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POETRY.

To those whose gloom arises from more general
views of life, the following verses, from an English period-
ical, may suggest wider and more correct sentiments:

THE WORLD.

"Talk who will of the world as a desert of thral,
Yet, yet, there is bloom on the waste;
Though the chaos of life hath its acid and gall,
There are honey-drops, too, for the taste.
We murmur and droop, should a sorrow-cloud say,
And note all the shades of our lot;
But the real satisfactions that brighten our way,
Are heaped in, enjoyed, and forgot.

"Those who look on mortality's ocean might
Will not mourn o'er each billow that rolls,
But dwell on the glories, the beauties, the night,
As much as the glories and shadows.

"How thankful is he, who remembers alone
All the trials, the drear, and the dark;
Though the raven may screech, with its scolding tone,
Do we not hear the song of the lark?

"We may utter farewell, when 'tis torture to part;
But, in meeting the dear one again,
Tears we never shed, with the gladness of heart,
Which outlasts ages of pain?

"Who hath not his moments so laden with bliss,
When the soul is in fulness of love,
Would water, it takes to the discords of life,
And the Paradise promised above?

"Though the eye may be dimmed with its grief-drop
And the forehead with high furrows be furrowed,
Yet, yet, it is there, in the heart, where the soul
Is not often seen, but the true.

"There are times when the storm-gust may rage around,
There are spots where the poison shrubs grow;
Yet are there not hours when might seem to be found,
But the south wind, the sunshine, and rose?

"O, happily rare is the portion that we take,
And strange is the path that we take,
If there spring not beside us a precious flow-
er, to cheer the thorn and the brake.

"The wall of regret, the rule clashing of strife,
The soul's harmony often may mar;
But I think we must own, with the discords of life,
The ourselves that weaken the jar.

"Earth is not all fair, yet it is not all gloom;
And the value of the great things,
That He who created Pain, Death, and the Tomb,
Gave Hope, Health, and the Brevity of doom.

"Should fate do its worst, and my spirit, oppressed,
O'er its own shattered happiness fall,
Let me witness the joy in another's glad breast,
And some pleasure must kindle in mine.

"Then say not the world is a desert of thral,
There is bloom, there is light on the waste;
Though the chaos of life hath its acid and gall,
There are honey-drops, too, for the taste.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR JANUARY.

January is the captain of the year; and in
Maine brings abundance of labor, and
abundance (generally) of cold weather and
floods. The farmer will find his time pretty well
divided between his office (barn) and his
wood-pile. His cattle demand his attention
pretty steadily during this cold month. They
cannot roam over the hills, nor explore the
valleys and help themselves to such herbage
as they like, as they do in the summer.
They get nothing, but eat and what is dealt
out to them by the hand of their owner,
and it is incumbent on that hand to be faith-
ful, prudent, and careful, in order that they
be not too full at one time nor too scanty
at others.

It seems to some to require no great
care or judgment to throw hay or put
over to cattle, and let them eat it; but
every farmer knows that to do it in such a
manner as to insure the most benefit to the
animal, and thereby most profit to the
owner, requires not only skill but judgment
and experience. As we cannot have our
hay and other fodder of equal quality, it
will be advisable to use judgment in distrib-
uting to them in such a way as will afford
an equal supply of nourishment during the
season.

A good straw-cut is a valuable and al-
most indispensable implement in every barn.
By its aid a great saving may be made in
fodder, and much coarse hay may be converted
to a state to be more easily masticated than
if not cut.

During the coldest snaps of weather, cat-
tle have more voracious appetites than
they have during mild weather, and will
eagerly eat hay that they will not touch
when it is warm. This is probably a law,
or requirement of nature. The process of
digestion is one source of animal heat, and
therefore, when it is colder, and more heat
required, the system calls for and should
have more food to get that heat from. By
carefully mixing up the poorer fodder with
the good at all seasons, the farmer will
take of it. Warm stables aid in saving
fodder by keeping the animals from
suffering the extremes of cold—the cattle
not requiring so much to sustain the heat
of animal heat by exposure to a very cold
atmosphere.

Wood, for the year's supply of fuel for
your family, rails and other fencing stuff, to
keep the old fences in repair or to build new
ones, and lumber for making new buildings,
to repair old ones, or to make implements,
should now be collected and hauled home, or
to mill as will be best. As a general rule,
we have the best sledding during the first
of winter—the snows not being so deep and
hard. More labor can, therefore, be done in
a given time than later in the season after
the snows have accumulated.

Look to your book accounts. The evan-
gels will afford you time to do this. Many
an expensive law-suit has been prevented
by often settling with all with whom you
deal.

How is it with your district school? The
good old Puritan custom of having a free
school in every district, during the winter,
which the larger boys and girls, whose lab-
ors are valuable at home in the summer,
might attend, is still religiously kept in New
England, and we hope will always be. But
it will not avail much if you take no in-
terest in it. No matter whether you have
children to send or not, you cannot escape
the influence of those schools. They make
the society in which you live, and their re-
sults surround you every moment of your
life, and press their action upon you,
whether you will have it or not. Know-
ledge is power, and the sources of knowl-
edge—the fountains of power—should be cor-
rectly

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor.

BIDDEFORD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855.

VOL. XI.—NO. 2.

DRESSING FOR STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Charles A. Peabody, one of the edi-
tors of the Southern Cultivator, who has be-
come famous for his skill in the strawberry
culture, says—"I never use animal manure
of any kind—neither do the leaf-mold, and
an occasional sprinkling of wood ashes.
The leaf-mold keeps the ground cool and
moist, clean, and does not stimulate the
vines to runners. The potash and acids
contained in it are just what the fruit wants.
Should the vines be disposed to spread, keep
the runners down by constantly pinching
the locs. A few years of this culture will
check their disposition to run, and encourage
them to fruit.

CARROTS.

The following is the statement of O. &
F. H. Williams, of Sunderland, Franklin
County, Mass.:

The ground on which we raised the car-
rots this year offered for premium, mea-
sured one-half of an acre. It was of a light
loam, turfy land, had been down to grass
three years, and was in good condition.
Plowed eight inches deep, with Michigan
double plow. The manure which we ap-
plied was composted with dirt, about one
load of the latter to two of the former, mak-
ing in all twelve cart loads. Cost of rais-
ing—

Plowing,	\$1.00
Harrowing,	1.00
Manure, eight loads,	1.00
Caring and spreading,	25
Planting with planter, 1-2 feet apart,	40
Half pound seed,	3.00
Hoing first time 3 days,	4.00
" second " 4 days,	2.00
" third " 2 days,	2.00
Plowing between rows,	25
Harvesting,	6.00
Interest of land,	3.00

No. of bushels, 336-40 bush. to a ton.
Price a bushel, 25 cts.—value \$84.00
Profit, \$54.00

Statement of A. O. Buddington, of Ley-
den—

The amount of land sown for this crop
was nine rods, on which carrots had been
raised four years. The general state of the
land was good. In 1853 it was manured
with fifteen loads of stable manure, and
produced 260 bush. of carrots. In the
spring of 1854, manured with fifteen loads
of stable manure, plowed to the level,
spread the manure, plowed as deep as I
could, rolled the land and sowed with 1-2
pounds orange carrot seed. It was sowed
the 25th of May, and harvested with the
spade. 356 bushels were raised, averag-
ing 50 pounds to the bushel. The expense
of the seed, manure, labor and cultivation
was \$45. The value of the product of 1854,
\$114.

Another farmer of Sunderland on 1-8th
of an acre, raised 130 bushels, worth \$32-
40, at a cost of \$14-75; this would give a
profit per acre of \$17-65.

It would be difficult to any other business
in which the capital invested would return
such a profit. Our farming readers should
pay good attention to their root crops.

How much should a cow eat. The milk-
dough has become scarce, the milk-maids
bring in light pails of milk, and the butter
diminishes in quantity, in proportion to the
number of cows milked. The reason, as we
all know, is because the cows do not
obtain food as succulent and nutritive as heret-
ofore, and also because they do not obtain
enough of what there is to eat.

How much should a cow have to eat?—
According to a series of experiments, care-
fully tried by persons well versed in the
principles of feeding, in Bavaria, a transla-
tion of the report on which we find in the
Country Gentleman, of the 17th ult., fur-
nished for that paper by S. W. Johnson,
who is at present in that country, it should
be one-tenth of the cow's live weight.—
Thus, if the cow weigh 600 lbs. she should
have 60 pounds.

The following is an extract from the re-
port—

"Our trials have confirmed the view, that
cows, to give the greatest possible quantity
of milk, must daily receive and consume,
one-tenth of their live weight in hay, or
an equivalent thereof. If more feed be
given, it goes to the formation of flesh and
fat, without occasioning a corresponding
increase in the yield of milk; but if on
the contrary, less feed be furnished, the
amount and value of the milk will be
greatly diminished."

We cannot, now, say what number of
lbs. of green grass would, as a general
thing, be equivalent to one lb. of, or one
hundred lbs. of good hay, but it is pretty
evident, that most of the milk cows in
our vicinity do not obtain enough now, in
the common pastures."

The same experiments also lay it
down that, on that the cows may be
very abundant and good milk in winter,
they must receive a certain quantity of
concentrated food, such as bran, meal,
or rape-cake, (the substance left after ex-
pressing the oil from rape seed—similar to
oil-cake). One pound of rape-cake could
not be replaced by two pounds of hay.

When the attempt was made, there was
found especially a decrease in the amount
of butter contained in the milk. The quan-
tity of cake may be increased to two pounds,
daily, per head, and as in the remaining
fodder, the amount of butts, carrots and
straw, is liberal, a bad taste in the butter
will be less perceived.

CARE OF HORSES. Horses should be kept
in warm but well ventilated stables. Every
horse should have his blanket on at night;
an old piece of rag carpet will answer a
good purpose when you are not disposed
to incur the expense of a regular horse
blanket. At any rate have a covering of
some kind for your horse at night, and use
the curry comb freely by day, and with or-
dinary attention to his other wants, you will
have the services of a good horse for twen-
ty or twenty-five years, instead of eight or
ten, as is generally the case.

COAL ASHES. The best purpose which
coal ashes can be applied to in town or
country is in making garden walks. If
well laid down, no weeds or grass will
grow, and by use they become as solid and
more durable than brick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MITTIE, THE BLIND GIRL.

Did you ever thank God for your eyes,
dear children? Those two bright, clear,
happy eyes, that He has given to drink in
the pleasant sunshine, the beauty of the
flowers, the glory of the rainbow, and the
sweetness of your dear mother's smile?—
Listen now to the story of a child to whom
He never gave eyes to look upon any of these
beautiful things.

It was on a sunny morning—some-
where in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean
—that a gentleman, whose sickness had
imprisoned him in his state room since the
first of the ship, took courage, from a cup
of coffee and the calmness of the sea, to crawl
upon the deck. As he stood at the head
of the narrow stairway, clutching a rope to
support his tottering steps, he heard a glad
child's laugh. Looking up, he saw a little
girl about five years old, squat at her ease
on the turning and rolling floor, with a
"jump rope" with a knotted end of ship
rigging, which had been given her by an
old sailor. The brisk breeze had brightened
her cheeks, and curled her flowing hair in
every possible manner. Mr. L. thought of
his own little daughter over the ocean, and
his eyes filled.

"Come to me, my dear," he kindly cal-
led, reaching out his hand to the child.
She stopped her play, looked up as though
half frightened, half astonished; and then
began carefully to creep towards the out-
stretched hand. He lifted her to his hip and
kissed the coral lip.

"Whose little girl are you?" he in-
quired.

"I'm nobody's little girl," she replied, in
a touching tone. "Only God takes care of
me—and sometimes Capt. I—"

"Mamma! where is your mamma?"
"Mamma is in Burmahpoot. I'm not
her little girl any more. I'm going to New
York," she said; "to be uncle's little girl."
But New York is a great way off, is it not,
sir?

"Not a very long way, my child—you
will soon see your uncle?"

"I can't see, sir," she said softly.

Mr. L. started, and looked down into
those bright, intelligent eyes. Alas! it was
too true! they were darkened windows,
through which the soul could never look!

"Mittie! hey, Mittie!" called a bluff
voice, as the captain's varnished hat ap-
peared from behind the door. "Eh, birdie,
what new start and a bound, Mittie jump-
ing into his rough arms, and laid her cheek
upon the shoulder of his shaggy coat sleeve.

"So ho, shipmate," continued the captain,
addressing Mr. L.; "so you are aloft at
last. Nothing like a still nor wester for
taking the starch out of you landlark!" and
he laughed.

"But this little girl, Capt. I— How
happened it to be alone on the wide world
of waters?"

"Can't say," returned the captain, with
a dubious shake of his shining hat. "She's
a stray waif that I picked up on the Liver-
pool docks. Don't know her belongings;
she was labelled for New York, it seems—
Her name—what's the balance of it, sea-
bird?" he asked.

"Mittie! Why Hamilton," lisped the
child, who had already found her way back
to the rope, and sat against the ship's rail-
ing, tossing up her hands for every dash of
the spray. "I was named for Uncle Wythe,
and he told Mamma to send me." Her face
clouded for an instant, then brightened again
in the sunshine.

"Poor blind pet! So far as I can make
out her story from one thing and another,
she is the child of Missionaries in India—
Poor creature; dare say she was getting no
good in that heathenish land; so it seems
they put her into the charge of an English
lady, whose name I've forgotten, who set
out to join her husband, somewhere in Can-
ada. But she sickened and died before the
barque Sally reached England, and the poor
thing was left friendless and helpless. What
the Captain and mate were thinking of, I
don't know; but they put the child on dry
land, with the balance of the passengers,
and set sail without so much as looking up
a New York packet. Alone in Liverpool—
and it's no place for a blind child, sir, to
say nothing of one that's got eyes—! I
found her amusing herself pretty much as
you see her now, with bits of chips at the
end of a ship yard! How the creature had
lived, I can't say. I'll believe after this,
shipmate, there's a God in the sky, who, as
she says, keeps watch over children, if he
does not over us grown up sinners! It
seems to me that she never wanted a berth
or a morsel of food, I want to go to New York,
she would say to every stranger who spoke

to her. I could n't have left the little thing
—but I don't know where I'm taking her.
If I can't anchor her safely, I'll keep her
for the first mate of the Downy; hey, sea-
bird!"

"What could you do with her in that
terrible storm off Cape Clear? I shudder
to recollect that night."

"Well, sir, while you were lying flat on
your back, and rest of us were hurrying,
hauling and pulling hither and thither,
working for dear life against the winds and
waves, the pretty creature was rolling about
the cabin floor, clapping her hands as though
she were in an apple tree swing, and found
it capital fun! When I tumbled down to
my locker for five minutes' rest, I found her
on my knees, in the light of my lamp, say-
ing, 'Our Father, and I felt sure I should
lose the ship with her on my hands!'"

Poor mother of Mittie! how her heart
was wrung at sending her blind, trusting
child from her arms! But her brother in
America had written, telling her that he
would provide for Mittie—poor, sightless
Mittie, who could learn little in that un-
civilized land. So, with many tears and prayers,
that missionary mother had packed Mittie's
small trunk, and placed her in the care of a
friend—the English lady before mentioned—
—to be transported to our country—what
but a mother's prayer guarded the helpless
darling in her lonely wanderings!

On arriving at New York, Capt. I—
and Mr. L— made inquiry everywhere for
her. Mr. Wythe, the American, was searched,
streets, ransacked, and questions repeated
hundreds of times to no purpose. No rela-
tive of the poor blind Mittie could be found.

"Leave her to me, captain," said Mr. L—
"I'm soon to return to London, but
before sailing, I will place her in an
Asylum for the blind, and see that she is
comfortably cared for."

Instead, however, of placing Mittie in the
State Asylum of New York, her friend took
her to a Southern city where he had business
connections, and left her in one of those
beautiful retreats which nature and art have
combined to adorn for those whose eyes tell
not night from day, nor beauty from de-
formity.

Kind words welcomed the little stranger,
but they were voices she could hear, nor
hoped to hear. For the first time since
she sobbed good-bye on her mother's lap, her
hope and faith faltered. She felt that she
was alone in the world. Had the superin-
tendent particularly interested himself in
the child, he would have found out her
history, and probably have sought some
communication with her parents. But set-
tling down her name as a charity scholar,
he forgot that she was not an orphan.

And Mr. L—! His sympathies had
been recently enlisted, and he readily intended
to find out the mystery. But he was a man
of the world, immersed in his busy cares.—
Having placed a sum of money for her use
in the hands of the director, with the per-
mission to apply to him in any emergency,
he returned to his English home—and
only remembered the blind child and the
moments when his own laughing Carrie climbed
up his lap.

One among a hundred children, blind
well educated in all that the blind can
learn. She was taught how to read the
Bible, from which her mother had read to
her, by placing her fingers over the curiously
raised letters. She learned to sew, to braid,
to write strange thoughts that young head
used to frame, for that wretched hand to jot
down its crooked wanderings over the paper.
She learned to sing the sweet hymns of her
schoolmates, and to touch for herself the
keys of the piano, whose melodies had al-
most made her fancy herself in Heaven, only
that she had been told that in Heaven she
could see like other children. Sometimes,
in her dreams, she would find herself on a
soft couch, with strange perfumes and sounds
about her, and would feel warm tears drop-
ping one by one, on her forehead, while a
dear arm pressed her closely.

"Mother! dear mother!" Mittie would
cry, and awake—to find no mother.

Years had passed, when again a ship was
nearing the forest of masts in New York
harbor. On the deck sat a pale lady in
deep mourning, with traces of tears upon
her cheeks. Her children clung about her
with wonder in their faces.

"Oh, beautiful America! the America
you have so often told us about," cried a
sweet-voiced girl of twelve.

"Mamma, did it look as it did when you
went away?"

"Mamma, did you live in any of those
great houses?"

"Ma, ma! plenty of Pagoda here!"
chimed in the youngest boy, whose eyes had
lived in the numerous church spires. All
spoke at once, but the mother answered
none. Her heart was too full. She had
gone from that shore a happy bride, and
hopeful; she was returning a widow, broken
in health and spirits, to place her children
with her relatives, and State, as she believed,
to lay her bones in the tomb of her kindred.

One hope only made her heart bound,
and her pale cheek grew paler, as she looked
at that shore of her nativity, for the first time
in twenty years.

"Oh, God! could I see all my children
before I die!" she faltered.

I pass over the scene of her landing, and
the coming to the house of her brother.
The old man, who had been told that she
would not stop to tell you how many of the
Indian-born children found in American
city customs and sights, for I must hasten
to the end of my story.

"It is possible, sister," said her brother
to the pale lady, one morning, in answer to
some expression, "the child could never
have reached this country! We never, as
you know, have traced her further than
England, and if she had been brought here,
she could not have failed to find me, or I
her."

The widow sighed. "God's will be
done!" she murmured. "But it is hard
to feel that my little helpless innocent, my
eldest born, was sent from me to perish
alone! Oh, I feel as if it could not be, as
if she were yet alive, and I should find
her some day."

Provisionally, as it proved, the mother
was led to search the catalogues of various
Institutions for the blind long in vain! At
length she obtained a circular from a distant
city, and glanced over it indifferently, so
often had she been disappointed. Her heart
sprang to her lips as she saw the name of
Mittie W. Hamilton.

"Brother," she gasped, extending the
paper to him.

He looked and shook his head. "I am
afraid you are expecting too much, my poor
sister. Matilda was your darling's name,
and then, how could she stray to that
corner of the United States? Her mother
died! But the mother's hopes were stronger than
her fears. She scarcely ate or slept, weak

though she was, until she reached the
southern city whose name the catalogue had
borne.

"Hamilton! yes, we have one pupil by
that name," replied the bland superintendent
in answer to her first question of trembling
eagerness. "But she is an orphan, mad-
am."

"Are you sure, sir? Oh, I must see her
at once!"

She followed him to the door of a large
room, where fifty girls sat busied with their
work. The buzz of conversation died—as
they heard the sound of strange footsteps—
and a hundred sightless eyes were turned
toward the door.

Near a table, on which lay a bunch of
delicate straw flowers, sat little Mittie
Hamilton. She had been braiding a bonnet,
but her fingers had ceased their work, and
buried in a sort of reverie, she was the only
one who did not notice the entrance of the
stranger.

"Was there any distinguished feature
by which you would recognise your daugh-
ter, my dear madam?" asked the gentle-
man.

The mother's eye wandered over the
group as though she dreaded the confirma-
tion of her fears to lose her last hope.

"Show me the child of whom you spoke,"
she faltered.

"Mittie Hamilton!" but he stopped, for
at the lady's first word, Mittie had sprung
from her position, and, throwing back her
curls from her face, turned wildly from side
to side.

"Who is that?" she cried with out-
stretched arms. "That voice—speak
again!"

"Mittie, my child!" cried Mrs. Hamil-
ton, springing to her side, and sinking,
overpowered, upon her knees.

"Mother, Oh, mother!" and Mittie
fell into the arms that had cradled her in
infancy.

That was a moment never to be forgot-
ten! Uncle Wythe Harris (for the mistake
which had eluded many years of the life-
time of mother and child, was that of Mittie
in substituting—child that she was, the
first name of her uncle for the last) found a
dear old cottage on the banks of the Hud-
son for his sister and her now happy family.

What a loving welcome the dear girls and
boys, whom Heaven had blessed with the
power of seeing their sister, gave to the
wanderer Mittie!

How she comforted her mother's heart,
making her forget her great sorrow—how
making her even forget to sorrow that she
had a blind child, in her joy at feeling that
she had another living darling!

The sunshine of Mittie's girlhood came
back to her spirit. The dear blind girl was
the joy of the house. How could anybody
cheer a feeling of discontent or peevish-
ness, when that glad voice was pouring out
its glad songs of thankfulness from morning
till night! Oh, dear blind Mittie, never
happy spirit that she was, she murmured
that God had not given her eyes to see.

"He has given me back my mother,"
she once said, "and these precious brothers
and sisters; and He will let me see them
all in Heaven!"—The Little Pilgrim

American Worthies in England.

In the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near
London, there are busts of some of the great
men of this country; and in the hand books,
which have been prepared with great care,
and by the most competent men that Lon-
don could furnish, there are brief biograph-
ical notices of them—necessarily brief, for
all the notices of Queen Victoria and Prince
Albert is the following:

"496. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA,
whom God preserve! Born May 24th, 1819,
and 497. His Royal Highness Prince AL-
BERT, second son of Queen Victoria, born
Aug. 26th, 1819. To whom the Crystal
Palace at Sydenham, a development of
the original plan in Hyde Park, is indebt-
ed for its existence."

Below are the notices of General Wash-
ington, Dr. Franklin, and General Jackson.
They were written by Dr. Samuel Phillips,
lately deceased. He was the principal crit-
ic for the London Times, which is a suf-
ficient guarantee for his ability; and the ar-
ticles themselves have been getting up with
the highest, and contributed alike to the
advancement of science, and to the indepen-
dence of one of the finest countries of the
earth; His discovery of the identity of light-
ning and electricity, and the invention of
the lightning-rod; the explanation of the
aurora borealis and thunder-gusts, upon
philosophical grounds; the triumph of the
Republic, his activity, judgment, and the
resources, speak for the statesman and the
lover of liberty. His language unadorned,
but ever pure and expressive; his reason
manly and cogent, and so concise that he
never exceeded a quarter of an hour in any
public address.

His correspondence was a model of clearness and conciseness. Scrupulously punctual in all his dealings,
an exemplar of economy and regularity. His
life one of the most instructive and en-
couraging studies for youth, since it exhib-
its the sufferings, the trials, the power, and
the victory of self-command, temperance,
and industry, and the reward of genius
in the triumph of the Republic.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—First President of
the United States. Born in Virginia,
United States, 1732. Died 1799. Aged
67.

If we were asked to single out from an-
cient or modern story one bright, unsullied
example of true greatness, of perfect patri-
otism, disinterestedness, consistency, and
self-devotion, it would be difficult not to
select George Washington. England, that
suffered by his acts, has reason to be proud
of his surpassing glory; for he came from
the common stock, and he wrought the lib-
erty of his country by the exercise of vir-
tues dear to all Englishmen, and—let us
dare to say—characteristic of their race.—
He received the most ordinary education,
for he lost his father when ten years old;
and he had to make his way in life by his
own best efforts.

At the age of eighteen
he was appointed surveyor, in Virginia, to
Lord Fairfax. At twenty, he was Major in
the Colonial Militia. In 1775 he took the
command of the army in America against
England. How he acted from that hour un-
til 1783, when the treaty of peace was
signed, what integrity, he exhibited,
what wisdom, what coolness, what courage,
what moderation, what rare self-command
under defeat; for fighting at great disadvan-
tages, he lost more battles than he gained—
is known to all. In 1789

bringing interior portions of the State into proximity with the coast, giving value to property and location which had been valueless for want of a proper channel through which to reach a market. Maine has about 400 miles of Railway in successful operation, with a constantly increasing business, which must at an early day, make them good paying roads. Every interest of the State is favorably affected by these great improvements, and we cannot easily over-estimate the benefit and substantial wealth they are destined to afford the community.

For want of opportunity to examine the reports from the Treasury and other departments. I must refer you to those reports, which will be laid before you, for the information you will desire.

As the resources of our State are being developed, calling forth and employing mechanical skill in the various departments of trade, it is highly important that a deeper interest should be felt for the advancement of agriculture. Maine, with a soil sufficiently rich and fertile, under a proper husbandry to produce the necessary or staple articles of consumption, for our population. In any abundance, should not pay such large sums of money to other States for corn, flour, pork, and other products, as she is paying from year to year. There should be no necessity for this outlay. We should produce our own supply of these important articles of food, besides many others for which we go abroad. The lumbermen, whose extensive operations are rapidly hurrying our vast forest timber into market, draw their supplies very largely from other States. The men who fill our ship-yards to an extent that makes Maine the first State in the Union in point of ship building, are not supplied with the products of our own soil; their tools are furnished not by our farmers. So shall all branches of manufactures, and extensive ship-building improvements carried on in this State; the operators and laborers, to a very great extent, are fed on foreign products.

The very large amount of money thus sent out of the State, should be distributed among our farming community—until this is done the agricultural interest of the State will flourish but poorly. Unless that interest become prosperous, although our State be rich in resources, and manufactures and commerce increase the masses of the people will be poor and dependent. The cities and towns may grow in wealth, but the rural districts will lack those elements of affluence and independence, which should ever distinguish the yeomanry of a Republic. All branches of industry and classes of citizens are directly interested in the prosperity of agricultural pursuits, and what ever can properly be done, permanently to benefit that interest, I shall be happy to unite with you in doing.

For the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in forming, of connecting science with practical economy, introducing the most improved breeds of cattle and other domestic animals, procuring the choicest kinds of grains, and valuable and rare seeds, testing their qualities and adaptation to our soil and climate, and bringing them to the notice and within the reach of every farmer in the State;—for these and other valuable purposes, it is believed that an Experimental Farm, under the care and patronage of the State, would be of essential service.—The outlay would be but trifling compared with the amount of good that might result—pre-empted by the movement, and the people would cheerfully sustain such an establishment, if economically and properly conducted.

The subject of agricultural chemistry is attracting much attention, and there appears to be a very strong desire with the most intelligent agriculturists, to have the elements of agriculture taught in our common schools, and as a science constitute a permanent feature in the Educational system of the State. This subject has been urged upon the Legislature by the Board of Agriculture for the last two years, but has not received that attention which I think its importance demands. Believing it unnecessary for me to elaborate a subject, the utility of which must be so apparent to all, who give it reflection, I earnestly invite you to give it that consideration, which that great interest of our State demands.

The main pillars of our free institutions rest upon the intelligence of the people.—The only true ground of hope that this Republic will survive the lapse of ages, and be perpetuated from generation to generation, following not in the downward course of those republics which have disappeared from the governments of the earth, is that knowledge in this country is more universally diffused among the people, and that they know their political rights as intelligent freemen. Of what avail will it be, ere another century shall have elapsed, that we boast of a constitution surpassing all its provisions and principles, any other law written by man, if the people are not imbued with the spirit of liberty, and enjoy such means of education as shall qualify them to assert their political rights at the polls and in the halls of legislation?

No subject can be urged upon your attention, more important to the vital interests of your constituents and country, than that of education. Educate the people and they become really, without education they are but nominally, sovereign. I am aware that there is a sentiment prevailing the community, to some extent, that the State has already been liberal in donations to the different institutions of learning, and that it is time to narrow or suspend further appropriations. True, the State has been measurably liberal in aiding our colleges and seminaries, and it is equally true that for no purposes could the money thus expended, have been appropriated with results more honorable and beneficial to the State.

Our common schools have also, from time to time, received the munificence of the State, an enlightened policy dictates that they be assiduously fostered, as the indispensable nurseries of education.—This improvement cannot be too earnestly urged upon your attention.

The purchase of land of Massachusetts made by this State, has added almost a million acres to our domain, for which a large debt has been created, for the payment of which, in due time, provision must be made. However that purchase may be considered, as a commercial transaction, involving the question of immediate loss or gain, it was certainly very desirable to divest Massachusetts of the title to those lands, even if it had been advisable to sell them again, as fair prices can be had, and the wants of the Treasury may demand.

By extinguishing her title, we dissolved connection with a co-tenant who had interests not felt to be in common with ours, therefore would bear none of the burdens of building roads and bridges in the territory owned in common, and by the act of Separation, Maine could tax no lands owned by Massachusetts, for any purposes whatsoever. It was an object then of considerable importance to have the fee pass from that State, that these lands might ultimately be held liable to taxation, for the usual purposes for which other lands are assessed in this State.

I have no doubt it is for the interest of the State to continue to sell her timber lands, as fair prices can be obtained for them, especially those in the upper waters of the St. John, Alleghany, and Penobscot rivers. These lands are not so situated as to make it desirable that they be kept for settling purposes. They are exposed to trespass, and must be protected at considerable expense annually, and the Treasury will need the proceeds to pay the indebtedness created by the purchase of Massachusetts.

I would not however recommend the sale of any lands belonging to the State, for the present, or until money shall have become very much easier with the community generally. The lands of the State in the valley of the Aroostook, and on the St. John, included mostly in the six eastern ranges of townships, are generally good settling lands—many of them superior.—but still much good timber may be found on nearly all of these townships; and if the State desires to keep the greater portion of this territory in order to promote the settlement of the country, it would be well, and I think it important, for the interest of the State, to authorize permits to be granted to cut timber annually, in a prudent manner, on those tracts, until they are occupied by actual settlers. If permits be not granted, the timber will be cut by trespassers; and under a judicious system of permitting, much may be realized to the Treasury, and the lands not be so far stripped but that an abundance of suitable timber will remain for all purposes of building by settlers.

The law for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops has been very fully discussed by the people of this State, and become a question of prominence and deep interest in our elections. The result proves conclusively that the people are by a very large majority in favor of sustaining that law—a happy verdict for the cause of humanity throughout the land. Had Maine declared against the law, her decision would have been felt most disastrously by other communities, where strong efforts are being made to obtain similar legislation. That any law which human wisdom can devise, will at once rid the public of an evil so vast and deep rooted as intemperance, should not be expected; but that the traffic which produces it, can be circumscribed and controlled by penal enactments, as surely and as legitimately as other crimes, there can be no reasonable doubt. And it is equally clear that the people are determined to pursue the effort faithfully, and give the law a fair trial. They see and feel the terrible ravages the traffic in intoxicating drinks has made on society, and its best interests.—They feel deeply the loss of many valued citizens, who are constantly being hurried to the inebriate's grave. They fully realize that the sale and use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, are in direct conflict with the health, morals, industry, peace and happiness of society, and that this fact is so apparent, that these individuals are being sold in violation of duty should be made to feel the consequences. It is too late to plead that making men inebriate, or giving them the facilities to become such, is no crime; none but the more depraved or reckless will support a doctrine so pernicious and absurd; and it is believed that few are now engaged in the traffic, in this State, except those persons who are alike indifferent to public sentiment, the demands of humanity, and their own best interests. Persons who have been exhausted on this class of men, the law should be enforced in protection of society and in mercy to the offender. This important statute has not had a fair trial.—Executive officers have been culpably negligent in seeing it enforced. Too often has the officer, whose duty it was to honor and execute it as the law of the Commonwealth, been found more willing to exculpate the offender than to bring him to justice. Such a dereliction of duty emboldens violators of the law to repeated offences, which they would not have committed, with the full assurance that the law was to be faithfully administered. This error must be corrected, the law must be faithfully enforced. The people demand that grogshops be closed whether found in spacious saloons and popular hotels, where the temptation is presented in the most alluring form, or in the filthy cellar, or den, where poor, degraded humanity is made loathsome to the last degree.

No man sells ardent spirits in violation of this law through the promptings of patriotism or humanity; he has no higher motive than a reckless or sordid love of gain; he should be held strictly accountable for the mischief his traffic produces. Let this be done, and none will continue in the business except such as are madly bent on suicide. I would suggest the importance of so amending the law as to impose imprisonment for the first offence. The penalty for the first conviction is trifling, and the schemes devised to avoid detection are so numerous that many sellers, undoubtedly, realize large amounts from the business before a conviction is had.

Let the prison be opened for their reception and reformation, as it is for offenders of less magnitude, even the unhappy victims of their traffic, and be assured its prospective, chastening influences will be felt more restrainingly, than merely taking by fine, from the pockets of the delinquents, a trifling part of the money the business had given them.

The willingness of the rum-sellers in other states to supply them in the same business and the facilities afforded by steamboats and the business expedients for bringing liquor into this state for unlawful purposes, call for such improvement in the law as shall meet this prolific source of evil, and cut off a great artery which is pouring the poisonous liquid into this State. Other amendments may be desirable to give efficiency to the law and meet the modes of evasion which the ingenuity and cupidity of determined violators have invented.

Would direct your attention to the subject just extending, the election of several certain offices that are now filled by executive appointment or Legislative election.—If a reform of this kind be desirable it will be necessary to submit the question to the people for an amendment of the Constitution.

From various portions of the State much dissatisfaction is expressed with our present Judiciary system, and the operation of the law is contended that justice is not, and cannot be promptly and economically administered.—If these serious charges be well founded, a change is undoubtedly demanded. The subject is one of very great importance, and the present system having been so recently established, wisdom dictates that no new system be substituted without mature deliberation.

A people possessing a democratic form of government cannot too highly regard the sacredness and importance of the right of suffrage. There can be no doubt that in the later history of the country this right has been slightly estimated and debased to mercenary and immoral purposes. The abuse of this inestimable privilege of freedom by many of our population, has recently emigrated from the Old World, has given occasion for a strong movement, calling for the amendment or radical change of our naturalization laws. While the genius of our institutions and the policy of our fathers leads us to give the hand of welcome to persons from other countries, who come to secure freedom and homes in our midst, we are bound to be vigilant against all evils that may assail our political system through the influence of such emigration. It will hardly be questioned that men but recently arrived on our shores, and wholly unacquainted with the principles and operation of our government, degraded more or less by the vices of monarchical institutions are unprepared to wield the potent agency of the ballot. The founders of our government wisely instituted laws by which a residence of five years at least, in the country, is a requisite of citizenship, and to certain important offices no citizen of foreign birth can be eligible.—That the letter and spirit of the law concerning citizenship has been often and grossly violated, is a matter of the fullest public knowledge. Whether new Legislative provisions

are necessary to preserve the sacredness of the elective franchise, and guard the purity of our institutions, may be worthy of your investigation.

As one of the sovereign States constituting this great confederacy, we have a deep interest in every important act of the Federal government. We can but look to its policy, foreign and domestic, with the deepest solicitude. Millions are being added to our population, and if the State, in rapid succession, is coming into the Union. Annexation having extended our borders until States are springing into existence on the shores of the Pacific; the Islands of that Ocean are asking that annexation may bring them under the protection of our government and to the enjoyment of our institutions.

Progress is stamped on every feature of our country; and where the extended boundaries of the Republic shall be finally fixed, Infinite Wisdom can alone determine. With this increase of population, enlargement of territory and addition of States, must come a corresponding responsibility on those who administer the government; thereby increasing the responsibility of the millions whose free suffrages must determine on whom shall rest the honors and weight of official power. And while we are called upon, as men true to our country and the Union, to sustain the honest efforts of those entrusted with that power, to promote the best interests of the entire confederacy, we are under the strongest obligations to oppose any and all action of public men which has the remotest tendency to undermine the free institutions of this Republic by giving such construction to the Constitution as shall permit the institution of Slavery, with its withering and increasing evils, to spread over our territories and to extend such controlling influence over this government as shall finally install it over Freedom throughout the Union. However desirous a large portion of the people of the North have been to forbear to discuss or agitate the question of Slavery, less susceptible of the popular passion for the extension of the Union, to which they have ever shown a most devoted attachment, it is evident that the time has arrived when that question must be met and discussed in our national and state councils, and in primary meetings of the people with the same freedom with which other grave questions are wont to be considered.

This question is one of too much importance to the whole country, to the North as well as the South, to suppress discussion only when it is moved by the friends of Slavery in order to extend its jurisdiction, or obtain for the institution some advantage over freedom.

That the North has been too willingly hushed to silence on this great question by the menaces of the South, cannot be denied, and the unanimity into which we have been hurried by the friends of Slavery, is a great evil. Men will not start back and shiver when the subjects of temperance, and human freedom are mentioned as fit subjects for legislative consideration. The people reign, let all rejoice.

The proceedings of the Legislature, preliminary to the election of Governor, which took place to-day, at one o'clock, were the filling of the Senatorial vacancies, by a convention of the two branches, held yesterday forenoon, and a canvass of popular vote given for Governor. The Senatorial vacancies were all filled by the election of republicans. In the York District the vote was as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	164
Necessary for a choice,	83
John F. Scammon, had	119
John N. Goodwin,	120
Alexander Dennett,	120
Thomas M. Hayes,	43
Alexander Jenkins,	43
John Kezer,	1
John McCluskey,	1

Cornelius Turner and Alonzo Garcelin of the third Senatorial District, Nathaniel Blake of the eighth, William R. Kent and James B. Dascourt of the eleventh, and Mark H. Dunnell, and Timothy Walker of the thirteenth Senatorial Districts were also elected by about the same vote as was given for the Senators elected in the first Senatorial District. The Senate when full consists of 31 members.

The committee in gubernatorial votes reported this morning. A few of the returns of votes from plantations were rejected for irregularity, but not enough to affect the election.

The report was as follows: "That the whole number of legal votes given to Governor was 90633. Necessary for a choice, 45317. ANSON P. MORRILL has 44565. Albion K. Pariss has 28462. Isaac Reed has 14001. Shepard Cary has 3478. 127.

That no choice by the people has been effected, and that Anson P. Morrill, Albion K. Pariss, Isaac Reed, and Shepard Cary are the constitutional candidates."

Immediately upon the acceptance of the report, the House proceeded to ballot for two persons on the list to send to the Senate, with the following result:

Whole number of ballots,	148
Necessary for a choice,	75
Isaac Reed,	116
Anson P. Morrill,	1048
Albion K. Pariss,	51
Shepard Cary,	1

And the names of Mr. Reed and Mr. Morrill were forthwith communicated to the Senate by message from the House.

When the result of the balloting in the Senate was announced, and Mr. Morrill declared duly elected Governor, as before stated, there was deep feeling of satisfaction expressed by the people who had thronged the Senate chamber, and filled its galleries to witness the proceedings.

Mr. Morrill will be inaugurated to-morrow. A caucus of the republican members is to be held at the State House this evening to nominate councillors and a Secretary of State. The election of these officers will take place the first thing to-morrow morning, after which at 12 o'clock the Governor will be qualified. Nothing has or will occur to impair the harmony and good feeling which exists between the republican members of the Legislature. The council will be an able one, and probably consist of three persons whose antecedents have been whig, three who have been Morrill Democrats, and one Free soiler.—Mr. Jackson, the present accomplished Secretary of State will be nominated by acclamation.

Both branches met in convention to-day and elected for councillors the following named gentlemen: Noah Smith Jr., of Calais, Abner Coburn of Bloomfield, Charles Danforth of Gardiner, Franklin Clark of Wiscasset, Ammi Cutter of Lovell, Jason

Weeks of Bangor, and Marshal Cram of Bridgeport. The three first named, have been fusion whigs, the next three Morrill Democrats, and Mr. Cram is a well-known reasonable anti-slavery man. All of these gentlemen were the nominees of the republican caucus held the evening before. The members composing the York and Oxford County District could not agree as to which County should have the councillor, and the matter was referred to the General caucus, which, after some debate, decided in favor of Oxford, on the ground that it belonged to Oxford because the Councillor was from York the present year. We hoped the decision would be otherwise, but we cannot forbear the remark that the delegation from York stuck for the right of the county to have the councillor, with praise worthy perseverance. Mr. Cutter is said to be a very intelligent and upright man. The Council gives great satisfaction and is regarded as the ablest council which has been selected in this State for many years. There is no apprehension but that they will concur most heartily with Mr. Morrill in the course of policy which he will pursue. And here let me say that the persons who suppose that the new administration will adopt headlong and ill-considered measures and pursue them in a spirit of blind fanaticism, and will have "zeal without knowledge," will find themselves most fatally mistaken. The councillors are all of them practical men, business men, acquainted with the wants and interests of the people, imbued with sound principles, and while taking the right direction will proceed with due caution. And Mr. Morrill, the Governor, is eminently a practical man, outspoken, yet courteous where caution is required, and fully posted up in all matters pertaining to the affairs of the State.

The government in this State has never been inaugurated with greater harmony, or under better circumstances promising auspicious results to the people than the present.

The vote electing Councillors was as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	171
Necessary for a choice,	86
Noah Smith Jr., of Calais,	131
Abner Coburn of Bloomfield,	125
Charles Danforth of Gardiner,	131
Franklin Clark of Wiscasset,	129
Ammi Cutter of Lovell,	131
Jason Weeks of Bangor,	131
Marshal Cram of Bridgeport,	131
Moses Sweet of Passanook,	38
Levi Morrill of Westbrook,	38
Atwood Levensaler of Thomaston,	38
Stephen Young of Pittston,	38
Robert Mow, Jr., of Eastport,	38
William Jameson of Oldtown,	38
Asa A. Knowles of New Portland,	38
O. B. Walker,	2

The seven persons first named were declared elected.

Alden Jackson Esq, the present Secretary of State, was re-elected by the same convention, receiving 134 votes to Thomas J. Boynton 33 and 3 balloting. Mr. Jackson is an accomplished officer, of gentlemanly deportment, and has had much experience in the Secretary of State office.

After the convention for the choice of Secretary of State was dissolved, another was immediately formed for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elected. At the time appointed, Mr. Morrill attended by his excellency, Gov. Crosby, the Council of the past year, and the Heads of the Departments, came into the Representatives Hall, where the necessary oaths were taken and subscribed by the Governor before the President of the Senate and in presence of both branches, in conformity to the constitution.

The Governor's message was communicated to the two branches separately, immediately after the consultation was dissolved. For several years past it has been the practice of the Governor to pronounce his message from the Speaker's desk, but Mr. Morrill, who has no penchant for display, chose to return to the old custom of communicating the inaugural by written message.—Of the character of the message, more hereafter. It took the Secretary of the Senate three quarters of an hour to read it.

Thus in the space of five days both branches have been organized, Governor votes counted, Governor elected, councillors chosen, and when the councillors are qualified, every department of the Government will be in working order. This will probably be as early as Tuesday.

L. O. C.

Augusta, Jan. 8, 1855.

Little has been done in either branch to-day. Now about that message, which Gov. Morrill sent to the Legislature on Saturday.

The distinguished Editor of the State of Maine, who is ever ready to give his opinion, says, at the close of a synopsis of it. "In our estimation, the Message will not add to Governor Morrill's reputation. It lacks the finished and perspicuous style which marked all the productions of his immediate predecessor, Governor Crosby, and has nothing of that elevated tone, manly sentiment, and statesmanlike character, that distinguished the Messages of Gov. Hubbard, and Gov. Lincoln."

Yes! certainly, the message lacks wind, but its deficiencies in this respect, our editorial brother can easily supply, so there need be no trouble about this part of the story. "In our estimation," the message is about as perspicuous as it well could be made, if perspicuity means freedom from obscurity. It may lack finish, but certainly it does not strength. It is strong, when it speaks of what should be done in regard to the enforcement of the Maine Law; and if not strong, when it speaks of the necessity of still more stringent provisions to make it do the work its friends wish it to do, it is not weak, and in regard to that other vital question, which is one of the "living issues" of the day, it is bold and manly.

The Governors of this State, Mr. Morrill's predecessors, immediate or remote, have not been accustomed to speak out as does Gov. Morrill, on these great questions. Their statesmanship as evinced by their messages, consisted too often in expressions of great regard for national harmony, brotherly love and temperance, as they understood it, and in the formation of sentences, perhaps suitably polished and ornate to suit the cultivated mind of the Editor of the State of Maine, but hardly adapted to the times, or just the thing to be uttered by

the Chief Magistrate of the State, who embodies in himself the sovereignty of the people. We imagine this message will suit, not all, but a very good proportion of the people. There may be one poor opinion of it honestly uttered, and a number of other disparaging opinions, expressed by political opponents of the Governor, but they will find in it things they will like. They will admire its straight-forwardness, freedom from all cant, and its practical sound sense. This is our opinion of the message, and we do not speak as an oracle in the point. Let them read and judge for themselves.

In times past, it has been considered Statesmanship of the first water, to indulge in rhetorical flourishes about the blessings of national peace and harmony. Every document sent out which contained the stereotyped phrases of the Union Saver, and the Maine Law opponents, was a document of statesmanlike character in the estimation of those who are always willing to sacrifice State rights to federal assumption, and ignore those principles of temperance and sound morality which lie at the foundations of our government. Peace was to be purchased at the price of any submission, and the document which abounded most largely in this idea has been characterized as being most enlarged in its statesmanship.—Thank God the people of Maine have at last, a Governor who has no sympathy with those men who have taught that the most abject submission to federal demagogues was the best statesmanship, and that to overthrow intemperance it was the best policy to live on friendly terms with its promoters. Those men have had their day—a long and fortunate one for themselves. Let them now stand aside and give place to men who represent the desires and wishes of the people.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1855.

Five of the Councillors, to-wit, Noah Smith Jr., Abner Coburn, Charles Danforth, Marshall Cram and Ammi Cutter, have been qualified to-day, and the Executive Department, as well as the other branches of the government is in working order. The President of the Senate appointed the first Standing Committees on the part of the Senate. The Speaker will announce the Committees on the part of the House to-morrow morning.

L. O. C.

THE MESSAGE.

Our views of Gov. Morrill's message are given hastily and briefly in the editorial correspondence published in another column of this paper. We append to this a more elaborate examination of its character, taken from the Kennebec Journal of the 10th instant:—

THE MESSAGE.

"The Inaugural Message of Governor Morrill commends itself in an especial manner, not only to the men who elevated him to office and who cordially sustain his administration, but to the honest, fair, and the right-minded of all parties. The dignity and moderation of its tone—the plainness and firmness of its sentiments—the unwavering integrity and deep earnestness which pervade every line of it, give the ample assurance that the people of Maine have placed their trust in safe-keeping, and have reposed their confidence in one, who will not and cannot abuse it."

Every question of State policy likely to engage the attention of the present Legislature is fully touched upon in the message; and whilst the opinions and desires of the Governor are plainly and honestly expressed, there is yet none of that dictatorial air, which other Executives have occasionally assumed, and which would say to the Legislature, "I am the State." Questions, therefore, in regard to which it was in the very nature of things impossible for the Governor to have any clearly defined duty, to suggest upon, are appropriately referred to the calm consideration and investigation of the Legislature; the equal and co-ordinate department of the Government.

The first great interest of the State alluded to in the message is that of Agriculture—and for the fostering and sustaining of this pursuit—for the purpose of "awakening a deeper interest in it, and of connecting science with practical economy," the Governor expresses his belief that the Experimental Farm, "under the care and patronage of the State, would be of essential service."

The suggestion is a good one, and we hope will not fall in proper time to be acted on and carried out. All the great States of the Union, where agriculture is most cared for, are beginning to found schools in which farming may be taught as a science as well as an art, and in which the husbandman may be instructed in those great truths of philosophy and chemistry which are especially applicable to his noble profession; and without which he cannot assume his proper stand, nor realize his just amount of profit from the soil. We shall have something further to say upon this at another time.

The vital interests of Education,—the necessity of fostering it by proper legislation, and of maintaining and perfecting our system of common schools,—the Governor has attracted the attention of the Legislature with appropriate suggestions. As our dearest rights,—even the very liberty we enjoy—depend so essentially upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, it follows that nothing can be more entitled to Executive and legislative attention. May our law-makers never neglect it!

The Maine Law question, involving the whole subject of temperance is discussed in the message in a manner so frank, so unserved, so thoroughly straight-forward and honest, that we feel as if even commendation of the sentiments expressed would weaken the full force and potent influence which the Governor's manly views must carry with them. He assumes at once, what no one can deny, that the people of the State are by a large majority in favor of sustaining the law; and he devotes himself to the suggestions of those amendments as will lead to its more thorough enforcement, both as regards its letter and its spirit.—There is no denial that the law, as at present administered, is subjected to the most shameful evasions, and it is the duty of the Legislature to enact such measures as will lead to the prompt and speedy punishment of those reckless violators who at the expense of every honorable motive and the people at large, continue the wretched traffic in ardent spirits.

The Governor alludes to the many and serious evils entailed upon our community by the hasty admission of foreign immigrants to the right of suffrage, and suggests that the Legislature, in the discharge of their appropriate duties, investigate "whether new legislative provisions are necessary to preserve the sacredness of the elective franchise, and guard the purity of our institutions." This is a question upon which there is such unanimity of belief among the Amer-

ican people, that it can hardly be doubted it will be acted upon by the next Congress, and the abuses under which we have suffered, either wholly corrected or seriously diminished. As Congress, by the Constitution, has exclusive authority over the question of naturalization; it is, of course, the only body competent to administer correction to the wrongs complained of. That it will be done, and done speedily, by the thirty-fourth Congress, we again say no one should doubt. What action the Legislature of Maine may see fit to take in regard to the question in the way of suggestion, it is for their own good judgment to dictate.

On the paramount legislative issue of the day, Governor Morrill takes the most clear, decisive, and honorable ground. Regarding the principle sought to be inaugurated in the Nebraska bill as fully in violation, not only of the compromise of 1820, but of the great rights of humanity, he justly considers that we are urged to meet the crisis precipitated upon us "with a manly firmness that shall say in the most friendly yet decided manner, we ask nothing but what is right, and shall submit to nothing wrong." Any one acquainted with the people of Maine and their character, that this noble sentiment will elicit the most cordial and hearty response from every honest breast within our borders. And more, it is the expression of the feeling now dominant among the people of every Northern State, and is the only principle by which we can stand and hope to conquer in the impending contest between the encroachments of slavery on the one hand, and the rights of liberty, on the other. Let the North take this language in the language of the message, "the compromise policy having been repudiated by the slave States, every consideration of honor, humanity and patriotism, demands an immediate return to the Constitution"—that is the true ground and the only one whereby the rights of freedom can be conserved—the just requirements of humanity discharged, and our National Government redeemed from the disgrace of fostering and protecting chattel slavery.

We shall have occasion at another time to speak specifically of the several parts of the message and the various suggestions contained in it. At present we can only congratulate the people of the State upon having a Governor who reflects their views with honesty and signal ability.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court commenced a session at 10 o'clock last Tuesday. Chief Justice Sutherland presiding.

The Grand Jury is the same that was in attendance at the last term. The number of cases presented to this Jury was quite large, but in many of them no indictments were found. A large number of witnesses in the case of Smith, accused of murder were before the Jury. One of these witnesses died very suddenly last Wednesday, while at the attention of the court. Miss Emily A. Grover, the young woman who had been sick of fever, but had so far recovered as to go to Alfred. While stopping at Mr. Mitchell's, she was taken suddenly ill, and died almost immediately. The Grand Jury adjourned on Friday.

The Travers Jurors in attendance are as follows:

PAST JURY.

James M. Deering, Saco, Foreman.
John Brier Jr. Cornish.
James Blaisdell, South Berwick.
Pelatiah Carll, Limington.
Sylvester Cook, Waterville.
Philip Chubbourn, Kennebec.
Nathaniel Emery, Biddeford.
Stephen L. Faver, Limerick.
Lyman Hooper, Shapleigh.
Nathaniel F. Heard, Sanford.
Jacob H. Little, Wells.
Oliver Whitehouse, Kennebecport.

SECOND JURY.

George P. Titcomb, Kennebec, Foreman.
William Messier, Kennebecport.
Hiram Moulton, Kittery.
Jesse Makepeace, Saco.
Jonathan Norton Jr., Bangor.
Samuel E. Hays, York.
Daniel Quin, North Berwick.
Magnus Ridlon, Parsonfield.
Ebenezer Rogers, Biddeford.
James Shapleigh Jr. Eliot.
Jonathan Tapley, York.
Bart. Wentworth, South Berwick.

SUPERVISORS.

Jeremiah Chubbourn, Buxton, excused 1st day.
Joshua C. Littlefield, Wells, excused 1st day.
Wm. L. Emery, Sanford, excused for 1 week.
H. N. Mathes, Berwick, excused for 3 days.
Edward W. Norton, Kennebec, not in attendance on account of sickness.
James B. Stanton, Lebanon, do.
Lyman Littlefield, Alfred, summoned in the 3rd day of the term.

Four cases were presented to the Jury last week. The first of these was that of Henry Poor vs. John P. Staples and al., on Poor Debtor Bond. Verdict for defendant. Appleton and Kimball for plaintiff, Shapley & Hayes and Wm. Emery for defendant. Of the four cases we have as yet no account. The criminal trials will probably take place next week.—Maine Democrat.

PRESENTATION.

The hands in No. 3 Card Room, Laconia Corporation, have just made their Overseer, Mr. J. Plumer, a New Year's Present, of an elegantly embossed Tea Set, with a silver Box and knife.

These articles were purchased of Messrs. Cleaves & Kimball, who seem to have had the "lions share" of sales of Christmas and New Year's gifts, this season.

All the gifts noticed in our last week's issue, with one exception, we understand, was from their establishment.

On the knife, the following inscription was neatly engraved by Mr. Kimball:

PRESENTED TO
J. PLUMER.
Biddeford, Jan. 1, 1855.

This present was accompanied by the following note:

MR. J. PLUMER: Dear Sir—Please accept the accompanying New Year's Present from the hands employed in No. 3 Card Room, under your direction, as token of their friendship and esteem.

E. L. GOULD,
M. T. MOORE, } Committee.
G. T. KEENE.

REPLY.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge with pleasure this generous demonstration of your Friendship. Presented as it is by those to whom I am warmly attached, it will ever be held by me a sacred memento of the donors which I trust my descendants will perpetuate until your gift of Jan. 1, 1855, will become a family relic of "olden times."

J. PLUMER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9. James Harlan, whig, has been elected United States Senator from Iowa.

Feb. 7, '53.

H.

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