

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangor, April 24, 1884.

The substantial blessings of steam-power, as illustrated by traveling in car and steamboat, has had a better appreciation in my mind since my last ride in a slow coach, on Saturday, from Hampden to this Gem of the East. Two who lie hours on coach was floundering in the mud, accomplishing in the time the immense distance of six miles. The ice has not yet left the Penobscot above Hampden, and the steamboats from Portland and Boston are obliged to stop at Hampden, and passengers must make their way to the City by horse-flesh, or by an energetic use of the motive power with which Nature has endowed them. If the walking was only decently comfortable, this latter power would be decidedly more pleasant as well as more economical. But mud is everywhere in the road, and frequently, as we had reason to know, in the coach, "soundings" are hardly to be found. Jounce and flounce, up and down, thrown upon this passenger, and catching that, a wholesale demolition of hats and bonnets, traveling by the old stage-coach, rate two and half miles per hour, must average fourteen inches, candid guess, all the way. Is not such traveling delightful? Is there any wonder, that the traveler has once got a taste of the beauty of a thirty miles per hour speed in the rail-car, should have an instinctive horror of horse flesh applied to the stage-coach? These things considered, who stands gaping, with his eyes "sneaking out a foot," at the spread of the moonman for railroads? If there is one who has any lingering doubts about the utility of railroads, a ride in the stage-coach from Bangor to Bangor at this season of the year, will make him a perfect "Young America" on railroads, and cause him to hallow with the loudest, "Keep off the track while the bell rings."

Well, good readers, you say, what has all this to do with the Editor of the Union? Where is he, and what is he about? This is precisely what he is about to tell you. He left home on Friday last, in the 6 P. M. train, for this place, and taking the Daniel Webster, as good a boat as ever sped her way over the briny deep, was safely landed at Hampden, six miles below Bangor, the next morning at 10 A. M. The delight of the remainder of the journey may be imagined. Having answered the first branch of the question, the latter is in order. Well, to answer truly. The Editor of the Union, if not at home at home, is at home among his friends. The city of Bangor is a fine place to come to for relief from the pressure of old foggy notions in business and socialities. It is the young America of Maine, fresh as a new clearing in a forest, and smart as a two-forty nag. We have a great liking to Bangor, and when suffering with mental dyspepsia, occasioned by the sluggish old foginess of the older places, we like to put out for this port, see their fast horses, their faster men, and gather strength from breathing the good fresh air of its healthy location. Since our arrival, the weather has been most delightful, and the walking about the streets quite good. Juveniles of these fortunate circumstances, the Editor of the Union is enjoying himself very much on a short visit he is making to his friends. The Bangoreans have not been asleep, only nights, since. They have built stores, churches, ships, started lots of banks, whereby rag money is made plenty, and have done a great many other things which would be regarded as almost impossible in the Kingdom of Foginess. Their new churches are marvels. We attended religious services in one of them, yesterday, in the Union Street Church, directly opposite the Bangor House, finished last year, which for architectural beauty, and excellent arrangements, is not probably surpassed by any church building in the City, if in the State. Outwardly, it is a handsome Church to look upon, with a very tall and appropriate spire, and its inward decorations correspond finely with its outside appearance. It belongs to the Unitarian Society. Rev. Mr. Allen, and occupies the spot of the church in which Rev. Mr. Hedge formerly officiated. We are told that another new Church erected within the past year, by the Congregational Society, over which Professor Shepard is installed, corresponding with the Union Street Church in architectural beauty and convenience. There have been also erected since my last visit here, several fine School Houses, which give assurance that in the matter of Public Schools, the people of Bangor are fully up to the spirit of the age, and understand fully the want and demands of the young, and stand ready to meet them. They are pleasantly situated, with breathing room for the children about them, neat and gladsome to the eye, and every way indicative of the character of the people who erected them. Dirty school houses, situated in dirty streets, on compressed lots, and surrounded with no attractions of playgrounds or shaded walks, are significant of looseness in business, and also looseness in money matters, as well as narrow mindedness in social characteristics.

There is one trait in the character of the Bangor people worthy of remark. It is this. There are fast men here, and fast women too, a fondness for display and ostentation, an effort to get ahead of everybody else; but the old-fashioned sort of aristocracy, founded upon nothing better than a long purse, or ancestral antecedents, there is very little of. The men drive fast teams, dress their wives and daughters in broadclothes, hang splendid chandeliers in their drawing-rooms, fit up their churches with an eye to luxurious ease while worshipping God, but there are no foolish emulances in the social condition of society. Wealth gives the means for purchasing the luxury of parade and dash, but it carries with it a leas of outcast aristocracy, than any place within the range of our acquaintance.

there is very little of that foolish illiberality and intolerance, which is so common in many places, among the "first-classes," that are called. We have had frequent occasion to notice this trait in Bangor character—and we are quite willing they should dash some at home, brag of their swiftness in business, turn a big furrow when abroad, and show some, if they will continue to preserve their good name, for liberality in regard to the opinions of others, and while exercising their own rights and enjoying their own opinions, allow others like privileges.

L. O. C.

Bangor, April 25, 1884.

Sunday evening we listened with great satisfaction, to a well considered lecture from the Rev. Mr. Allen, on the subject of emancipation. It was delivered to a crowded audience, in the Union Street Church, which was most brilliantly lighted with gas lights on the occasion. The lecturer has been for some time past giving lectures to his society upon subjects of moral and social interest, and this lecture was one in the course. Mr. Allen, some years since, was settled at Washington, D. C., where we had an opportunity of hearing him preach for a few Sabbaths. At that time, we were impressed with the idea, that his preaching would not suit the peculiar temper of the reformer, and too mystical and mythical in its general character, to be generally useful. We are not sure but some fault of this description might now be found with his public teaching. He has neither the voice nor the figure of a stalwart, cut and slash reformer, none of that sternness of appearance, which fancy seems to say that the resolute grapple with great social evils should have. His figure is slight, voice not strong, though not unpleasant, and he has a quiet way of delivery.

His lecture last Sabbath evening was indicative of thought, and close study on the subject of emancipation, and a varied acquaintance with the subject of slavery—its influences upon the Northern and Southern mind, and the social condition of the States in which it exists. The lecturer started with the declaration that he had no certain panacea to remedy the vast evil of slavery, that the great problem of its abolition was one which could not well be solved, but he had given the subject thought, and wished to give his views, and the conclusions to which he had arrived. After speaking somewhat diffusely in regard to the idea generally entertained at the commencement of our political existence as a nation, that slavery was not to be an institution of permanent character, an idea which he said was entertained now, in all sections, he proceeded to the general question of emancipation, examining by successive arguments, the grounds taken by those who have thought upon the subject. In his view, it was a mistaken idea, as all believed that it must sooner or later come to an end, to fold our arms and await with trembling solicitude the final result. It was moral cowardice not to look it fully in the face, and refuse to take measures that would ensure its termination in a way which would best promote the peace and happiness of all. The progress of the principles of freedom, throughout the world, and slaveholding communities themselves were sharing in that progress, was gradually bringing up instrumentalities which would work for emancipation. The lecturer gave the radical anti-slavery men credit for the courage and energy with which they had, despite of obloquy and abuse, maintained their principles, and he thought that they had done much to open the way for the less radical reformer, and to inform the public mind and elevate its moral tone, on the momentous question of slavery. We were really glad to hear this class of perhaps over zealous, but yet sincere men, spoken of with so much candid truth. Regret as we may, the intemperance of their zeal, and their withering denunciations of slaveholders and slavery, still we can but admire the lofty heroism which they have displayed in meeting, with an undaunted spirit, the ferocious mob spirit, and the cool contempt which has been so often manifested towards them. But we cannot stop for reflections of our own. The lecturer examined the colonization scheme as a means of emancipation, gave it credit for doing something, but regarded it as unworthy of a thought as an adequate remedy for the evil. The evil was too immense to be met and overcome with such instrumentalities. Something which worked on a grander scale was wanted, something which, although it be in operation for a century, yet would finally accomplish the work. Immediate emancipation, he did not think, would be productive of a sectional strife, and be followed by blood, as was generally supposed, but there was little hope for the slave from this. The great hope he had for emancipation, was by hedging the system around by a cordon of free States, and then by the silent, but sure influence of that march of public opinion in the slave States, which would lead to modifications of the slave laws and lessening their severity, laws preventing their importation, the breaking up of the families, the encouragement of the marriage relation, followed perhaps by a system of serfdom, in character similar to that now found in some countries of Europe, all tending to bring about that glad day, when personal liberty should not only be theoretically acknowledged, but practically enjoyed throughout the length and extent of the land. We have in this brief synopsis, only glanced at the points of the lecture. It was well written and arranged, and taken altogether, was one of the best lectures we ever listened to on the subject of emancipation. We hope it may yet obtain a wider scope of influence by its publication.

L. O. C.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL. We learn that the Biddford Brass Band, R. M. Hobbs, leader, propose to give a social entertainment on the evening of the 10th of May, at Central Hall, of which due notice will be given.

MR. BENTON.—Having had doubts as to the safety of using leaden pipe for the conveyance of drinking water from cisterns, I took pains to consult an experienced chemist, whose answer to my questions upon the subject, may be of benefit to others besides myself.

"It is my opinion," he writes, "that it is very hazardous to use drinking water which has been conveyed through leaden pipes from a cistern. And I know of one instance in particular, in which the rain water was strongly impregnated with lead, where leaden pipe had been made use of.—It is comparatively safe to use water which is conveyed from a pond through leaden pipe, but even here I think that lead pipe should be dispensed with if possible. In an aqueduct, the drawing off of the water, in a great measure, counteracts its bad effects—but not so with the cistern, as in this case the leaden pipe is constantly in contact with the whole body of water which is as much saturated with lead as that which is inside of the pipe. I, by all means, advise you to have nothing to do with leaden pipe for cistern water,"—that is, he intended to say, for drinking or culinary purposes. He recommends as a substitute for lead, the block tin, or gutta percha, the former being preferable as regards durability.

It is the impression, perhaps, of some, that the lead, if any be detached from the pipe by the action of the water, will sink to the bottom. But it is a chemical combination and not a mechanical separation of parts—so that the whole substance of the water becomes affected. The consequence is, what physicians term, a cumulative poison, the deleterious influence of which must eventually be felt in the form of diseases difficult to cure. The purer the water, the more likely it is to act upon the lead. The trouble and expense of procuring the block tin pipe are small in comparison with the comfort and importance of pure and healthy water, such as can anywhere be by this means procured.

That part of the pipe which remains in the cistern, and is always immersed in water, may be made of block tin which answers the same purpose, and the remaining part of lead, we suppose.

BIBLE AGENTS REPORT.

Mr. William Twamby, agent of the Bible Society, who has been engaged about four months canvassing this county, distributing Bibles on sale or gift, according to circumstances, has just closed his canvass in this town, and reports the following as the result of his labors:—

Visited 950 families; found 105 destitute of a whole Bible, of which 94 were Irish Catholic families, 52 of them would not receive the Bible, 19 could not read, 6 were already supplied, the remaining 15 families received the Bibles and Testaments, for their children, gladly.

In addition to these, 13 Protestant families were supplied with the Bible by gift. The number of Bibles and Testaments sold, 292; value \$112 04. The number of Bibles and Testaments disposed of by gift, 113; value, \$16 86.

In the County, the number of families visited, 3,600; found 220 destitute, of which 107 were Irish Catholic families, 63 of whom refused the Bible. Number of Bibles and Testaments sold, 1158; value, \$510 08. Number disposed of by gift, 450; value, \$75 40.

In addition to the above, two short tracts, one upon the Bible, and the other upon the Sabbath, have been left with each family, purchased by the liberality of a few persons, in each of the several towns.

Mr. Twamby is now pursuing his agency in Kennebunk, and furnishing Bibles and Testaments at the first cost at the Bible Publishing House in New York.

For the Union and Journal.

MR. BENTON. Among the many improvements in Biddford, there has been one of great importance, forgotten; and this is the road starting from the Biddford Depot and extending nearly on a straight line, coming into the Hollis road, a short distance above the residence of Mr. Thomas Gordon.

This would be very encouraging to those who live in the back towns—for it will both shorten the distance and save traveling up that hard hill, the Cuts hill, so called, with their heavy loads of produce from their farms. And more, for those who live in the Village will know in what direction to look for a good load of Wood, &c.

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT denounces in strong terms the abrogation of the Missouri compromise. It pitifully yet pungrily remarks:—

"The great argument which the friends of free disturbance and renewed agitation on the slave question are now employed in behalf of their pestilent Nebraska bill, is that they disturb matters to prevent disturbance, and agitate us for quiet's sake. We humbly thank you, Mr. Pierce, illustrious promoter of Free Soilers! We are infinitely beholden to you, Mr. Douglas, most diminutive of giants! But really, gentlemen, we do not enjoy the plan of letting you break our head in order to have you plaster it. We hate your cudgel. We abominate your salvo. You shall make for yourselves, as you hope to do, either your Presidential sceptre of that, or your royal union of this. Your salvo shall neither ancient our head nor yours. We'll have no such risk to oblige you. We are very well as we are, and choose to stay so."

In conclusion, addressing its Southern readers in plain language, it says:—

"Hark ye, gentlemen of the South! When you were stronger, you got the old compromise; now, when you are weaker, you had better stick to it. Nay, stick to all the Compromises; for be assured that the next agitation, that is to say, if you are drawn into it—will, in all human probability, be the last. There'll never be another compromise; rely on that any prophesy."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May has been received upon our table, and a general survey of its embellishments and illustrations, and the quantity of its matter satisfies us that it is equal to previous numbers, is just what the ladies want in their gentle labors, and twenty-five cents cannot be better expended in a family of girls than in the purchase of this number. It may be found at the bookstores.

COCHITUATE BANK, BOSTON, has failed. The small post made its appearance in Great Falls, N. H. last week, in the case of a child.

THE BUFFALO COURIER says: "the amount of produce to be emptied into the lap of Buffalo during the present season, will largely exceed that of any previous year."

On the 12th at Chicago there was afloat and ready for Buffalo and Oswego, and so on, grain to the amount of 260,120 bushels.

THE CHAIN BRIDGE over the Potomac, above Georgetown, fell Monday morning, killing several persons, among them Mr. Ryder the contractor.

Hay, in some portions of Aroostook is selling at forty dollars a ton, and oats one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel.—*Bangor Whig.*

THE BILL to abolish Capital Punishment in Ohio, was debated at great length on Thursday afternoon last in the Ohio State Senate, and finally lost by two votes.

ASHLAND. Plantation No. 11, in Aroostook County—the post office of which is called Aroostook—has been incorporated in a town by the name of Ashland.

A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL—the eclipse of the Tremont and the Revere—is about to be erected in Boston—to be called the "Appleton House"—at a cost of \$800,000.

THE TITLE "CÆsar" is a corruption of the word "Cæsar," which was originally assumed as a title of honor by the Grand Duke, and recently assumed by the Emperor of Russia.

By a resolve passed on the last day of the session, publishers will hereafter be allowed ten dollars, instead of five, for promulgating the public laws, in addition to the sum of one dollar for each hundred of circulation.

ONE HUNDRED ICEBERGS. The ship Sheridan arrived at New York on Friday from Liverpool, reports having experienced heavy weather on the passage; also having fallen in with one hundred icebergs, in latitude 45° N., lon. 46°.

THE TOLEDO (OHIO) BLADE estimates the Indian corn to be shipped from Toledo the coming season at 6,000,000 bushels.—The largest quantity ever shipped from that port in any previous season was 3,878,047.

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC of Friday evening says, that he propeller Princeton, sunk at Barcelona, will prove a total wreck. She is completely under water. The Princeton had on board 200 tons of valuable goods, valued at \$200,000.

BAIR. It is stated that the experiment of using coal for the purpose of burning brick, has been successfully tried in Maryland. Each ton of coal will burn four thousand brick, with two hands to tend the furnace.

There was a beautiful zone of light encircling the heavens from horizon to horizon through the zenith, last Sabbath evening. It somewhat resembled a sword, and would probably be interpreted a "forerunner" of Turkish war, had not the war come first.

ACCOUNTS FROM IRELAND give cheering accounts of the progress of farming work. The quantity of wheat sown by far exceeds that of last year. Notwithstanding the cheering prospects of the country, however, emigration proceeds with even increased earnestness.

GREAT FIRE. New York, April 25. The six story building in Broadway, opposite the Park, and occupied by William L. Jennings, tailor, and Meade Brothers, daguerotypists, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Loss heavy; probably \$100,000.

THE MAINE LAW BILL has been defeated in the New Brunswick legislature, and a bill passed but very little different from the old license law. The wholesale and retail dealers are to pay the same amount, and all are to be licensed.

WASHINGTON, April 24. Mr. Benton's speech is in type at the Globe office, and will occupy six columns of that paper. He says the introduction of the Nebraska Bill was covert, indirect and unmanly; a crooked and insidious cheat; a ridiculous squatter sovereignty. He handles the President, the Cabinet and the Union without gloves.

THE NEBRASKA BILL and Southern Men. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says that there is a strong and growing opposition to the Nebraska Bill springing up among Southern Representatives at Washington, which has been very much quickened by Mr. Cullom's recent speech.

GAS AT NANTUCKET. The New Bedford Standard says—"We consider it a most conclusive evidence that old things are passing away and all things becoming new, when Nantucket, the home of the whale fishery, repudiates oil and employs gas. Let every whale who has a tear to shed, prepare to blubber."

THE FOLLOWING is Sir Charles Napier's laconic address to his sailors:—"Lads! War is declared! We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy! Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them! Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire! Lads! sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own!"

THE CODFISHERMEN are fitting away from the New England ports later, but more extensively, than usual. The present prices of fish, and the withdrawal of the French fishermen for the navy, leads to the expectation of a profitable year's work.—There will be an increase of the Labrador vessels from Newburyport the present season.

THE MAYOR OF CALAIS, in his recent address to the City Council, recommended strongly the propriety and necessity of the city purchasing a suitable lot of land for a public common. No greater mistake can be made by a young and growing city than to neglect making provision for public grounds, and early setting them out with suitable ornamental trees, in order to have the benefit of the growth of trees.

THE BOSTON POLICE state that they have administered poison (strychnine) to at least a thousand dogs in Boston, and that but few have escaped from its deadly influence.

WE WOULD invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Cleaves & Kimball, in our columns this week. They have recently made large additions to their Stock of Jewelry and Hardware, offering to customers a great variety from which to select.

REV. ARTHUR CAVENOR, of the Free-will Baptist Society, of this Village, administered the rite of Baptism, last Sabbath, to fourteen persons. A very large assemblage of spectators was present.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT claims that the recent success of the Benton Democracy in that city is in point of fact an anti-Nebraska triumph. The successful candidates were uncompromising opponents of the measure.

A WASHINGTON WRITER says that every thing is dead in Congress. There will be no Pacific Railroad, no Homestead bill, and no other measure of importance, scarcely, passed at this session. Nebraska has paralyzed the whole mass, not excepting the Amistad bill.

THERE IS to be a new inauguration of the New York Crystal Palace, not by office holders, but by the people; and a grand coronation of labor and the arts, together with other appropriate ceremonies. The fête is to come off on the 4th of May next. In the mean time, a great many new and attractive features will be added to the exhibition.

A PAINTED CASUALTY. A little girl about eight years of age, whose name was Sally Ann Connie, daughter of Mr. Michael Connie of York, while at play with other children setting fire to some juniper bushes with Lucifer matches, was burned to death, her clothing which was of cotton, catching fire. Dr. Putnam happened to be passing by, heard the alarm and ran to her assistance, but the child was burned to death.

Position of the President upon the Nebraska Bill.

If there has heretofore been any misapprehension in regard to the President's views upon the Nebraska bill, the following from the government organ, will dispel all misapprehension and doubt:—

"We know that the course of the administration has been dictated by that spirit of moderation and toleration and conciliation which has been found essential at all times for the settlement of great sectional questions. But there is a point beyond which toleration, conciliation and forbearance cease to be virtues; when they cease to contribute to the establishment of principles, they become vices. Our object in these remarks is to present the inquiry whether or not the facts connected with the New Hampshire election show that the administration can with any safety allow the abolitionists and whigs to make the support of the Nebraska bill a test against the democratic party, without meeting that issue, and making opposition to that measure a test of fidelity to the administration. The reader of the Union knows that we have constantly counselled forbearance and toleration towards those democrats who acknowledge the soundness of the principle of non-intervention, but were not satisfied with the details of the bill as to give it their support.—It need not now be repeated that President Pierce was an early, and that he has been an ardent and constant, advocate of the Nebraska bill. It has become a prominent measure of his administration. If it is defeated in the House it will, it must be admitted, be a defeat of the administration. The whigs of the north and abolitionists coalesced in opposition to the administration, upon the ground of its support of the measure. This issue is thus made.—The whigs and abolitionists, on this question, in New Hampshire, with some exceptions whose opposition to the bill induced them to withhold their votes in the late election, from the regular democratic candidates, on account of their support of it, and who hereby show that they have determined to make it a test question. To make this opposition to the bill effective, this fraction of the democratic party may be defeated, and the administration turned over to the enemies of the Union. The election in New Hampshire brings forcibly to view the danger of these practical results, and suggests the significant inquiry whether fidelity to the Union and to the avowed principles of the democratic party does not require the administration to exercise what power it possesses to avert the consequences of so fatal a combination."

CHEAP POSTAGE.

MR. OLNEY, chairman of the Committee on Post Office in Congress, has reported a bill raising the rates of postage, after the first of January next, so that all letters, whether conveyed by land or water, under 300 miles, shall pay 5 cents, and all over 300 miles; and providing that they shall all be prepaid by stamps. This is a folly that the people will not approve, and that should never take form in law. It is founded upon the fallacy that the Post Office must pay its way; and calculated to make up the deficit of \$2,000,000 annually. Whether it pays its way or not, the business of the country, the intellectual and moral good of the people, their friendships and loves, demand the lowest rates of postage, and instead of rising we ought to reduce the present prices. If we wish to make up the deficit, let them abolish the franking privilege by which members of Congress send cart loads of Bunkum speeches to all parts of the country, that are never read; and transmit their dirty clothes for washing and mending. Let them reduce the pay of post masters, and save from official patronage, and not from the poor man whose children are scattered over the earth to earn their bread. It is decidedly anti-republican to advance the pay of post masters, and increase the tax on letters to make the department pay its way, at the same time.—We hope there is intelligence enough in Congress to consign this bill to the land of forgetfulness.—*Newburyport Herald.*

AUCTIONEERS OF LIQUORS. Eminent chemists assert that nine-tenths, at least, of all the liquors consumed in the United States, are more or less drugged. To say that half of all that pretends to come across the Atlantic, is wholly manufactured on this side of it, would be to fall short of the truth. It is a most significant and startling fact, that there is more Port drunk in the United States in one year, than passes through the custom house in ten; that more Champagne is consumed in America alone, than the whole Champagne district produces; that Cognac Brandy costs four times as much in France, where it is made, as it is sold for at our corner groceries; and that the failure of the whole grape crop in Medoc produced no apparent diminution in the quantity, nor at all corresponding increase in the price of the wine.

Closing Proceedings of the Legislature.

OUR LEGISLATURE adjourned on Friday afternoon, having passed 209 acts and 106 resolutions. As we shall soon furnish our readers with a copy of all the public laws enacted, we omit the details of the proceedings connected with their enactment.

THE APPROPRIATIONS for academies were defeated. So was the insolvent law. The tax on polls for schools was raised from 50 to 60 cents. An appropriation of \$18,000 was made for the Inmate Hospital, and \$12,000 for the Reform School.

THE FOLLOWING are the closing proceedings:—**SENATE.**—Mr. Prince, from the committee to wait on the Governor, reported that they had performed that service, and that the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith communicate through the Secretary of State.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE then came in with a message from the Governor, transmitting a list of 209 acts, and 106 resolutions, passed at the present session, and signed by him.

MR. STARK rose and said:—**MR. PRESIDENT:**—We are about to close our session, and I dare say it is a moment of pleasure to all that we are so soon to return to our families and friends, and with pain that we separate many of us in all probability never to meet again. But if there be ought of melancholy in the thought, let it be dispelled from our minds in the firm persuasion that we separate in a spirit of unity and with feelings of mutual good will.

THE ASSOCIATIONS that have originated in our mutual relationship at this board have impressed themselves deeply upon my feelings, and will continue through life. May I be indulged on this occasion with a single legislative reminiscence?—Many of us were associated in this branch last year with the kind hearted and lamented Steward, whose courtesies and friendship we all valued so highly. His seat is occupied by another, and I am constrained to court from those whose names no traveler returns. The messenger of death, too, although he has not actually entered our hall, yet he has cut down in the vigor of his strength and the prime of his manhood, one who was constitutionally a candidate for a seat here. And Senators, the places which now know us, as servants of the public or in private walks of life, I'll soon know us no more forever.

OUR SESSION has been somewhat protracted beyond the usual length of time, but that, I believe, has been faithfully provided in enacting and maturing such laws as are demanded by the great and growing interests of our State.

AN UNUSUAL DEGREE of harmony has characterized our proceedings here, and for this I thank the members of every branch of the Legislature. We are largely indebted to the ability and impartiality of the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the courtesy of members one towards another.

MR. SECRETARY, I ask leave to lay on your table the following resolution, which I hope will be unanimously adopted:—**Resolved,** That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Charles S. Moore, for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as presiding officer of the Senate during this session.

THE RESOLUTION having been read by the Secretary, on motion of Mr. Prince, the question on its adoption was taken by rising, and it passed unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT responded as follows:—**SIR,**—For the truly kind and sincere manner in which you have been pleased to signify your approval of the manner in which I have presided over your deliberations, I tender you individually and collectively, my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments. No words of mine can adequately express the feelings and emotions of my heart.

THE YOUNGEST MEMBER of this body, with a single exception, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the chair, with extreme diffidence, relying much upon the kind offices, and forbearance of my fellow Senators to sustain me in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of the position. I have not been disappointed—the confidence reposed in me has been nobly repaid. It has been my constant endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and impartially—and if any measure of success has attended me, I owe it mainly to the generous and liberal support which has been accorded me by every Senator at the Board.

SENATORS: I congratulate you upon the harmony and good feeling which have characterized your deliberations. And, Senators, I assure you it has been a source of sincere gratification to me to witness the uninterrupted good feeling which has pervaded the intercourse of Senators at this Board.—to make day by day, the growth and strengthening of those ties which have bound us together like a band of brothers.

THE SESSION has been an unusually laborious one, and it gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the fidelity and ability with which you have brought to the discharge of your duties—and the patience and diligence with which you have investigated the many important matters committed to your charge. And I doubt not you will receive, as you deserve, the approval of an enlightened and intelligent constituency.

SENATORS: We are about to separate, many of us never to meet again on earth.—May our lives be such that we may all reassemble in that brighter and better world above.

PERMIT ME again to tender you the thanks of a full heart, and to assure you that the associations and friendships formed in this chamber, will be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life, and whenever, in the future, we meet our past lives, memory will unfold to brighter rays than that which contains the record of the brief period spent in this chamber.

WISHING you a safe and speedy return to your respective families, I assure you, Senators, you will bear with you my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

THE SENATE also voted thanks to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Messengers. On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate then adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

MR. BLANCHARD, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that the Governor would communicate forth with through the Secretary of State.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE then came in, and laid on the table a list of the titles of acts and resolutions passed by the Legislature which he had approved. [The Governor retained the bill providing for the taxation of bank stock.]

MR. JOHNSON of Belfast laid on the table the following resolve:—**Resolved,** That the thanks of this House be due and are hereby tendered to Francis G. Butler, Esq., for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberation of this House during the protracted sickness of the Speaker.

MR. BUTLER responded. **MR. MORRILL** of Augusta laid on the table the following resolve:—**Resolved,** That the thanks of this House be presented to Hon. Noah Smith, Jr., for the ability and ability with which he has presided over our deliberations. **MR. LITTLEFIELD** of Bridgton seconded the motion for the passage of the resolution, stating it met with his hearty approval, and repeated this, not as a matter of form and ceremony, but an action in which his head and heart united.

THE RESOLUTION was unanimously passed.

The Speaker replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—This expression of your approbation and regard, with the uniform courtesy, kindness and forbearance you have manifested towards me, both in your legislative and individual capacity, have my warmest thanks, and will be cherished by me as among my most fond recollections in future life. It was my aim in assuming the Chair as your presiding officer, to serve you faithfully and impartially, and such has ever been my endeavor. If I have erred, as doubtless I have done, this act of yours assures me that you have attributed my failings to the right source—to the head rather than the heart. It has been to me, a cause of great disappointment that my health has not permitted me to serve you more constantly, yet my regret on this account, has been relieved by the fact that the Chair has been most ably filled in my absence by your Speaker pro tem, a gentleman most eminently worthy of the tribute you have now rendered him.

THE PRESENT SESSION has been somewhat longer than usual, yet it is believed no previous legislative session has been so much within the same term of time, the committees not having been appointed until six weeks of the session had elapsed, leaving but nine weeks to accomplish all that has been done. Besides the Acts and Resolves which have been passed, a large amount of other important matter has been considered, requiring, at least, an equal amount of time with the enactments, which never, as exhibited by the list, furnish any safe criterion by which to judge of the amount of legislative labor. In view of the extent of our territory and the varied and important interests of our rapidly growing State, our constituents will not complain that an unnecessary length of time has been occupied in our deliberations.

OUR LABORS are now closed, and we are about to separate, few, if any of us, ever to meet again in a legislative capacity, most of us, probably, never to meet at all. Under such circumstances it becomes us to do so in harmony and in a spirit of brotherhood, and I am happy to believe that no other than the warmest feelings of friendship exist in the breasts of you all towards each other. If in the excitement of debate, or otherwise, the feelings of any member have been injured, let every unkind and ungenerous thought be from this moment obliterated, and each forgive as we would wish to be forgiven. I wish for each of you, gentlemen, a safe and happy return to your families and constituents, and may you long live to enjoy their smiles, and to represent it only remains, for me now to bid you, as I do most sincerely, an affectionate farewell.

MR. SMITH of Mattawamkeag moved a vote of thanks to the Clerk for the faithful and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties, which passed unanimously.

MR. PERRY responded appropriately. **MR. GILMAN** of Brunswick moved a vote of thanks to the other officers, which was passed.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP ARABIA!

WAR MOVEMENTS.

HALIFAX, April

The Great European Remedy!
THE CELEBRATED
Universal Cough Mixture
A safe and effectual remedy for Coughs of every description, whether of children or adults, of recent or of long standing.
Prepared only by
J. W. WALKER & CO.

REV. WALTER CLARKE,
the Proprietor, Cornishville, Mo
 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 relieving and curing
 diseases of the chest and lungs, and especially in cas-
 es of long standing and obstinate coughs, is gener-
 ally known wherever it is known, as is proved
 by its rapid and increasing sale, and by the innumera-
 ble persons constantly resorted to the proprietor,
 persons of the highest respectability, including

Christian Ministers.

The Universal Cough Mixture is a judicious combination, according to the principles of *Pharmacology*, of the choicest vegetable preparations, and is separately recommended by the most eminent physicians for the relief of all the affections of the respiratory organs, especially of the chest and lungs. It may be taken by persons of all ages with perfect safety. It readily allays the unpleasant tickling sensations of the throat which excite coughing. It promotes easy expectoration, and by removing the lining cause of the cough, it enables the sufferer to take natural rest, though, for many weeks they have been deprived of that blessing. The preparation has gained in submitting the following analysis and testimonials, selected from a great

Extract of a letter from Daniel Adams, Esq.,
Bovedinham, Me.
Feb. 17th, 1853.
TO REV. WALTER CLARKE—Dear Sir:—The lot-
of Cough Mixture which I bought of you at Top-
sham, had the desired effect, my wife & child
being afflicted with a cough for two years, that com-
pletely removed it.
Yours for Mr. Fletcher Chick, Agent for North
Dixmont, Me.
Dear Sir:—A number of the most extraordinary
cures, have been effected by your Universal Cough

are in this place. Several who had had coughs year's standing, and others who had been do-
six months without receiving any benefit, have
speedily cured by the Universal Cough Mixture
From Mrs. Hubbard, Thorndike, Maine.

the, which I began to take according to the directions on the label, by which in a few days I was fully cured.

MARGARET H. HUBBARD.
B. W. Stevens, the agent for Great Falls, N. H., that the Universal Cough Mixture gives good action in Great Falls, and that an aged lady had cured by it of a cough of more than a year's standing.

From Rev. Jesse Hayes, Lewiston, Falls.

CLARENCE: Every bottle of the Universal Cough Mixture which you sent with me is sold, and I have several applications for more; I as far as heard from, have been perfectly satisfied with the medicine. I am a 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, pur-
chased one large bottle, and before he had taken one
of it, was cured perfectly, and has had no
return since; he says it is the best medicine in the
land, and cannot be recommended too highly—
he sends me another lot immediately.

Yours, truly, JAMES HAYES.

From Rev. J. B. O. Colby, Denmark, Me.
SIR, CLARK'S—Your Universal Cough Mixture has
been quite successful in this place—A short time ago
a young man, who had been afflicted with consumption
for nearly a year, and who had been attended by one
of our daughters was going into the country, and
on the length of time he had been afflicted with a bad
cough, he was recommended, at my recommendation,

He purchased a little of your Universal Cough
Mixture, which entirely removed her cough, and was
means of restoring her to health.

Yours truly, J. B. O. Colby.

Mr. Brewster, Postmaster, Curtis Cor-
ner, Leeds, Maine.

Rev. Walter Clarke, Dear Sir,—I have
pleasure in sending the following interest-
ing publication. It proves the efficacy of the Un-
iversal Cough Mixture in extremely bad cases. Mr.
Israel Shaw had been afflicted with the Phtisic
number of years, during the past winter his dis-
ease was so bad that he could rest but little, hearing
of your medicine, he procured a bottle, by which he

highly greatly benefited," he says. "I have been enabled to
feel so much relief that I have been enabled to
in good health, and, desiring to recommend it
as the best medicine for coughs, and dis-
eases of the chest and lungs.

Yours, &c., S. NEWSTER.
n George W. Wilson, Esq., Newfield, Me

REV. WALTER CLARK:—A short time ago, I
drew a bottle of your Great European Cough
Remedy, which I took according to directions, for
increasing Cough and Soreness of the Lungs, and
the great benefit which I derived from its use,
well satisfied that it answers every purpose for
which it is recommended, and is worthy the utmost
praise—it ought to be in more general use in ca-

Signed, GEORGE W. WILSON,
Wholesale for the Proprietor, Cornishville, Ma.
Sale in Sees by T Gilman, Factory Island; Bid-
der, Dr. Lord; Kresnowski, Clay; Perdue,
Hay; Slocum; Cloodin; Standish, Higgins;
son, Clement; Lamington, Small; Liverick, Saw-
Yreghd, Wood; West Nyeigh, Land; North
nagheld, Kenison; East Parsonsfield, Brackett;
Parsonsfield, Hilton; Porter, Blazo; Keasr Flax;
Stepf Lane, Holston; North Asten, Swett;
son, Elder Webber and Hanscomb and Rien;
ation, Lane and Adams; Basten Center, Hanson
Clay; Springdale, Yeaton; and by country

man's and medicine seller's glory.
 bottles 25 cts each, or four bottles in one for 75 cts.

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

THE fourth Edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the Diseases of Menstruation, to married

the finger of the people, or those contemplating marriage. By

WILLIAM YOUNG, M.D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the **ÆSCULAPIUS** 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 **POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS**. Let no sufferer from a hackneyed Cough, Pain in the chest, or a cold, or a cough, or restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole of dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the **POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS**. Have the married, or those about to be married, a useful

arried, any impediment, fraud, or any
as it has been the means of saving thousands
of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any persons sending **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**
used in a letter will receive one copy of this work
in full, or five copies will be sent for one dollar.

Address, (post paid), Dr. WM. YOUNG,
P.O. 25 No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia

PATENTS.

—•—

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

REGISTERED

AGENCY FOR PUBLICATION OF PATENTS
U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.
 76 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS.
 The Subscriber (late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office under the Act of 1837) has determined to precept stages, in applying for patents, superior to those of inventors and others, has made arrangements by on applications prepared and conducted by **THIRTY DOLLARS** (instead of **TWENTY**, as back by others,) will be remitted by him in case failure to obtain a patent, and the withdrawal of the application.

Within thirty days after the registration of the patent, Assignments, Assignments, and necessary patent drawings, for procuring patents in this and foreign countries prepared, and advice rendered on legal and specific matters respecting inventions, and infringements of patents.

Patent owners cannot only obtain their specification most reasonable terms, but can avail themselves of the experiences of 30 years' practice, an extensive knowledge of the law, and the assistance of a staff of legal and medicinal chemists, and a staff of attorneys, of patents granted in this and other countries; and as he is not bound to Washington, the usual delay there, as well as all personal trouble in obtaining copies of any patent furnished by remitting \$2.00 per copy, assignments recorded at Washington, R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. EDDY, Esq. of Boston did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor of Patents. There were few if any persons settling in the Patent Office; and so much business being done by the Patent Office, that those who were conducted in it with more fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the U. S., and have no hesitation in asserting, in re-
spective of the Patent Office, that they cannot employ a person more conscientious and trustworthy, and more capable of putting up with the inconveniences of the Patent Office, and of making applications in a form to secure for them the most favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE, Esq. Commissioner of Patents.
Patent Office,
U. S. A. E. E. E. Boston, Mass.

2.—Your facilities for the prosecution of any case connected with this Office, are equal to those of any other agent. I am very respectfully, yours, &c.
"THOMAS EWBANK, Com. of Patents."
London, September 15, 1853. 1y39

