, ROTARY STEAM IRON.

THIS IRON has two faces, so constructed that while one the other is heating. By being heated with Alcohol, it obviates all objections to those heated with coal, on account of smoke and gas. Please call and examine at

CLAYTON & KIMBALL'S

Jewelry and Hardware Store, under the Bank. Biddeford, March 10th, 1854.

MR. HECTOR, (the celebrated American Bassist), who has at great expense, engaged the services of the following celebrated artists, to accompany him on his Musical Tour through this State, viz:

MRS. MARIAN T. LITTLE, Soprano and principal Solo singer of the Beethoven Musical Society of Boston.

MRS. ELLA S. HEAD, Alto singer of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston.

MR. B. COVERT, Bass Singer, and Composer of one hundred of the most popular Quizzes and Ballads.

WILL GIVE A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT CENTRAL HALL, On Saturday Eve'g, March 11th.

With the assistance of the above named Artists, Mr. Hector is enabled to perform a programme of the choicest QUARTETS, TRIOS, DUETS, and Solos, that has ever been presented to the Musical public.

Admission only 15 cents. Tickets to be had at the Bookstore, and at the door of the Hall. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

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CLAYTON & KIMBALL'S

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DRS. PARTRIT AND CLAY AGAIN.

E. MORGAN PARTRIT, M. D., Late Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College at Worcester, Mass., and

R. RICHARD CLAY, M. D., Famous throughout New England for his great success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, would announce to the sick that they will be in attendance at the *Worcester House*, Worcester, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 17th, 18th and 19th. Biddeford House, Biddeford, for one week, commencing on Monday, March 20th, and at *Office No. 1004 Federal Street*, Portland, for one week, commencing on Monday, March 27th.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call. Examinations free. No Mercury given.

Drs. P. & C. devote their attention to the treatment of the Lungs, and the various forms of Chronic and Female complaints, hence their success in gaining the mastery over the most stubborn cases.

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DAN'L MITCHELL.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has taken that well known and long established store and purchased a choice selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Is prepared to sell them low for Cash!!

Having engaged superior facilities for learning the business, while in the employ of Messrs. Balch & Son, wholesale and retail Druggists and Apothecaries, Providence, R. I., he hopes by strict personal attention to merit a share of patronage.

Saco, March 10th, 1854.

Providence, February 5th, 1854.

MR. DANIEL L. MITCHELL, having been in our employ several years, we know him to have good knowledge of the business, and that full confidence may be placed in his ability and integrity.

At a Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable William C. Allen, Judge of said Court.

On the petition of Joseph Mitchell, a person interested in the estate of Daniel Mitchell, late of Kennebec, in said County, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Samuel W. Laques, or some other suitable person.

One Dose Relieves! One Bot^{le} Cures!

The Great European Remedy!

THE CELEBRATED

Universal Cough Mixture

Is a safe and effectual remedy for Coughs of every description, whether of children or adults, of recent or of long standing.

Prepared only by
REV. WALTER CLARKE,
Sole Proprietor, Cornishville, Me.
for several years Apothecary and Pharma-
ceutical Chemist, in one of the principal
manufacturing towns in England.
THE extraordinary power of the UNIVERSAL

COUGH MIXTURE, in relief of and curative of diseases of the lungs, and especially in cases of cold, standing and obstructed, is generally acknowledged wherever it is known, as is proved by its rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous testimonials constantly received by the proprietor, from persons of the highest respectability, including many Christian Ministers.

The Universal Cough Mixture is a judicious combination of the principles of *Pharmacopœia*, *Chemistry* of the choicest vegetable preparations, which separately are recommended by the most eminent physicians in Europe, as the most efficacious remedies in disorders of the chest and lungs. It may

be taken by the throat, and the unpleasant tickling sensation, which usually attends the use of any other remedy, is entirely avoided. It always relieves the patient in the throat which excite coughing. It promotes the free and easy expectoration, and by removing the exciting cause of the cough, it enables the sufferer to enjoy natural rest, though for many weeks they may have been deprived of that blessing. The proprietor has great pleasure in submitting the following most satisfactory testimonials, selected from a great number of letters received from his friends and patients.

*Extract of a letter from Daniel Adams, Esq., of
Beverly, Mass.*

Feb. 17th, 1853.

FROM REV. WALTER CLARKE—Diazmont, Me.
I have been afflicted with a cough for two years, that bothened my
entirely removed it.

**From Mr. Fletcher Chisk, Agent for Northrup's
Dizmont, Me.**

Dear Sir:—A number of the most extraordinary cures
of a year's standing, and others who had been cough-
tored six months without receiving any benefit, have been
speedily cured by the Universal Cough Mixture.

From Mrs. Hubbard, Thorndike, Maine.

Feb 1st, 1852.

To REV. WALTER CLARK:—This certifies that I have used one bottle of your Great European Cough Medicine, or Universal Cough Mixture, for a distressing cough and soreness in the lungs. I had previously taken several kinds of medicine, and had been under the care of several physicians, without obtaining the least relief; happily your Universal Cough Mixture was recommended to me—I procured a bottle, which I began to take according to the directions on the label, by which in a few days I was entirely cured.

MARGARET H. HUBBARD.

Mr. B. W. Stevens, the agent for Great Falls, N. H., says that the Universal Cough Mixture gives good satisfaction in Great Falls, and that an aged lady has been cured by it of a cough of more than a year's standing.

From Rev. Jesse Hayes, Lewiston, Maine.

BR. CLARK: Every bottle of the Universal Cough Mixture which you left with me, is sold, and I have several applications for, more; as far as heard from, they have been perfectly satisfied with the medicine. One man, who had a cough of long standing, attended with tightness of the chest and shortness of

breath, so that he was laid aside from business, purchased one large bottle, and before he had taken one-third of it, was cured of his complaint, and has since used it, he says it is the best medicine in the world, and cannot be recommended too highly. Please send me another lot immediately.

Yours, truly, JESSE HAYES.

From Rev. J. B. O. Coby, Denmark, Me.

BRO. CLARKE.—Your Universal Cough Mixture has done quite successful in this place—a short time ago I met with a lady who had suffered for nearly two years of her daughters was going into a consumption, as for a length of time she had been afflicted with a bad

rough, and was quite emaciated, at my recommendation she purchased a bottle of your Universal Cough Mixture, which she continued to use, and was the means of restoring her to health.

Yours truly, J. B. O. COLBY.

From Mr. Brewster, Postmaster, Curtis Corner, Leeds, Maine.

To REV. WALTER CLARKE, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in sending the following interesting case for publication, it proves the efficacy of the Universal Cough Mixture in extremely bad cases. Mr. Samuel Clark writes to the Publisher of the Freeman for a number of years, during the past winter his dis-

order was so bad that he could rest but little, bearing
of your medicine. He procured a bottle, by which he
has been greatly benefited, he says the first dose
gave him much relief that he has continued to
give a goodly stock, and desires to recommend it
to others, as the best medicine for coughs, and dis-
orders of the chest and lungs.

Yours, &c., S. DREWSTER.

From George W. Wilson, Esq., Newfield, Me.
To REV. WALTER CLARK:—A short time ago I
procured a bottle of your Great European Cough
Medicine, which I took, according to directions, for

from the great benefit which I derived from its use, I am well satisfied that it answers every purpose for which it is recommended, and is worthy the utmost confidence—It ought to be in more general use in cases of the throat and lung diseases generally; it will recommend itself wherever it will be tried.

45—*Signed,* GEORGE W. WILSON.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietor, Cornwallis, Me.
For sale in Saco by T Gilman, Factory Island; Biddeford, Dr. Lord; Kennebunk, S. Clark; Portland, H H Day; Saccorap, Cloudman; Standish, Higgins; Gorham, Clement; Lewiston, Small; Limerick, Rawe; Newry, J. B. Smith; North Berwick, L. A. Lamb; North Yarmouth, J. B. Smith; Parisville, F. A. Felt; Waterville, J. B. Smith.

South Parsonsfield, Hilton; Porter, Hiazo; Ketar Falls, Davies; Steep Falls, Hobson; North Acton, Sweett; Lebanon, Elder Webber, and Hainscomb and Rien Moderation, Lane and Adams; Baxter Centre, Hanson and Clark; Springdale, Yastou, and by country merchants and medicine dealers generally.

Bottles 25 cts each, or four bottles in one for 75 cts.

W A S H I N G

Made PLEASANT and EASY by the use of

Boston Chemical Washing Powder

THIS WASHING POWDER IS WHAT DOES THE WORK!

ON DEAR! IT IS SUCH HARD WORK TO WASH!



THILL'S Powder, prepared by a practical chemist is a superior article for Washing Clothes. The pro-

cess of using is simple and sure, and without injury to the surface treated. This Powder will make two gallons of soft soap, superior in quality for all domestic uses. Nothing exceeds this Powder, after having been made into soft soap, for removing grease spots from woollen clothes and carpets.

Directions on each package of the powder, which if followed, will give, after a fair trial, general satisfaction.


Sold wholesale by

BECK & CO.,

N. 120, Market Street, Boston.

No. 120, Washington Street, Boston
 Retailed by Grocers generally throughout the coun-
 try.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS:
 OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

 THE fortieth Edition, with One
 Hundred Engravings, showing
 Diseases and Malformations of the

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the **ESCALAPIUS** to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the sacred obligations of married life, without reading the **ESCALAPIUS**. Let no one suffering from a backache, toothache, pain in the

side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and grew up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the **ESCAPULATUS**. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any persons ending: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent on order.

Address, (post paid), **Dr. WM. YOUNG,**
1725 No. 132 Spruce st., Philadelphia