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MARCUS WATSON, Printer.

POETRY.

For the Union and Eastern Journal.

A PICTURE IN THE SEA.

We may have pleasant memories, if Time in after years

Flings gladiators from his lightning wing, nor any

Doubts and tears;

There may be faces beautiful upon our path to gleam,

As to the softest music we float adown life's stream;

But there never can be happier than when in silence there,

We stood upon the rugged rocks as blest as birds in air;

With the broad blue ocean rolling, dashing upward on the land,

I grew a picture of myself, as there you held my hand!

Do you remember how we stood and looked so far below,

Till it seemed there was a second life beneath the water's glow?

And strait upon a fairy land under the ebbing sea,

With never want of gorgeous fane nor castle nor of tree;

And palaces all turreted, and domes inlaid with gold,

And emerald, and amethyst, and gems but rarely told;

With shining streets and stately trees whose branches bended down,

So heavy with their tangled gems—fit for a Kingly crown.

And over all that gorgeousness went floating gaily,

Bathed in gemm'd by sunshine the blue and restless sea,

Holding in its mighty bosom the dower of beauty rare—

And my heart grew wedded with that scene, it was so very fair!

I knew it for a pleasant dream, a picture on the rocks,

Such as fill up the silence when thought his door unlocks;

And bids his sister fancy roam throughout the wide domain—

It was only but a picture, there will be such again!

I can shut my eyes and see it,—hear the waters from below,

With its weird-like ring of music and its ceaseless ebb and flow;

With its proud triumphant marches, and its diamond-studded crown,

Each wave a very king! I tremble at its frown!

Till my heart grows grand and stately, and I silent fold my hands,

And think how in the after days I shall tread other lands;

But wherever fate shall guide me, whate'er may be my lot,

My heart, so like a pilgrim, shall come back to that spot.

AMANDA M. DOUGLASS.

Biddeford, Aug. 1st, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

It would seem to be almost superfluous at this late day, to urge upon our farmers the importance of cutting grain before it becomes fully ripe; yet notwithstanding the numerous articles which have been written and published on this subject, and the very common expressions of the most judicious cultivators and grain dealers in favor of early harvesting—especially where the grain is intended for bread making or flouring—there are many who still adhere to the old practice, and will by no means allow their crop to be harvested till the grain is fully ripe. Prejudice is a tyrannical master, and no class of community appears to be more fully under its control than our agricultural class. In New York, and, indeed, in all the wheat growing States, the practice of cutting this grain before it is dead ripe prevails universally. The exact time when it should be harvested, is now, with the grain producing part of the community, no longer a matter of doubt or speculation; all being fully convinced that the right time is indicated by that change which the grain experiences when passing from its milky state to that of complete hardness, and when the kernels, without being "sticky," are yet sufficiently hard to resist the pressure of the thumb and finger. The firmness of the grain being perfected, all that is necessary to render it fit for flouring is the hardening of the mass; and this, it is fully established, may be as well perfected after the straw has been cut as before. Besides, grain that is allowed to stand till it is fully ripe, makes darker flour, and is not so heavy; it scatters in harvesting, and does not command so high a price in our market or ready a sale. The straw of grain, when it is cut before the period of perfect maturity, is also much more valuable; it possesses a degree of succulence and saccharine sweetness which renders it a good food for stock; a use to which the straw that has stood in the fields till it has become dead or perfectly matured can never be applied.

RULES FOR RAISING POULTRY.

We find the following in the papers without credit, and do not know its origin.

1. All young chickens, ducks and turkeys should be kept under cover from the weather during the rainy seasons.

2. Twice or three a week pepper, shallots, shives, or garlic, should be mixed up with their food.

3. A small lump of assafetida should be placed in the pan in which their water is given them.

4. Whenever they manifest disease, by the drooping of their wings or other outward signs of ill health, a little assafetida broken into lumps, should be mixed with their food.

5. Chickens which are kept from the dunghill while young seldom have the gapes, therefore it should be the object of those who have the care of them, to confine the hen as to preclude their young from the range of the barn or stable yard.

6. Should any of the chickens have the gapes, mix up small portions of assafetida,

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LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor.

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rhubarb and pepper into fresh butter, and give each chicken as much of the mixture as will lie on half the bowl of a small teaspoon.

7. For the pip, the following treatment is judicious: Take off the indurated covering of the point of the tongue, and give twice a day for two or three days, a piece of garlic the size of a pea; if garlic cannot be obtained onion, shallot or shives will answer; and if neither of these be convenient, two grains of black pepper given in fresh butter will answer.

8. For the scuffles, the same remedy as for the gapes will be highly curative; but in addition to them, it will be necessary to melt a little assafetida in fresh butter, and rub the chickens about the nostrils taking care to clean them out.

9. Grown up ducks are sometimes taken off rapidly by convulsions. In such cases, four drops of rhubarb, and four grains of Cayenne pepper mixed in fresh butter, should be administered. Last year we lost several by this disease, and this year the same symptoms manifested themselves again; but we arrested the malady without losing a single duck, by a dose of the above medicine to such as were ill.—One of the ducks was at the time paralyzed, but was thus saved.—Ohio Farmer.

PRICE OF WHEAT. The New York Tribune copies from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine a table of the prices of wheat per bushel at Albany, on the 1st of January for sixty-one years, and upon this table remarks:—

"You will notice that only five times in all those years wheat has been \$2 or upward per bushel, while it was seventeen times at \$1 or under—twice at seventy-five cents. Only once in thirty-seven years, that is since 1817, to wit, in 1837, has it reached \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1.38. For the first thirty years it is \$1.25, and we give it as a prophecy, which we think may be relied upon, that that will be the price next January.—Those who are interested may as well make a note of that. The crop of wheat is too good, too widely extended, and the demand for export to Europe or California too limited, flour speculators too hard up to maintain present prices. You may as well mark that, Messrs. Farmers & Wheat-buyers."

CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATO. This delicious and wholesome vegetable may be raised without difficulty in the New England States. It will not be quite so highly flavored, or dark colored as the southern, but is well worthy a place in every kitchen garden. By placing a potato in a hot bed, or even on the grass covered with fine loam and horse manure, sprouts enough may be obtained to plant several hills; the shoot must be pinched out with the nail and transplanted in the same manner that cabbage plants are. The result afterwards may be the same as for the cabbage. The vines run upon the ground like the cucumber vine, and are very beautiful. Plant on sandy loam and the hottest place you have; the first week in June is early enough.—New England Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Country Gentleman.

THE WORST OF ALL THE GENII.

THE BEST OF ALL THE FAIRY STORIES NOT IN THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Once upon a time a man, whose name we will call Achylym, was digging in an out of the way corner of a laboratory. He was surrounded by a variety of strange odd-shaped implements—pumpkins, vials, alembics, retorts and cisterns. Upon a small but powerful furnace, which was glowing with a red heat, there stood a vessel that was spinning forth a gaseous vapour which was carefully entrapped by means of a cooling apparatus, and when condensed was conveyed away by cypions and conducted to a flagon of considerable dimensions. Altogether the strange, haggard thoughtful look of the man, and the mysterious looking tools, and the glare of the heated furnace made the place appear more like the haunt of some wizard or necromancer, than the study of an alchemist; and his apparatus was certainly more suggestive of a distillery of poison than good and wholesome drinks.

However, he was evidently bent upon either hiding or burying some portion or subtle essence he had just made, for a vessel containing a ruby colored liquid was standing close by the hole in which he was at work. Below it was the custom of some of the early alchemists to bury certain essences in the earth from the commencement to the end of the quadrature of the moon, in order that nature might perfect their labors. The old man dug away with a vigor that was more in unison with youth than age. But suddenly he struck his spade against some solid substance, and stopping, he said, "Hullo! I have found either a box of gold or a jar of transmuting fluid buried here by my predecessor. Ah! Ah! I? he went on chuckling. "I always thought I should find something in this old laboratory if I only dug deep enough!"

The old fellow went on leisurely removing earth, every now and then stopping to examine his prize; and at length he had removed the soil from the obstacle, and then ascertained that he had found a glass bottle, something like those upon his own shelves, and which one sees now-a-days in our chemist's shops; and we stand and stare at these flattened sides, long scraggy necks, and mysterious signs as intently as Achylym did at the one he had so unexpectedly found. The old man was of course, far beyond the reach of the reward of some alchemist's labors, who had probably died, and made no sign of the secret he had left in his laboratory. At first he handled it and examined curiously, then he tried to guess at its contents, and then he did what most sensible people would have done first, he looked at the cork and discovered that it was carefully and heavily sealed.

It was not, however, the golden seal of Solomon, that was stamped on the bottle, as that seal was only used, according to Eastern historians, when it was necessary to confine a powerful genie; but it was the seal of great efficacy nevertheless, for it was the seal of Wisdom; and the device exhibited the beautiful daughter of Temperance offering a goblet of water to Excess, and it was struck in virgin wax.

Achylym looked at the bottle again and again; presently he held it up to the light, and then he saw that it contained a bright clear liquid; but somehow, though it looked even brighter and clearer than water yet there was a juicy, oily humor, lurking and

working about in the bottle, that told the old man that the vessel contained a mysterious and subtle essence. Foiled in gratifying his curiosity by the means he had adopted, he held the bottle to his ear after he had shaken it well. "Ah!" said he, "I thought so!" He saw how the poison wasted the people, and preyed upon the roots of the public wealth. Whole districts of wholesome grain were withdrawn from the public granaries, and after being submitted to a process with which Achylym was acquainted a subtle poison was extracted. It was so much bread wasted; but it would have been a blessing if the evil had ended with the loss of millions thus annually thrown away. Alas! the mischief became a most productive investment; the seed was sown throughout the land, and produced too soon a harvest of innumerable losses.

The course of the poison might be traced in its operation through the whole social body, as it flowed on corrupting habits of virtue and thrift, paralyzing industry, and begueting a vicious and vindictive spirit. And the result was shown in the increase of poverty, vagabondage, and crime, and in an imposition of taxes and burdens upon the remaining industry and thrift of the community, which oppressed them grievously to bear—in the erection of hospitals, lunatic asylums, and state prisons. No figures could represent the ruinous influence at work on the state of the public prosperity, for Achylym saw with all the clearness of vision, that it was possible to have worse evils than a heavy taxation, and worse relations to the public good than of pecuniary cost. He saw the annual loss of men—men lost to themselves and to the state—whose worth no millions could represent; for who can compute the value of wrecked talents and virtues, and the sacrifices of character and life? No one, for it pressed destructively upon the vital connection which subsists between the priceless virtue of a people and the well-being of the state.

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A FAIR FUGITIVE SLAVE. The editor of the Vermont Tribune gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just passed through Vermont to Canada. He says:—

She is 20 years of age, tall, well-formed and of more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently a number of the Methodist church, and a daughter of her master's father, she was running away from her own father, Suffin, Gilemont, of Easton, Me., who had had her, to a South Carolina for \$1,100. This Ruffian had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and for his daughter's shrewdness and hardihood would have been fingered the price of blood. Charlotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, and she is now in the hands of her friends.

And Achylym knew that he had liberated an evil spirit; for soon after, in his vision, he saw issuing out of the neck of the bottle other wicked and powerful demons, similar to the one he had swallowed. At first they came forth in small numbers, but they swelled into myriads over the earth, like waters from a gushing well.

But what appeared most incomprehensible to Achylym was, that the footsteps of these hideous hags should be followed by a host of obsequious worshippers, who laid down all their most prized and cherished objects in order for a drink out of their maddening cups. Joyous hearts, happy homes, healthy honor, nay, their very souls, were freely offered in exchange for a pernicious and deadly poison. Though the fearful demon stood impudently to every one, in the name of all things pure and beautiful, as the pitiless invader of every human blessing—nay, though it devoured its victims at midnight, and sowed the land broadcast with misery, violence, and crime, yet none of these evils appeared to warn the poor deluded victims of the tremendous sacrifice they were making, for although the very air was laden with sighs and desolation, equal to any ever before, and covered the sad scenes with the spirit of the demons' presence, yet the worshippers offered themselves up in hecatombs upon the altars of these Evil Spirits.

Everywhere in the neighborhood agents pleaded their fatal cup—everywhere they spread abroad the lands of intemperate indulgence—all over the land (so it appeared to Achylym in his vision)—myriads of demons were systematically and diligently employed, enticing, corrupting, and recruiting the wasted ranks of the staggering, rolling and fallen devotees and sustaining, with terrible eloquence, the whole baneful system of destruction.

It was astonishing to witness the effect of the fatal cup upon different individuals. In some it blighted all the social affections, and violated the sanctuary of domestic peace in a brief space of time. It appeared to be a bitter foe to all social blessings, for it warred ruthlessly upon home, and all the sacred interests of matrimony, violence, and crime. Some of the poor, infatuated wretches, indeed, put on an air of boisterous merriment for a time; but it was short-lived, for dissipation and ruin spread all over them, and they were rapidly pushed through a career of shame and sin, into graves of infamy. In many the pernicious draught brought on a derangement of all their powers, and wrought them into an unnatural state of excitement, or delirium. Then, when their brains were fired and whirling with phrenzy, they were ripe for any wild act that fancy, a depraved heart, or the promptings of the Evil One might suggest. After passing through this state, the course assumed another form; for when the paroxysm of fierce bluster was passed, it was usually succeeded by a moody sullen stupor.

But the destroyer never paused for a moment. To one the cup was but an impulse to blood and crime; to another it gave a thirst to indulge in a brutal abuse of his wife and children; to another, a capacity for lust, violence, or murder; another it instigated to burglary and theft; in brief, the cup of the Evil Genie was a repository where all the iniquities and vices belong to our fallen nature might be found. There the incendiary lit his torch, and the assassin strengthened his appetite for blood. In that glass every species of sin, from a simple indiscretion to the utmost depravity

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What further scenes of misery and vice would have been revealed upon Achylym we cannot say, but they would have been many, for the Evil Genie was waging open and cruel war on every human interest. But he was not to tell that! He should be alarmed at the fearful aspect of the phantasm created by the vapors of the bottle, that he struggled violently, and awoke out of his trance. As quickly as returning consciousness would permit, he replaced the seal which PRUDENCE had so wisely fixed upon the bottle, and then he discovered that the Evil Genie contained therein was ALCOHOL.

A FAIR FUGITIVE SLAVE. The editor of the Vermont Tribune gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just passed through Vermont to Canada. He says:—

She is 20 years of age, tall, well-formed and of more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently a number of the Methodist church, and a daughter of her master's father, she was running away from her own father, Suffin, Gilemont, of Easton, Me., who had had her, to a South Carolina for \$1,100. This Ruffian had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and for his daughter's shrewdness and hardihood would have been fingered the price of blood. Charlotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, and she is now in the hands of her friends.

And Achylym knew that he had liberated an evil spirit; for soon after, in his vision, he saw issuing out of the neck of the bottle other wicked and powerful demons, similar to the one he had swallowed. At first they came forth in small numbers, but they swelled into myriads over the earth, like waters from a gushing well.

But what appeared most incomprehensible to Achylym was, that the footsteps of these hideous hags should be followed by a host of obsequious worshippers, who laid down all their most prized and cherished objects in order for a drink out of their maddening cups. Joyous hearts, happy homes, healthy honor, nay, their very souls, were freely offered in exchange for a pernicious and deadly poison. Though the fearful demon stood impudently to every one, in the name of all things pure and beautiful, as the pitiless invader of every human blessing—nay, though it devoured its victims at midnight, and sowed the land broadcast with misery, violence, and crime, yet none of these evils appeared to warn the poor deluded victims of the tremendous sacrifice they were making, for although the very air was laden with sighs and desolation, equal to any ever before, and covered the sad scenes with the spirit of the demons' presence, yet the worshippers offered themselves up in hecatombs upon the altars of these Evil Spirits.

Everywhere in the neighborhood agents pleaded their fatal cup—everywhere they spread abroad the lands of intemperate indulgence—all over the land (so it appeared to Achylym in his vision)—myriads of demons were systematically and diligently employed, enticing, corrupting, and recruiting the wasted ranks of the staggering, rolling and fallen devotees and sustaining, with terrible eloquence, the whole baneful system of destruction.

It was astonishing to witness the effect of the fatal cup upon different individuals. In some it blighted all the social affections, and violated the sanctuary of domestic peace in a brief space of time. It appeared to be a bitter foe to all social blessings, for it warred ruthlessly upon home, and all the sacred interests of matrimony, violence, and crime. Some of the poor, infatuated wretches, indeed, put on an air of boisterous merriment for a time; but it was short-lived, for dissipation and ruin spread all over them, and they were rapidly pushed through a career of shame and sin, into graves of infamy. In many the pernicious draught brought on a derangement of all their powers, and wrought them into an unnatural state of excitement, or delirium. Then, when their brains were fired and whirling with phrenzy, they were ripe for any wild act that fancy, a depraved heart, or the promptings of the Evil One might suggest. After passing through this state, the course assumed another form; for when the paroxysm of fierce bluster was passed, it was usually succeeded by a moody sullen stupor.

But the destroyer never paused for a moment. To one the cup was but an impulse to blood and crime; to another it gave a thirst to indulge in a brutal abuse of his wife and children; to another, a capacity for lust, violence, or murder; another it instigated to burglary and theft; in brief, the cup of the Evil Genie was a repository where all the iniquities and vices belong to our fallen nature might be found. There the incendiary lit his torch, and the assassin strengthened his appetite for blood. In that glass every species of sin, from a simple indiscretion to the utmost depravity

and guilt, might be drained to the very dregs.

As in a dream of a moment ages may appear to pass, so it appeared to Achylym, for in his vision he saw the effects of the cup upon the coarser interests of the people, and preyed upon the roots of the public wealth. Whole districts of wholesome grain were withdrawn from the public granaries, and after being submitted to a process with which Achylym was acquainted a subtle poison was extracted. It was so much bread wasted; but it would have been a blessing if the evil had ended with the loss of millions thus annually thrown away. Alas! the mischief became a most productive investment; the seed was sown throughout the land, and produced too soon a harvest of innumerable losses.

The course of the poison might be traced in its operation through the whole social body, as it flowed on corrupting habits of virtue and thrift, paralyzing industry, and begueting a vicious and vindictive spirit. And the result was shown in the increase of poverty, vagabondage, and crime, and in an imposition of taxes and burdens upon the remaining industry and thrift of the community, which oppressed

WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.
ISAAC REED,
OF WALDOBOROUGH.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
MASS CONVENTION.

In conformity with previous notice, the anti-Nebraska men of the first Congressional District, assembled in large numbers in Central Hall, Biddeford, on Wednesday. The hall, which is a very large one, was comfortably filled, and much enthusiasm manifested. The delegation from the Cumberland part of the district was accompanied by Chandler's Brass Band. They numbered some three hundred, and the York part of the district was fully represented.

About half past ten o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. Emery, of Saco, who nominated General Irish, of Gorham, as temporary Chairman of the meeting.

Gen. Irish, on taking the chair, said:—
Fellow citizens:—You perceive that by the tardiness of my friends I am brought to the stand. I came here to-day only to listen—not to talk; for I have done with talking in public long ago.

So far as my number will count, I desire to be counted with the gentlemen here to-day. (Applause.) As you have been kind enough to place me here until you have a more permanent organization, I have only to state that I am ready to present the wishes of any gentleman to the meeting.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. F. Ayer, and C. G. Came, of Portland, and Tristram Gilman, of Saco, were appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Biddeford, opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Frost, of Eliot, moved that a committee be raised to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, and that it consist of seven gentlemen.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee:—Messrs. Joseph Frost, of Eliot; J. M. Sargent, of Kennebunk; S. S. Jordan, of Saco; Geo. A. Warren, of Biddeford; Aaron Quimby, of Westbrook; Charles Paine, of Gorham; Phineas Barnes, of Portland; and Albert Sanborn, of Biddeford.

Mr. Charles A. Stackpole, of Portland, suggested that while the committee were out, the convention should have a piece from the band, in order that they might be the better enabled for the business to be performed.

The suggestion was unanimously approved, and thereupon the band played in excellent style—"Thoughts of Home."

Mr. Emery said that as Dr. Amos Nourse, of Bath, was present, he hoped it would be the pleasure of the meeting for him to address them during the absence of the committee.

The suggestion was cordially seconded. Dr. Nourse's speech appears, reported entire, in the Portland Advertiser of Thursday morning. It occupied somewhat over an hour, and was listened to with great satisfaction. We may find room for it hereafter.

Mr. Frost, on behalf of the committee appointed to nominate permanent officers, reported the following list:—
For President.—Samuel Fessenden, of Portland.

For Vice Presidents.—John F. Scammon, and Gideon Tucker, Saco; John Powers Sanford, Abraham Gilpatrick, Berwick; Jedediah Jewett, Portland; J. S. Putnam, York; Daniel Appleton, Buxton; Samuel Parks, South Berwick; Seward Merrill, Scarborough; Zachariah B. Stevens, Westbrook; George W. Bourne, Kennebunk; Abraham W. Chute, Naples.

For Secretaries.—George F. Ayer, Portland; Tristram Gilman, Saco; Charles G. Came, Portland.

The retiring chairman (Gen. Irish) then said:—If gentlemen will allow me, I have but one word to say. You all recollect that heretofore our union has been our strength. I hope we shall see the experience of the past verified in our action this day. (Very great applause.)

Gen. Fessenden, on taking the chair, was received with great applause, and made some eloquent remarks in favor of the objects of the convention.

L. Q. Pierce, of Westbrook, moved that when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 2 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of going into nomination, by ballot, for a candidate for Member of Congress from this District.

This motion was postponed until after the permanent organization had been completed.

On motion, Messrs. Louis O. Cowan, of Saco; Austin Willey, of Portland; E. E. Bourne, of Kennebunk; Henry Carter, of Portland; J. N. Goodwin, of S. Berwick; J. M. Deering, of Saco, and Eben Hurd, of Lyman, were appointed a committee on resolutions. The convention then adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

At about 2 o'clock the Convention was called to order. The time having arrived to take a ballot the motion to reconsider the motion whereby the balloting should be taken at 2 1/2 o'clock was renewed by Mr. Ames of Standish.

After some discussion Mr. Ames withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Leavitt, of Portland, moved that a committee of six be appointed to collect, sort and count ballots for member of Congress.

The Chair announced A. W. Chute of Naples, J. S. Putnam, A. Gilpatrick of S. Berwick, S. Merrill and J. Jewett of Portland, E. Parcher of Saco.

Mr. Ames of Standish, understood that Mr. Wood was a candidate. He was a stranger to most all, and he would like some one to state Mr. Wood's position on the great question of the day. (Applause.)

Neal Dow rose and was received with ap-

plause. He regretted that he was to take up the time. It seemed hardly proper that any explanation should be made at that time. After balloting, the nominee, whoever it was, might have his position explained to the Convention. It was hardly fair now to ask his relations to the Nebraska or any other affair.

The balloting was then proceeded with. While the committee were engaged in counting the votes, Mr. Cowan from the committee on resolutions, stated that the committee were ready to report. They would have preferred to have made their report before the balloting commenced, but their time was very limited, and they had been unable to get into the hall in season for this. It was perhaps right to make a platform first, and put the candidate upon it. The result of the ballot had not been declared, and if the report was made then, and before the acceptance of the report, it would be practically the fact.

The resolves, though drawn hastily, embraced the leading thoughts upon which the convention had assembled. They distinctly avowed opposition to the Nebraska legislation, and to all other measures intended to strengthen and extend slavery. In looking over the convention, and seeing the earnest men who composed it, he was satisfied that the sentiments of the resolve would find a hearty approval, and further, that the man nominated by the Convention, whoever he might be, must either by himself or his friends accept them, or he would not be supported at the polls. He was sure that no man would receive support unless he did most willingly and gladly accept the sentiments of the determined men who composed the convention.

Mr. Cowan then reported the following resolves:

Resolved, That, whereas, in the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise by the recent action of our National Congress, in the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, we are fully advised that the said legislation to the unlimited extension of slavery into our National Territories, is sought to be removed by striking down ruthlessly and wantonly the barrier erected in the Ordinance of 1820—and that no compromise for the limitation of slavery, however solemnly adopted, or how sanctioned by the Nation, are to be regarded by the slavery propagandists on the one hand, as of any validity or binding force, they being disannulled at pleasure, and in violation of good faith, for the purpose of securing unlimited extension and perpetuity to slavery; and bringing under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, while we protest most earnestly against such purpose and action, we nevertheless, accept the fact that an end is to be put hereafter to all compromises between Freedom and Slavery;—and we earnestly invoke all who love liberty, and free institutions, to rally unitedly and persistently to the common struggle for their defense in our country, against the incursion of Slavery, in the judicious use of all legitimate, constitutional and practical means.

Resolved, further, That we deem any further concession to slave power dangerous to our own liberty and derogatory to our character as freemen; and we declare our unalterable purpose to maintain universal liberty outside of state jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we insist on the restoration of the law of liberty to Kansas and Nebraska, and will oppose the admission of any other Slave States into the Union.

Resolved, That neither fraternal feeling towards the people of the Southern States nor loyalty to the Constitution requires the continual existence of a law which, in its provisions, disorganizes the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus act, or makes propaganda against personal liberty, and which is repugnant to the spirit of humanity. Believing that the act of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, contravenes these rights and is justly obnoxious to our censure on account of many of its other novel and unprecedented features, we feel ourselves called upon to use every effort to effect an immediate and unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That Moses McDonald, representative from this Congressional District, in his vote in favor of the Nebraska Bill, disregarded the well known wishes of a vast majority of his constituents, and proved himself unworthy of the trust which they had reposed in him. It becomes us to see to it that we are not again thus deceived.

On motion of Mr. Stackpole, the report was laid on the table *pro forma*.

The report of the committee appointed to receive the ballots, was now read by Mr. Jewett, as follows:

Whole No. ballots,	451
Necessary to a choice,	226
J. M. Wood had,	439
Samuel Fessenden,	8
N. D. Appleton,	1
J. A. Poor,	1
B. D. Peck,	1

Judge Goodenow moved that Mr. Wood be nominated unanimously.

Neal Dow was again called upon to testify to Mr. Wood's character. His remarks as well as those of others who bore testimony to the sympathy which Mr. Wood had with the objects of the convention, were received with great satisfaction. We may publish them hereafter.

The resolves were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Speeches were then made by Phineas Barnes of Portland, Mr. Jackson from Indiana, Brewster of Lowell, Willey of Portland and other gentlemen, which were received with enthusiastic applause.

Messrs. Jedediah Jewett of Portland, Louis O. Cowan of Saco, Samuel B. Appleton of Buxton, —Pierce of Westbrook, Albert Sanborn of Baldwin, Thomas H. Cole, of Biddeford and Dr. John Sanborn of South Berwick were appointed a Standing District Committee.

B. D. Peck, Esq., of Portland, moved that Henry Carter of Portland, Abraham Gilpatrick of S. Berwick, and James M. Deering of Saco, be a committee to inform John M. Wood of his nomination, and to communicate to him a copy of the resolves adopted, and the convention adjourned.

CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. G. Heaton, of Bowdoin, in another column. He has spent many years in Europe, and since his return has devoted himself particularly to this branch of surgery. Dr. Heaton is a scientific man, and the success of his treatment of this dangerous disease is well known to many. We earnestly recommend those interested to inquire and satisfy themselves.

THE PEOPLE'S MASS CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

We feel more than satisfied with the proceedings of the Mass Convention held here on Wednesday, to give expression to the public sentiment in this Congressional district against the Nebraska swindle, and to give it potency and effect by the nomination of a firm and reliable man to be supported by the Anti-Nebraska men in this district, for the office of Representative to Congress. We publish as lengthened a report of the proceedings, as we have room for, this week, reserving the publication of the eloquent and convincing speech of Dr. Nourse, which we find fully reported in the Portland Advertiser of yesterday, for a future number.

Large as was the attendance, and the ballot shows a large number present, it was reasonable to suppose that diversities of opinion might arise upon immaterial matters which, while they would not peril the ultimate result, still might cause individual feeling. It gives us pleasure, and we mention the fact with pride, to state that the meeting was as enthusiastic and harmonious as the warmest friend of the cause could have desired. Nothing occurred to cast the slightest shade over the attainment of the objects sought for by the meeting, or which gave rise to individual discontent. On the contrary, the entire convention, and a nobler gathering of the people was never seen in this district, seemed to be animated by one spirit, and the members ready to make sacrifices of matters of secondary importance, to secure the vital objects for which the people had assembled. It was in every sense a people's meeting—the people assembling for a common purpose, to attain a common object, and that object the dearest which interest them.

The basis upon which the Convention was called was suggested by the conviction of a common danger, and contemplated the union of men of all parties in the district opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and determined to resist the aggression of the Slave Power. And the call was nobly responded to. It was as beautiful as it was gratifying, to see men who have, for long years, been opposites in politics—old men with the frosts of more than seventy years upon their heads—middle aged with earnest patriotic hearts—and young men just entered upon the responsible duties of citizenship, casting aside for the time, their partisan garments, and coming together not as whigs, nor as democrats, not as free-soilers, but as men, having a higher object in view than the mere elevation of party, and co-operating to secure and sustain the vital principle of freedom itself, burying past differences, and uniting, as freemen ever should unite, when their rights are invaded—to protect free institutions from assault and overthrow.

A recurrence to the proceedings, will show upon whom the choice of the Convention fell, and the remarkable unanimity disclosed by the ballot. While we are not insensible to the fact, that the person selected is one who agrees with us generally in political sentiment, and has acted with us in the Whig organization, we have no desire, and have no right to claim that the nomination is to be regarded in any other sense but as made upon the basis upon which the Convention was called. It is the nomination of the opposers of the Nebraska swindle in the district, made with the concurrence of all the party organizations who are opposed to the infamous act, and will receive their united support. The vote shows by its unanimity, that those who have co-operated with men of our political faith were as magnanimous as we know them to be sincere, and we say in the outset, that when victory has perched upon our banner—the People's banner—as it assuredly will if there is earnest action, that the triumph will be a triumph of the People, and not of partisanship—and such a one as will cause the hearts of all lovers of freedom, to thrill with joy wherever, throughout the land, the names of Douglas and McDonald are associated in dishonorable connection, and their treachery to the principles of republican liberty known and despised.

And now a few brief words respecting the nominee JOHN M. WOOD. His position and character were made known by his friends in the Convention. Had they been silent, still a great number of the voters of the district would have been satisfied, for they know the man. We needed no voucher for ourselves, though it was right that others who have no personal acquaintance with him as we have, should be in possession of his principles. We know the man—he is earnest and true; unrivalled sagacity in business pursuits has given him opulence, and undeviating integrity, coupled with large public spirit and generosity has won for him, to an eminent degree, the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He has the confidence of all, and it would be invidious to point out any class of society, more than another, which can claim to put him highest in its regard. Warmly interested in the prosperity of the city of Portland and contributing by his business enterprise to its growth, he has uniformly given his support and influence to those principles which are supposed to lie at the foundation of all true progress.

And we are satisfied also that the principles which pervaded the Convention, and which find utterance in the resolutions, will be responded to with cheerfulness, and find a ready Amen in his heart; and that he has back bone enough to stand by them when assailed, and to follow them out in their practical bearings in the discharge of legislative duties. Others may turn pale before Southern bluster, crouch before the uplifted lash of a Slaveholding aristocracy, or be bought by an administration devoted to slavery, but neither the blandishments of power, or its threats will cause him to swerve, because a recreant and basely betray the cause of freedom. He is no politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but takes a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of his country. He

did not seek the office to which he is nominated, though he will not be insensible to the honor which it confers upon him. We trust that he will give an affirmative response to the committee selected to apprise him of his nomination, and to ask his acceptance of the position.

The unity and determination of the Convention is an earnest of success—overwhelming success. The people of this Congressional district, betrayed and insulted as they have been should make their reprobation strong and deep; show to the fellow citizens that they are the real friends of constitutional liberty, and do not sympathize in the sentiments, and will share none of the responsibility or the disgrace which attaches to the name of McDonald.

We have been told by men who manage presses pensioned by the administration, custom house officials, and their hangers on, that there is no excitement among the people respecting the repeal of the barrier erected by the wisdom of our fathers, between freedom and slavery, that all the agitation was among the publishers of anti-administration newspapers. So far as this community is concerned, the Convention held here, has given the lie to the statement. There was peace, quietness, acquiescence, —but a perfidious art sprung upon the people emanating from corrupt and dangerous politicians, and supported and sanctioned by an administration which has falsified its pledges, to gain favor with the slave power, has aroused the spirit of freemen; and we doubt not that the final result will show here and elsewhere, that freemen's weapons fall with unerring power on those who trifle with, or betray freemen's rights.

For the Union and Journal.
GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
27th July, 1854.

Friend Cowan:—The Cholera is sweeping terribly through this whole West. Stage-coaches, railway cars, steamboats, come from every quarter laden with the sick and dead. In almost every village along every line of railroad west of Buffalo, and the whole length of the Mississippi, from New Orleans to St. Paul, you will hear of nothing but cholera, cholera. The deaths a hundred times outnumber any reports that reach the newspapers. Everybody is more or less alarmed, and to keep their bodies in good condition to resist the disease, are continually pouring down their throats all manner of nostrums. Go where you will, and his nose is saluted with the odors of camphor, ginger, various preparations of opium, pepper, and poor brandy,—the latter more especially. Preparing themselves by the most direct means to become early victims of the scourge. For the month we have had excessively hot weather. In this neighborhood the thermometer has reached 104°, and at St. Paul, it has accomplished 110°, the highest point reached, I think, in the United States.

We have succeeded in finding a capital location for our colony. The finest farming lands I have ever seen, and a grand point to build up a town, on the Mississippi, with choice timber and a superb water power. Several substantial New England men are already on the ground with me—but others whose presence is quite essential to the easy success of the enterprise—some of whom are on the way, and others yet in New England—are kept back by the dangers of the Cholera district that stretches between us and Chicago, by the one route, and Rock Island by the other. The Cholera breaking out just at this point of time, is very seriously interfering with our project, and I am fearful may prove our defeat. There are a few things that are more than a match for Yankee enterprise even—and first upon that catalogue I should place the river, the people of Iowa are stirring with political excitement, as their annual election is at hand. In the northern counties, the Nebraska will find few friends. Their present Governor, who is a Candidate for Congress, attempted a speech a few days since, in a town near here. The Democracy of the County were in full numbers and gave potent ear, until the orator announced friendship for Douglas's bill and hatred of the Maine Law, the two first articles in the Democratic creed, when the disgust of those honest men found utterance, and the Governor was looked from the stand and from the town. The Democrats of Northern Iowa do not accept of Whiskey and Negro Slavery as the Alpha and Omega of their faith.

I hear with great pleasure that a Convention has been called in your Congressional District of all the opponents of the Nebraska infamy. I trust in God that all the good men and true of that District will now STAND TOGETHER, and by their united power wipe out the disgrace that the slinky McDonald has brought upon them. The Farmers of this section are now busy with their Wheat harvest. A heavier crop of Wheat never sown upon the soil of this glorious young State—and the Oats and the Corn, are also heavy and ahead of precedent. I trust that another winter, in Biddeford and Saco, will be able to get your Flour at less than \$12 a barrel. If not, I am fearful some of you will go hungry. But then, you can catch Fish—and if you have good season, you will raise a few Potatoes—and a little farther east than you are, it is an excellent country for Grandstons and Plaster Paris! Be in sober earnest, Maine has not a few resources—and some day I hope again to tread her free soil and breathe her free air across the two thousand miles of glorious country that stretches between us.

Your friend,
JOHN R. FRECH.

Serious and Fatal Collision of Steamer Governor and Schooner Lady Arabella.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller of last evening, furnishes that paper with the following:

CRANBERRY ISLAND, ME., August 5th, 1854.
Messrs. Editors:—I have to inform you of a very serious disaster which occurred in connexion with the Steamer Governor, which left Portland last evening for Eastport and St. John, N. B.

We had a fine run through the night, and at about 6 o'clock this morning, during a dense fog, a schooner called the Lady Arabella was seen standing directly across our bow, was struck by the steamer and in less than two minutes after she was first seen, had entirely disappeared. There were on board the schooner only two men and a young woman. The men were both lost. The woman was saved, though apparently dead when taken on board the steamer, but by the untiring exertions of Col. Fawcett, of the St. John Express, and the ladies on board the steamer, she was resuscitated.

The schooner was from Serry to Boston, loaded with stone. The boats of the steamer were lowered immediately after the collision, and every exertion was made by Capt. Wood and the crew of the steamer to save those who were on board the schooner. As soon as all had been done which could be done to save them, attention was turned to the steamer, which was making water very fast, and on examination it was found

that the cutwater had been carried away, where water was coming in very rapidly.—Orders were immediately given to remove the cargo into the after part of the steamer, which in a measure checked the leak.—The head of the vessel was then turned to this harbor, distant about ten or twelve miles, where she arrived at about 8 o'clock, and was run upon a very smooth beach for repair, for which, it being high water at the time, a good opportunity is afforded at low tide. Great praise is due to Capt. Sparks, late of the ship Virginia, who happened to be on board the steamer, for his exertions to stop the leak and in quieting the fears of the passengers, which at one time were not without foundation.

The Governor arrived here yesterday noon, and went on to the ways in Cape Elizabeth for repairs. Her injuries were not extensive.—Portland Advertiser.

Great Temperance Gathering.

Neal Dow, of Portland, on Sunday afternoon, addressed some twenty-five hundred or more people, in this place on the subject of Temperance. The gathering was in the Ship-Yard of the Messrs Perkins, and Mr. Dow spoke from the steps ascending to the deck of one of the vessels which are being built in the yard. He spoke for nearly two hours with uncommon power and effect.—We have never seen a more attentive audience, or listened to a more direct and telling speech on the subject of Temperance. The people listened with almost breathless attention during the entire time he was occupied in speaking, and seemed highly gratified with the eloquence and argument of the distinguished speaker. Mr. Dow vindicated with unanswerable force of argument the Maine Law from the aspersion that its provisions were severe and vindictive, and demonstrated the necessity of such a law or still stronger one, if the sale of liquors as a beverage was continued with a power of illustration we have hardly ever before heard equalled. Some of his particular allusions to the position which the people of York had occupied as a whole in their legislative capacity were very severe, but truth constrains us to say justly so. Mr. Dow took the ground that the safety of the people required a law which would stop the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that the Legislature in passing the law acted upon the same principle which had always been regarded in the enactment of all laws for the restraint of crimes or the preservation of society from physical or moral diseases. Mr. Dow is a fluent and graceful speaker, and the intimate knowledge which he has with the subject of Temperance in all its bearings, and his connexion with the passage of the Maine Law, gives to his addresses great interest. We think his address was calculated to do great good.

Many of our readers in Saco and Biddeford will notice with heartfelt regret, that a much respected and valuable fellow citizen has gone out from among us, never more to return. The subject of this allusion, the late John Chadwick Esq. of Saco, was much esteemed and respected in the community in which he lived and died. His upright character gave him the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, and his social virtues endeared him to a large circle of friends. Few men ever approached nearer to the standard of what is regarded the good citizen than did Mr. Chadwick. He was intelligent, conscientious and truthful, neglecting none of the duties of the citizen, and practising all the virtues which dignify the man. Unobtrusive, and not ambitious, he preferred the quiet enjoyment of a private station, rather than the cares and burdens of public trusts. The only public office which he held was that of Treasurer, of the town in which he lived, and the duties of this office he discharged for many years, leaving it only when failing health admonished him that he could no longer consent to renew its burdens. Mr. Chadwick subscribed for our paper at its commencement, and took it regularly until he died. We knew him well and share largely in the feeling of public loss which the community have sustained by his death.

MR SEWARD'S ADDRESS. We publish to-day the eloquent and interesting address delivered by Senator Seward before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale college at the recent commencement of that institution. It will richly repay an attentive perusal. Mr. Seward is both a scholar and a statesman. Perfectly acquainted with the intricate workings of our forms of government their singleness, yet their oneness; he sees with the Statesman's eye the future of a nation spread before him, and notwithstanding the obstacles which impede our progress, he sees beyond, the prosperous future—applying to the facts of our national history, the scrutiny of a mind at once sound and philosophical, he draws deductions from them favorable to our future prosperity.

Free Democratic and Morrill County Convention.

These two conventions were held, agreeably to previous notice, at Alfred on Tuesday. Both meetings were held in the Town House, the Free Soil organizing in the lower Hall and the Morrill convention in the upper room of the building. The Chairman of the former was Mr. I. M. Sargent of Kennebunk, and Ivory Brooks of Springvale Secretary. Alexander Dennett Esq. of York, was chairman of the Morrill Convention and Charles Milliken and Daniel Simpson of Biddeford, Secretaries. Altogether, the two Conventions were composed of a respectable number of persons numbering between three and four hundred, the Free Soil one being somewhat the most numerous.

Soon after the organization of the two bodies, the way for union was opened by the appointment of a committee of conference on the part of each meeting, empowered to make nominations to submit to a general meeting to be held in the afternoon of the members of both conventions.

In the afternoon the conventions met in the Congregational Church, and after listening to an address from Hon. Anson P. Morrill, occupying about an hour and a half,

The nominating committee reported the following list of candidates.

JOHN F. SCAMMON of Saco,
ARCHIBALD SMITH of Alfred, Senators.
ALEX. R. DENNETT of York.
COTTON BEAN of Limerick, County Commissioner.
Isaac P. Yeaton of South Berwick, County Treasurer.

These nominations were unanimously ratified, and the meeting, after choosing a County Committee and performing some other business, adjourned.

The Expected Guests.

We learn, authoritatively, that the Pioneers are making active preparations to receive their friends from Belfast and Norway, who are expected here at 6 o'clock P. M. August 16th. A complimentary ball will be given to their guests at Central Hall, on the evening of their arrival, and a dinner at the Biddeford House on the next day. We hope that our citizens will not fail to be present at one or both places and thus show to our visitors that the Pioneers are held in the estimation that good friends should be by their fellow citizens.

The tickets for the ball are put at the low price of \$1.50, and the ball is to be under the management of Gen. Geo. Warren, Col. E. Perkins, and Capt. Clark, Lane, Smith, Hardy, and Adams, with assistants. The activity which is to be seen in the various millinery, establishments in town, gives reason to suppose that many of the fair daughters of Biddeford and Saco intend to enliven the ball by their presence.

In view of the limited hotel accommodations in our place, and wishing to show hospitality, the Pioneers contemplate inviting their friends to their houses, and they would be glad if others not belonging to the company would throw open their houses on this occasion for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of J. P. Clark, A. Tarbox, R. Smith, J. Smith, Jr., B. E. Cutler, W. H. Smith, B. Cleaves, and L. D. Staples. Any of our citizens having a disposition to help in this matter, and we hope many will, can make it known to any member of the Committee.

THE LIBERAL CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Hon. Shepherd Cary, so we are informed, will be here when the Liberals hold their convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and will address the meeting, and will speak in the County during the remaining days of the week. We should not be surprised if the "regulars" in view of the desperate appearance of their cause, should solicit his company at their Congressional Convention to be held the next day, and also invite him to attend their Senatorial Convention which is to be held at Alfred the day after that. This is our surmise, and as it costs nothing but the space it takes in the paper we give it utterance. We charge nothing for the notices we give of the great variety of conventions to be held in the County this year. We advertise the conventions, and not the principles which either the liberal or the "regular" democracy support.

VIRGIL DELPHINI PARRIS.—"Phœbus, what a name!" has visited, within a few days, several sections of this congressional district, on a harmonizing tour. We understand that the headway he makes is surprisingly small. Virgil two years ago was a zealous Chandler man, he is now a mail agent, probably instructed by the powers that be at Washington, to look after the mails in these sections; where the friends of the national administration are in trouble. When the Senatorial question was before the New Hampshire Legislature, Virgil went to Concord on official business. We imagine that his journey here will result very much as did his visit to Concord.

We enclose in to-day's paper special invitation from the Committee of arrangements, appointed by the Trustees of our County Agricultural Society, asking the co-operation of the Ladies and gentlemen of the County in matters appertaining to the annual exhibition, which takes place in this town on the 2d and 3d days of October next. We hope as the time draws near, the people will make no delay, but will commence at once upon those matters which will make the exhibition attractive. In our place we have nearly every branch of enterprise represented, and it would be but just to expect that each and every one will display in a proper manner, the result of our hard work and enterprise.

ANOTHER MASS CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Progressive Age contains a call for a Peoples Convention in the third Congressional District numerously signed to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is largely signed: The Progressive Age says by about one fourth whigs and the remainder of signers are Morrill men and Free-Soilers. It also says that the Whig friends of Mr. Farley although they were asked to cooperate with them, and were told that their candidate would be conceded to them without even objecting to Mr. F., they refused to come into the movement. The Convention is to be held to-day at Rockland.

At the annual meeting of the York and Cumberland Railroad, held in Portland on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen as directors for the ensuing year.

N. J. Miller, N. D. Appleton, Samuel D. Hanson, Tappan Robie, George Warren, W. G. Chadbourne, Josiah Pierce, Jas. Mann, Austin B. Fitch, Ellis B. Usher, Phineas Barnes, Horace T. Bartol, and Allen Haines. N. J. Miller was chosen President of the road.

FIRE IN THE WOODS. Our citizens have been called out to help extinguish fires in the woods. A large tract of land lying in Lower Biddeford has been burned over, destroying much valuable wood and timber, and endangering the buildings of farmers. It still continues and occasions no little anxiety.

Who is Responsible? It can hardly be too often brought to the minds of northern voters, that it is upon members of Congress from our section of the country, that the responsibility of the aggressions of the slave power chiefly rests. Without the help of renegades from the North, that power can do nothing. They have gained for the South every advantage it has obtained over the Free States. The great effort of the leaders of the southern propaganda, is to get their people to be as true to slavery as their Northern satellites are—as in the Mississippi, of July 11, the editor says, "Our firm belief is, that if the southern people will be as true to themselves as the northern 'democrats,' who, in the late struggle, tore away the anti-slavery restriction of thirty-four years standing, that slavery will exist permanently in Kansas, and before many years her influence will be felt in the restoration of the equilibrium between the North and the South in the Federal Legislature.

Give the Devil his due, we say, and don't charge upon the South the sins of the North.

JONES' PANTOSCOPE OF NEBRASKA AND CALIFORNIA.—Some of our readers may be aware that there is now exhibiting, at Central Hall, a panoramic painting of the overland route through Kansas and Nebraska to California. The interest which attaches to these territories at this time, as well as the excellence of the painting itself, and the objects of interest which it presents, in life-like appearance, would seem to call out crowded houses to witness its exhibition.—It is an exhibition worthy of the widest patronage, and those who witness it cannot fail of being instructed and delighted with its truthful representations. The Boston Journal speaking of this painting, says:—

"At the rising of the curtain we seem suddenly transported to the great Missouri river, see the emigrants in all the bustle of camp life. Soon we see them crossing the Missouri and start them through the 'prairie land' of Nebraska, on the beautiful valley of the Platte, to the Great Salt Lake. Soon after we are mingling with the Mormons in the valley and city of the Great Salt Lake. Then we are out with the emigrant again travelling through mountains of volcanic rocks, and across the Great American Desert, or forcing our passage through the terrible defiles of the Sierra Nevada to California. Now we see the emigrants turning westward, and following through all the principal towns, cities and dignities of the Golden State. The happy effect of the artist's pencil is complete. We return home, feeling almost as though we had been on an actual tour to California, and feel perfectly convinced that we have seen 'the elephant' as he is."

We understand that the exhibition will be continued on this Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening. We trust that the exhibitors will be rewarded for their scenic skill and enterprise, with crowded houses.

A committee appointed at the State Convention of the Morrill Democracy, for the purpose, have issued an address to the people of the State, which takes high ground against the act repealing the Missouri Compromise. The address is signed by Dr. Nourse, and others. We make the following extracts relating to the Nebraska question from the address.

To the Independent Electors of Maine.

Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned having been designated for that purpose by a large Convention of the people, beg leave to address you on the subject of the approaching election. It is an event in which the friends of freedom throughout the land cannot fail to look forward with the most intense interest. To us it seems unmeasurably more important in its results, than any of which the good people of Maine have yet been called to bear a part.

Six months ago, all was peace and quietness throughout the country. The exciting question of slavery had been put to rest, and both members of Congress, and of the government stood pledged, the President doubly so, not to encourage or allow any renewed agitation of the subject. Social discord was at an end, statesmen from the South and from the North embraced each other with fraternal regard, and in mutual confidence—but while all seemed to rejoice in the happy deliverance of the country from the perils that had threatened it, the accused Demos of Ambition was preparing and applying a torch that should kindle anew all the fires of discord. A Presidential aspirant, taking courage from the uniform acquiescence of the North, in all demands of the South, undertook to propagate the slave power by a surrender of more than she had even ventured to ask or presumed to claim. With the aid of men in high places, whom we need not designate, and by the liberal use of means and appliances which we forbear to characterize, this bill of tame and base surrender has been forced through Congress and the sad spectacle is now exhibited before the country and the world, of truth and honor outraged, and plighted faith recklessly violated for the sole purpose of extending the area of slavery and subjecting this heritage of freedom to the perpetual dominion of the slave power.

That you understand perfectly the true position of things, and are fully prepared to oppose a manly resistance to this mad scheme of reckless ambition and ruthless power is not to be doubted. The people are everywhere awake to the perils that surround them, and are discerning all the time all minor considerations, are determined to give their suffrages where they will tell most effectively for the cause of liberty and right, and administer the severest rebuke to renegades that would surrender both.

[illegible]

are subject to such tick-brandlers, one house
has been known to have five hundred such
men who have taken it upon themselves to
be given gratis for the benefit of the
people by nature of it. Where the lady is
quite easy, but where there are any dis-
crepancies regulated, it will cause very singular
you must not be alarmed — they always dis-
appear in four days to a week. There is never a bad
on the contrary, when that feeling is gone,
you're just like a new person. I have heard
of some most extravagant statements of it that's over
the top of ever necessary.

ROBERT H. HOY, Dr., 19, 1552,
I certify that H. H. Hoy, President, Part-
ly authorized General Agent for my
Agency for the State of Maine, and that he
has the genuine, direct and true medicine of
DONALD KENNEDY.

Witnesses SAWYER, M. D. and Messrs Farber
and Tricandine, M. D. of the County of Canby,
State of Idaho, and by and by Medicine
where.

1620

New Goods!

G. A. C. RANDALL,
has received a large assortment of SUMMER
goods which offers at extremely low prices.—
No. 1 Hooper's Brick Bath, Java, cor-
tain Rurest.

June 1st, 1854. 22—47

NEW AND
HONORABLE GOODS

**UNPARALLELLED GOODS,
HEAVY FOR CASH!**
The kinds usually kept in a Hat Store, consisting
in part of
**HATS, CAPS,
CELLAS & PARASOLS.**
ANLEY COVELL,
a firm of Covell & Dow, of Portland, has tak-
en and purchased the goods at Nos. 1, 2, and
3, Exchange, Baltimore, at the junction of Albert
streets, and recently occupied by T. H. Hildon
his goods in his line of the best quality, as low
as offered in this place or elsewhere.
NEWER STYLES,
in Extra Drab Beaver, Wide-Awake, White
and Black, Cassin, Straw, Palm-leaf, Seamen, Rag
and Drab, Keweenaw, Fur and Wool, Beaver
and Hat, and an extra lot of Fancy Straw
for Children.
at the highest price paid for Slipping Fur.
An experience for a number of years in the
business to meet the wants of the public, and
stroutage. Do not forget, Crystal Arcade
Persons in want of Hats or Caps, will do well to
call for themselves. Hats made to order
June 14th, 1854. *21—*
MISSIONARIES' Notice.

was then appointed by the Hon. Joseph T. Nye, of Nevada for the County of Yuba, to receive and settle the claims of the creditors of George W. Polakowski, in said County, deceased, whose estate, insolvent, five notices that six months after the first day of May, he have been allowed to bring in and prove their claims, and that it is the service made at that office on the 27th of September, on Saturday, the 27th of September, and Saturday the seventh and Saturday the eighth day of October, 1884.

M. ABNER BURBANK, J. Comptroller.
EUGENE PRYDE, J.
First day of June, A. D. 1884.

Wool Wanted
For goods, or for cash, at the highest market price.
NEW YORK STORE,
Nos. 65 and 96 Factory Island, Saco.

**'s Physical and Purifying
BITTERS.**

Vegetable Bitters are offered to humanity as an effectual remedy for dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Headache, Neuralgia, and all the various Affections, and all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and bowels.

One bottle will cure the most inveterate indigestion is superior to any of the various remedies for the above and similar diseases.

Wholesale and retail by the Saco who will also supply dealers on application.

T. GILMAN,
66 Factory Island, Saco.

AND BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
Teas and Fancy Boxes,
for sale by D. L. TOPPAN.

Corn.
STORER will receive this week from New
bushels of good Yellow Corn. 22

ICES of all kinds, for sale at
GILMAN'S,
66 Factory Island, Saco.

Lots! House Lots!
who are in want of House Lots, or
the Acre, can have good bargains by

D. E. SOMES.
5-11

Fresh
Apples, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
for sale by D. L. TOPPAN.

ACK'S WORM SYRUP, the most
at and effectual remedy for Worms in
the by the dozen or single bottle, by
T. GILMAN,
66 Factory Island, Saco.

EDS of all kinds, for sale at

apost, by
 GILMAN, Factory Island.
WANTED!
 — IN EXCHANGE FOR —
 and Ready Made Clothing,
 THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF
MEN & MOULTON,
 of New Bank, Main Street, Naco, Malacca.
 17th, 1854. 23—3m
Ohio Flour.
 this day another lot of Ohio Flour, direct
 arrival, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, which
 offers better bargain than flour obtained from
 HOBSON & STOKER.
 22—4f
Insurance Agency.
 will take insurance risks in the following
 Howard Fire Insurance Company, Low-
 ender and Mechanics Mutual Fire In-
 surance, and in the City of New York, the
 two best Stock, and the best Mutual Fire
 during business in this vicinity.
 P. W. LITTLE, Agent.
 12th, 1854. 28—17
Sugars!
 of Brown Havana, Porto Rico, and
 and unrefined Sugars, received and for sale

HOBSON & STORIE.
Washington Academy.
The term of this Institution will commence on
Monday, August 23d, and continue twelve weeks.
Facilities for study at this school shall be as
follows, three separate teachers having been ap-
pointed in their respective departments.
J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary of Trustees.
July 29th, 1881. 2D-13

