



Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

## Letter from Kansas.

Whole sale destruction of liquor by females in Lawrence—A drunken Orgie—The Legislature.

EDITOR OF THE TRAVELLER.—Our city has been lately thrown into a state of great excitement by a demonstration on the part of the ladies. For some time past intemperance has been on the increase, and the number of grog shops have grown from none within the city limits to seven. On Saturday the 24th inst. Massachusetts street was filled by a large crowd watching the operations of a party of females, who were engaged in making firewood of whiskey barrel heads and pouring the contents on the ground. Seven establishments were visited, and all the liquor found was destroyed. At one store five barrels and a keg were emptied.

These proceedings, which were conducted in a very orderly manner, excited a great deal of feeling on the part of those who were ardent lovers of spiritual influences. Oaths, not only deep but loud, were uttered, and violent threats were made against the women who had participated in the demonstration. In the afternoon, a party of rowdies went down to Franklin, purchased a half barrel of whiskey, brought it into town, and got drunk in the streets. A man named Smith, who had been drinking, was seized by the subject of allowing the sale of intoxicating drinks in the city limits.

At Leavenworth matters do not progress very smoothly. The sapient sages who usurp the functions of Territory are all agreed, and as log-jammers—each portion of them supporting George's cause, the remainder bitterly denouncing them. The Governor has vetoed the bill allowing judges discretionary power to take bail in all cases. His message on the subject is capital. It is all called the Kansas Statutes. He has also refused to confirm the appointment of William Shearer as Sheriff of Douglas County, vacant by the resignation of Jones, on the ground of his being a drunkard, a lawbreaker, and otherwise unfit for the office. The 12th and 13th sections of the laws relating to slavery, forbidding any one to write or speak against that institution, have been repealed as also the test oath required at elections. In the courts, before being permitted to act as juror, to practice at the bar, or sit as a member of the Legislative Assembly, doubtless other laws will be removed. The best thing that can be done for Kansas, is for Congress to pass an act repealing all these laws, and to give the people the right of self-government.

I have a letter from General Whitfield to a member of the Council, a few days since, advising him to use his influence to get a repeal of the most obnoxious laws, and declaring emphatically that if they did not Congress would be proud. I think Congress had better cut the Gordian knot at once, and never wait for those who will never do what is just and honorable. Our people do not intend to ask any favors of men, and they will not give none without they can help without being asked. I do believe, if the Free State party would make advances at the present juncture, they could procure the repeal of any law they might wish. But as that would be recognizing the right of the Legislature to make laws, Missouri Legislature to make our laws, it will not be done.

It has been discovered that, with the exception of the law removing the capital, all these laws were passed by the same Legislature. The Governor, for having been submitted to the Governor for approval or rejection, as the organic law requires.

## Dr. Burdell.

The New York Herald gives the following description of this man, whose tragic death has caused such an intense excitement in that city—

"The testimony of the dentist and persons who knew Harvey Burdell, is that he was a mercenary, selfish man, with strong passions he was easily excited, but was not a man very likely to attack another. He quarreled with every one he came in contact with. He quarreled with all his relatives, and had lawsuits with most of them. At the time of his death, those of them living in the city were not on speaking terms with him. His honesty was by no means a characteristic of his conduct, and his reputation among good men was very bad. He was very venturesome. He was a very licentious man, and had a great many difficulties in consequence of it; his name is found on the books at the Tolls, in the law courts, and has been known to the police for many years. While living in Chambers Street, he was said by a respectable woman for non-payment of money alleged to be due to her.

In 1855, or thereabout, Harvey Burdell was engaged to be married to a respectable young lady, but her father peremptorily refused to permit the marriage; at which Burdell got angry, struck the father and gave him a black eye. Subsequently he was engaged to be married to another young lady, an adopted daughter of a wealthy gentleman; the day after the wedding, and while the wedding party assembled, when Dr. Harvey Burdell entered the room of the old man and told him that before he married the girl he wanted a check for \$20,000. The old gentleman told him that if he was marrying his daughter for her money, he should have better; so the wedding did not take place.

Subsequently the lady married the person who was to be groomsmen on the former occasion. He received the check for \$20,000. The check on the previous occasion was made out for Burdell, and would have been given him immediately after the marriage was performed; but when he heard about it he was said to have become greatly excited, and declared that he would never get married.

Dr. Burdell had a very curious servant girl, called Biddy, who was with him five years at 362 Broadway, and two years at 31 Bond Street, during the whole of which time he never furnished her with a bed or anything to sleep upon. He gave her for the weekly salary, upon which she supported herself, buying her food at the groceries. The girl could speak four languages fluently—the English, French, German and Spanish. She had great passion for the French and learning languages. She was an Irish girl, and a most faithful servant.

Our friend and neighbor, Wm. C. Dyer, No. 4 Central Block, has a well-selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell at low prices for cash. Give him a call and examine his goods.

In the Hingham murder case an inquiry having been held, the Coroners' Jury have rendered the following verdict:

"That said Hosen J. Gardner died in his own dwelling, on the 1st day of February inst., by a deadly poison called white arsenic, administered by his wife, Abigail Gardner, between the 27th and the 31st day of January now last past."

Gor, Charles Robinson, and Capt. John Brown (the hero of Cawatombe), two well known Kansas pioneers, are now in Boston. John Sayre Orr, known as the "Angel Gabriel," died in the penal settlement of Democrats, in November last.

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.  
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1857.

FOR PRESIDENT 1860,  
JOHN C. FREMONT,  
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM L. DAYTON,  
OF NEW JERSEY.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Augusta, Feb. 7, 1857.

Three days of continuous debate in the House on a contested election case is over, and reporters who have been taxed severely, breathe freer. The sitting member, a Mr. Dickey, from Fort Kent, has been dismissed, and a Madawaska Frenchman, Mr. Cyr, has obtained the seat. The main point in the case was whether Mr. Dickey, who had the certificate, was eligible under the provisions of the Constitution, which require a year's residence in the State, and three months' residence in the district, next preceding the election. A great deal of legal lore has been expended on the case, a large part of which, as the case appeared to some, extremely unnecessary. Mr. Dickey the ousted member, is a wild cat Democrat of the Cary stripe, and Mr. Cyr, the man declared to have been elected, is said to be a "Madigan Democrat,"—some say a republican, but neither Mr. Dickey who made a speech in his own behalf, nor Mr. Buxton, of Warren, the Democratic ally of the House, would allow that he was such. The entire Democratic vote in the House was given for Mr. Dickey, together with the votes of some twelve or fifteen republicans. Mr. Dickey, the member who had the certificate, left Fort Kent in 1855, went to Haverhill, Mass., established himself in business, and continued in business there until March 1856, when he returned to Fort Kent himself, but did not take his wife from Haverhill, until Aug. 1856. His friends contended that he went away intending to return, and did not lose his residence, although he kept his house in Haverhill, and sold his own house and furniture before he left Fort Kent. The vote in the district was a large one, and in several places large as to create the suspicion of "ballot stuffing." Mr. Dickey's Democratic friends and some of the republican members took the ground that the one year's residence required by the Constitution, even if Mr. Dickey lost his residence when he first went away from Fort Kent, meant a residence at any time, and not specially the year next preceding the election. There was a great deal, as has been said, useless labor and ingenuity spent on this as the case turned more upon the point of whether he had the 3 months residence in the District required by the Constitution. It was contended by Mr. Dickey's friends that the time for computing the 3 months should be from March 1856, when he himself returned to Fort Kent, and not from August when he went to Haverhill to move his family back. Those who argued against his right took the ground that his residence recommenced in August when he arrived at Fort Kent with his family, and they stated further, if it was admitted that he had constructively resided within the three months by reason of his return in March, himself, then he was ineligible, as the plain meaning and intent of the constitution was that the one year's residence should be the year next preceding the election.

Those who have a love for solving knotty constitutional questions can exercise their ingenuity in making up their minds as to the merits of the case. The decision made by the House will strike most persons as the correct one, even if there were no extraneous matters connected with the case, which, as there were other circumstances must have had some influence in bringing the minds of the members to the conclusion that Mr. Dickey was not entitled to the seat.

The discussion has elicited the fact that there is a good share of debating talent in the House. Among those who argued in favor of the eligibility of Mr. Dickey, were Mr. Drummond, of Waterville, Crosby, of Dexter, and Danforth of Gardiner, all republicans, and able men. Mr. Drummond, who was a member of the committee on elections and who dissented from its conclusion, is a lawyer, and on this occasion made a very acute argument, fortifying and defending his position with skill and tact; and a similar remark may be made, with equal justice of the speeches of Messrs. Crosby and Danforth. If those gentlemen failed in making the House act upon their reasoning, it was for no lack of skill in arguing, but because they had the misfortune to be on the wrong side. Their legal arguments were answered by Mr. Woodman of Bucksport, who has one of the best legal minds in the House, and is regarded as one of its ablest members. Mr. Woodman was one of Gov. Crosby's council in 1854.

The Judiciary Committee, so it is said, have agreed to report a bill, only two members dissenting, to repeal the act of the last year reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and reviving the act under which Judge Davis was appointed.

The committee have been rather tardy in their movements in this matter, but it will come in good time, and so far as it is in the power of the Legislature to do it, the outrage committed by partisan violence and personal malice on the Judiciary, will be re-buked, and the way paved for the re-instatement of Judge Davis in the seat from which he was thrust by the man who wielded the destinies of the State last year. L. O. C.

Augusta, Feb. 11, 1857.

The wheels of legislature move very quietly and smoothly, almost too quietly. The republican majority is so large as to render political squabbling a distasteful business to the leaders of the minority. Talbot is away either at Washington attending to his interests in the matter of the Custom House at Eastport which he hopes to receive at the hands of Mr. Buchanan, or at home.

looking after other business, and Foster of East Machias, and Warren of Buxton, the other speakers of the minority, though very good men, are, as old Albert Smith would say, only "technically eloquent." They never speak at much length, and only by apoplexy.

There is a little inclining in some of the members towards a Free Banking system, but it will amount to nothing, the old Banking policy of the State will be adhered to, and little or no alterations in the law made except, perhaps, the passage of some additional provisions of law to prevent fraudulent and over issue of bills. Nearly all the banks in the State have petitioned for renewal of charter, and there are several petitions for new banks, and for increase of the capital stock of old banks. L. O. C.

Our Triumph.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, sends the following singular admission of the substantial victory obtained by the Free Labor party, to that paper:

"President Pierce is an illustration of the utter inability of any one man to establish any policy in this country against the will of the people as a mass. He has brought all the power of his Administration to bear in the anti-slavery election. What are the results? On the one side, we have the President's earnest and patriotic remonstrances, his votes, his messages, his patronage, his official and private influence; everything, in fact, he could command within himself. On the other hand, we see the public will, developing itself throughout the country, in spite of all these resistances. The President's Cabinet is divided in its policy. The President's own appointments in the North turn against him. He fails to receive the vote of his own party in the Convention. His messages and appeals to his countrymen only add fuel to the flame. His votes are set aside in the Senate and House. He goes out of power broken in health, broken in heart, broken in private fortune. Why? Simply because he attempted to stem the tide of anti-slavery. It was too strong for him, too strong for the Democratic party, and too strong for the Constitution. Mr. Buchanan is a prudent man. He has felt very recently the danger of the enemy he must expect to encounter. In the appointment of his Cabinet, and in the tone of his general policy, he may be said to have been in Washington, that this anti-slavery element, reflected through the Black Republican organization, has already effected the construction of the new Cabinet."

There is truth in the above, such as we hardly expect that that quarter. At the North, the Buchanan Press has been attempting to conceal just the facts which the Mercury admits, and to create the impression that the sham-Democratic party naturally and voluntarily assumed the championship of the Free Soil interests. Thus, when the verdict of the North compelled Mr. Pierce to change his Kansas policy, the Custom House papers, which had never before recognized the existence of any official irregularity in Kansas, began to praise the determination of the President to punish the officials whose outrages had been the most enormous. Papers which lauded the drunkard Governor Shannon in his wicked persecutions of the Free State settlers, were full of eulogiums upon Governor Geary for pursuing an entirely different line of policy; and instead of recognizing a triumph of the Free Labor party in the change which was absolutely forced upon the Administration by the sentiment of the North, they pretend that it is merely the natural result of the Pierce policy. Inconceivable is nothing to them. They rejoice equally over the murder of Barber, and the dismissal from office of the man who murdered him. They justify the arrest of Governor Robinson and others on a manufactured charge of a manufactured crime, and then praise Pierce for turning out the Judge who manufactured the crime, the charges and the arrests.

But the Southern Democrats are more honest. They recognize the absolute overthrow of Pierce, Douglas, and Toucy, and their policy, by the public opinion of the North; they admit that they are defeated, and that we are triumphant. The reason of the difference is that the Southerners are honest in their advocacy of incorrect principles. They want slavery to crush out freedom, and they use the Democratic party to that end, while their northern Democratic leaders are more mercenary, serving the South for pay—correctly described as Buccaneers—careless about principles, and always ready to serve any master who will dispense officers to them. When the Free Labor party establishes itself in the control of the Government, as it certainly will, these same men will be begging to be received into it, and the only condition of their enlistment will be—the officers. We can respect the South in its honesty, but ill-advised attempt to strengthen slavery, but we have nothing but contempt for the venal dog-facings who care for nothing but to hold together, at any expense of principle, an organization which pays them for their services.

Let our friends therefore take courage from the confessed defeat of the South, and let them show in the future the same unanimity and stern determination which has marked the late campaign, and this coming administration will not complete its term without being forced to recognize and adopt as sound policy all that we have contended for.

SAC TOWN MEETING. At a town meeting held in Saco on Wednesday last week the following votes were passed, as we learn from the Democrat:

Voted, that the county of York have the free use of the Town Hall, for a Court Room, and the adjoining rooms necessary for Jury rooms, for the purpose of holding any term of the S. J. C. for this county, which the Legislature may order hold in Saco—and also the privilege of depositing in the fire proof safe in said building, and papers or books in custody of the Clerk in attendance on such Court.

Voted, that the Building Committee be charged with the duty of executing this vote on the part of the town; and that in the exercise of their discretion, said committee furnish any other unoccupied room in said building needed for the accommodation of said Court.

SLEEPING MADE PLEASANT. Every one, we believe, likes to sleep well. But all do not know how to secure a good night's sleep, together with refreshment to the weary body. Bureka! we have found it. It is by using Howe's Patent Spring Bed. You have only to make up your mind to turn over, when, presto, you are lying on the other side. We have tried them. Take our advice, you will turn and twist on hard, unyielding beds, and procure one of Howe's Spring Beds, of J. F. SYKES, of this city.

At a meeting of Fountain Div., No. 124 S. of T. Feb. 3, 1857, the following Resolutions were read and voted that a copy of the same be sent to the Union and Journal for insertion. S. K. B. Portland Div. No. 95, S. of T. Dec. 25, 1856.

Whereas: It has pleased the father of all spirits to remove our worthy brother P. G. W. P., George W. Bourne, in this day of usefulness on earth, to a higher and more exalted condition in the world of spirits. And Whereas, the cause of temperance, through the order of the Sons of Temperance, has sustained a great loss in the death of our worthy brother, whose life was an exemplification of the cardinal principles of Love, Purity and Fidelity.

Identified with the reform from its earliest dawn, he never faltered in his devotedness thereto, exerting a most salutary influence in the community in which he was an influential member, therefore—

Resolved, that in the death of Bro. Bourne, we feel the loss of a worthy and esteemed brother, whose zeal and efforts in the cause of Temperance, are worthy our imitation and regard.

Resolved, that it was with pleasure we met him in the Division room, and that he is taken from us we will ever cherish a grateful remembrance of his many virtues, feeling that he has gone to join that Grand Division of the just, above, where sorrow is never known, and love and harmony reign forever.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the brothers of Fountain Division in their regret for the loss they have sustained, that we gratefully and affectionately remember and appreciate his enlightened and devoted efforts in behalf of the order, and the glorious cause which we hold so dear.

Resolved, that we offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the sorrowing family of our deceased brother, in the hour of their affliction, and indulge the hope that they may be consoled by the reflection of his christian life, social worth, and consciousness of the love and regard of all that knew him.

Resolved, that as a token of respect to his memory the Division be draped in mourning, and the usual mourning badges be worn by the members of this Division for the space of ninety days.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Division and a copy of them signed by W. P. and R. B. be communicated to the W. P. of Fountain Division, and the widow of the deceased.

Great Flood in Albany.

2,000,000 DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A tremendous flood, caused in Albany on the night of Feb. 8, causing damage to the amount it is estimated at \$2,000,000.—The flood was caused by the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson, and damming up of the river below the city, and thus flooding the city.

The water rose so rapidly that all those working on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat. The water in the river continued rising until 5 o'clock Monday morning.

When the great flood commenced it was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the water rose six inches in five minutes. Persons who had retired to bed, thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsemen, who rode through the water, knocking at the doors of houses, to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed, the people in the lower parts of the city having barely time to escape with their lives.

A large number of cattle, stabled in the distilleries, were drowned, their bellows and cries adding excitement to the scene.

A large part of the city was completely submerged, and so rapid was the rise of the water that many families were taken by boats from the second stories of their houses. Rumors prevail of lives being lost, and they are probably correct, as part of Greenwich is submerged; but at present we can only learn reliably of two men being drowned, one of whom was intoxicated and lying on a pier.

Twelve canal boats, three barges, and steam tugs R. I. Grant and H. M. Down, were sunk.

The canal line warehouses on the piers are stove in, the flood making a breach through them.

Three hundred and sixty head of cattle were drowned at East Albany.

The amount of damage it has done, is still impossible to conjecture. Days must pass before correct estimates can be made.

Harbortown, P. A. Feb. 9.

FRESHETS IN PENNSYLVANIA. There is a flood in the Susquehanna. The ice is gorged 4 miles below this city, and is piled upon the railroad some 10 or 15 feet high. The trains are of course suspended both ways.

It is reported that a couple of bridges over the Juniata have been swept away, together with several pieces of the Cumberland Valley Bridge. An enormous destruction of property is threatened.

We understand that the FRECHET FAMILY will give Grand Concert at Central Hall, sometime next week, of which notice will be given by handbills. We bespeak for them liberal patronage.

Freshets in all parts of the Country.

In regard to the damage by freshet at Albany, we have the following from the New York Express of Monday evening:—

The water is four feet deep in Broadway (Albany) today—and there is no passing the streets. The whole of the Central Railroad is four feet under water all round the Delaware House, and at ten o'clock this forenoon, the water was rising.

The water is blocked up by ice at the overfalls, and dams is so as to flood Albany, Troy, and all the meadows. The meadows are covered with water down to Castleton.

The passengers that went up this A. M. are all stopped en route. Hundreds are on the way.

Later—12 o'clock. The Hudson River Road is in good working order, as far as Troy, doing its usual business, and no material interruption is expected.

A portion of the Stockport Bridge, near Hudson, is carried away, not over 200 feet.

One of the small bridges near Oak Hill, at Livingston Creek, is a little out of place.

A large posse under Mr. Sykes, Vice

President, has gone up to put things in order as soon as possible.

Trains all left, as usual, but no Albany passengers have been taken.

The Erie Railroad is under water in part. No through passenger trains go through. The first train that went out was telegraphed to a come back.

The wires are working badly, and they cannot tell the extent of the damage.

Albany, Feb. 10. HURON RIVER. The water receded considerably last night, but is still high. The Harlem train from New York reached Greenbush at 5 o'clock yesterday. No mail has reached us by the Harlem Railroad.

It is reported two families on the island opposite the city have perished.

St. John's Church badly damaged; the pews ripped up, etc.

Much suffering is occasioned from the want of drinking water, the pipes in the lower parts of the city being either frozen or submerged.

Large quantities of grain, stored in second stories, were flooded. State street bridge is raised several feet above the iron columns.

The Relief Committee is active. Soup houses have been opened near the flooded districts.

Chicago, Feb. 9. CUTOFF RIVER. The freshet has done immense damage in this vicinity, to railroad bridges, telegraphs, mills, etc.

On Friday, at Aurora, two bridges, a saw-mill, planing-mill, carriage-factory, and large quantities of lumber were swept away. It is feared several lives are lost.

The Rock Island Railroad bridge at Morris is gone. Also the Michigan Central Railroad bridge at Ypsilanti, and the bridge at Nile, together with several over the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers.

Both branches of the Chicago river rose several feet on Saturday, and the southwest portions of our city are submerged. The river is now falling.

The damage to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, is estimated at \$100,000.

Evening. The passengers who left New York by the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday morning, reached here at 5 o'clock this evening. The track for miles from Albany is covered, and in some places torn up.

St. Louis, Feb. 9. The Mississippi river at this point has risen eighteen feet since Saturday morning, and is still rising, with immense quantities of floating ice.

The Missouri is open to above Jefferson City.

The Illinois is open all the way up, and has risen twelve or fifteen feet at Peoria, and at last accounts was still rising.

The Upper Mississippi is also rising, but it is unknown how far it is open.

There have been heavy rains generally throughout the West, and numerous slides have occurred on the railroads.

New York, Feb. 10.—THE RAILWAY.—On Sunday the ice gave way in the Harlem, the flood sweeping away before it fifty schooners, sloops, barges and canal boats; many of them, however, will be recovered again.

A great deal of property in the various warehouses was damaged by water. Total loss about \$56,000.

On Feb. 10.—STRAY VESSELS RECOVERED, &c. The six vessels, which were tossed from their mooring by the freshet, and driven into the lake, were found near Port Ontario, and five of them were brought into port this morning. The Belle Adieu, and Wide Awake, were nearly full of water, and in coming into the harbor touched the bottom, when the former sank in deep water. The Wide Awake was thrown on her beam ends by a heavy sea, and has gone ashore near the fort. Both will be a total loss. The Virginia, at last accounts, was in the ice below Ontario. The wind is now blowing a heavy gale.

Foreign News.

New York, Feb. 5.

The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived below this port. She brings dates of the 21st inst. from London. The political news is quite unimportant. The Swiss question is considered settled, as the Neuchâtel prisoners have been liberated.

The event of the most interest is the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial is full of dramatic interest. Verges is condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. L. Bogart, in the Mersey, wounded, and killed. The first mate is badly wounded, and is in the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman, and three of the crew for assault. The case was adjourned to the 22d.

Lord Napier will probably leave for Washington in about three weeks.

The weather has been very mild. The second dredge, the Baltic is detained below by fog. She left Liverpool evening of the 21st.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The House of Commons has issued a circular to the House of Lords, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening of the session.

Private advice from Shanghai of Nov. 19, says there is a prospect that special shipments to that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but about a detachment of troops from the Canton government, sent by the British Government, have been driven from England. Meantime reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

Case of Rev. Mr. Kallioch.

The Waltham and Redford, the organ of the Baptist denomination in Boston, makes the following remarks upon the case of Mr. Kallioch:

"It is difficult to decide upon what, on the whole, is the wiser course in the present case. The report of the committee was adopted in its closing recommendation as well as otherwise, without dissent. That recommendation expressed the prevalent feeling at the time. Personally, our feeling from the first has been to make the subject one of appeal to God. That feeling has ripened into a conviction, in view of the offshoots of the accusing party and the demands of the public, and of the case itself. We say this without abating a whit our sympathy for Mr. Kallioch's innocence. All has been done to injure him that can be done. Mal-

ice and falsehood have been exhausted. Now let the wickedness and the weakness which such accusations so plainly involve, be laid bare to the eyes of the public. Whatever the legal technicalities may be, the moral triumph of the part of Mr. Kallioch, we are fully persuaded, will be complete. Certainly no one is safe in reputation, if men who thus lie in wait to trap the unwinding, go unwhipped of justice.

We say this, aware that much must depend in a suit for libel or slander on a case as a fact, and by the character of the accusing party. It is said on good authority, that so far as the penny paper is concerned, statements have been so adroitly worded as to escape the gripe of any law now in existence. Of the character of the accusing party as responsible for damages, there is the utmost doubt. In such circumstances, Mr. Kallioch—having as we understand, the aid of able legal counsel—will be as likely to do only that which will approve itself as judicious and right.

The Telegraph of Thursday evening says:—"We learn from a reliable source that the case will be brought before the Grand Jury of Middlesex County next week, and that the charges will be preferred by the Recorder, who conducted all the facts."

Another Fearful Mystery.

Death of the late Postmaster at Hingham—A Post Mortem Examination—Probable Murder.

Rumors of a painful and most mysterious nature having been circulated relative to the death of the late Hosen J. Gardner, Postmaster at Hingham. We have taken pains to ascertain the facts in the case and lay before our readers such particulars as far as we have been able to obtain them.

The family of Mr. Gardner consisted of himself, his wife, a woman about his own age, one son and a daughter, and the mother of one son, who during his last illness was in the family. Mr. Gardner had been afflicted for several years with a disease, which required dressing several times a day. On the 27th of December he accidentally fell upon a stone step, striking upon the hip of the diseased side. The accident occasioned much pain, and his family physician was called, who examined the injured limb, but found no fracture, dislocation or evidence of internal injury.

On the Wednesday preceding the death of Mr. Gardner his physician ordered him to take a dose of salts. This was attended with some nausea on Thursday morning, but as it was not great it was thought to proceed from the action of the medicine.

On Thursday night the mother was watching for her husband as usual, when the wife of Mr. G. told her to go to bed as there was no necessity for a watch. But although she insisted strongly upon it, the mother did not go. The wife then put out all the fires, and the room growing cold, the mother called upon the physician, who was called upon by Mr. Gardner, who was taken with vomiting and other alarming symptoms, which induced her to send for the physician. On arriving, he found his patient sitting in bed, reaching violently, and complaining of severe pain in the stomach and bowels. This was not like common nausea, but an insupportable feeling, as Mr. G. remarked.

It was now for the first time ascertained that the salts he had taken had not operated as usual, but that the mother was watching for her husband as usual, when the wife of Mr. G. told her to go to bed as there was no necessity for a watch. But although she insisted strongly upon it, the mother did not go. The wife then put out all the fires, and the room growing cold, the mother called upon the physician, who was called upon by Mr. Gardner, who was taken with vomiting and other alarming symptoms, which induced her to send for the physician. On arriving, he found his patient sitting in bed, reaching violently, and complaining of severe pain in the stomach and bowels. This was not like common nausea, but an insupportable feeling, as Mr. G. remarked.

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## Rev. I. S. Kallioch.

The Boston papers of Saturday evening, contain the following report of a committee of the Tremont Baptist Church, which was unanimously adopted by the Church, with resolutions declaring their determination to stand by their Pastor.

The Evening Journal says: "While we think it due to himself and the public that Mr. Kallioch should get a legal investigation of the serious charges which have been made, we are happy to receive an assurance that his future action in the premises will be governed by the advice of gentlemen in whose sound judgment the community have confidence."

At a full meeting of the Tremont Baptist Church, the following report and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed by the Tremont Baptist Church to examine into the charge which has been made against their pastor, the Rev. I. S. Kallioch, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report:

1. They find this charge has been freely circulated in a paper denominated by a respectable journal of this city as a filthy sheet, which has given itself an infamous notoriety as the scurrilous defamer of good men's names.

That the evidence by which this charge is said to be supported, is not such as to entitle it to credence. It is unlikely and contradictory. Dea. Richardson of the First Baptist Church of Boston, and J. Warren Merrill, Esq., of the Baptist Church of Cambridge, two gentlemen of the first respectability and unquestioned veracity, testify that the two accusing witnesses made certain statements to them of the affair, and then there declared that they stated all that they knew and saw, and yet these same witnesses have sworn to a much more aggravated and essentially different version of the affair. The testimony of men who are found guilty of falsehood in their own relation of the matter, is not sufficient to convince your committee that your pastor is guilty, without positive, or the strongest circumstantial evidence. Positive evidence there is none. What, then, are the circumstances?

3. Mr. Kallioch left home on the evening of the 5th day of January, with a mutual friend of himself and wife, who was visiting at their house; stopped at the hotel in East Cambridge, entirely ignorant of its reputation; introduced himself as the lecturer before the Lyceum, and called for a private sitting room where he might arrange his notes. After the lecture he went into the room again to rest and wait for his carriage. And it is charged that here, in a very exceedingly exposed room, with a door partially open, and that he might be watched, and with the door leading into the main hall unfastened, he was guilty of the crime alleged. The circumstances are improbable in the extreme, for detection was almost certain, and an opportunity for committing the crime charged against him almost impossible.

4. The manner of making the charge is of the most suspicious nature. Why did not the base paper allude to make the charge immediately? Why was an anonymous letter sent to Mr. Kallioch, and a correspondence requested? Why did his accusers wait until Mr. K. had gone on a distant journey, which had been planned weeks before, and then, when he could not reply, assail and vilify him? And why not sustain the tardy charge with evidence accompanying?—why publish a part and tell the public more would follow?

In conclusion, your committee are convinced that Mr. Kallioch has been the object of a base conspiracy to ruin his reputation, as anonymous letters of a threatening character have been received by him for several months past, and that, in at least one instance, money has been demanded of him as the purchase of his safety, that he has been watched and pursued by men bent on his destruction; that his enemies chose what they evidently supposed to be an auspicious time to effect it; that his bold position and earnest words have excited the wrath of those whom he has so unparalytically denounced, and who have received and circulated the charge alleged with fiendish exultation; that Mr. K. has not the imputation of having abandoned, by hastily returning and boldly confronting his accusers; and that his conduct, according to his accusers' testimony, was of the most open and unsuspecting kind, he not having exercised that discretion in his movements that a wicked man would have exercised.

In view of all these considerations and from evidence in possession of your committee, they believe him innocent of the crime charged against him. All of which is respectfully submitted, (Signed) H. G. SWAIN, WM. W. KETCHUM, TIMO. S. DODGE, R. H. NELSON, C. DREW, January 30, 1857.

Col. Benton on Women and the Influence of Mothers.

In his recent speech at the anniversary festival of the New England Society of New York, Col. Thos. H. Benton responded to a sentiment. The speech was an excellent one. He took occasion at the commencement to refer in eloquent terms to women generally, and the influence of mothers in particular. After reference to the ladies before him he said:

"We can go back to the highest possible authority to support and sustain our regard for women. We learn in Scripture that three daughters were given to Job, who were spoken of as the fairest in the land. [applause.] They are enumerated. Their names are given; their qualities are described and I do not consider that the description is limited in its application, but as applying to intellectual and moral as well as to the human race and human form. Then the Scripture tells us, that Job had seven sons given to him—two and how little of them there was to be said may be inferred from the fact that not one of their names is given and not a single one of their qualities is mentioned. [applause.]"

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Having had long experience in the keeping of public houses, as landlord of the Saco House, and other houses, the subscriber flatters himself that he can make his house a pleasant home for travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage. Saco, Jan. 30, 1857. A. S. WESTWOOD.

Pressed Hay and Straw.

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Science against Strength.

A Superior article of WASHING POWDER, for sale by HASLETINE & HOWARD.

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another speaker, who has given us a notice very properly of two things which were carried from the new world to the old. I join him heartily with a limitation in one of them; that is a pretty fair compromise, although I am not a man of compromise. [Laughter.] One of those things was a weed which no green of the brute creation will touch, dried or green—which not even the browsing goat, or the roosting bird, or the mule that feeds upon thistles and briars, will touch; yet man will take it and put it into his nose, and fill his mouth with it, and even light a fire under his nose to heat it with. My mother asked me never to use the weed, and I have never touched it from that time to the present day. And now for something more serious. She asked me never to game, and I never have gamed; and I cannot tell this day who is winning and who is losing in any game that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drink; and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her pious and earnest wishes.

When seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and I made then a resolution of total abstinence, long before societies for that purpose were formed. I was an abstemious society at a time when I was the sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother. They are only women who are mothers of men. I do not make much account of the Lords of Creation in raising up men, I look to the mothers, and among these mothers, although we find that everywhere human nature is nearly the same, yet those of New England, whose virtue it is particularly appropriate for us to celebrate on this occasion, gives eminent examples of the care taken to add to the gratefulness of form and person which distinguishes her daughters' education, moral and intellectual culture. [Applause.]

(Thus far Col. Benton addressed the ladies, but in so low a tone that our reporter was unable to secure perfect notes of his remarks. Having turned to the main and masculine line of the assembly, he spoke in a more audible tone.) Having paid my respects (he continued) to those who have the place of honor wherever they may be, for wherever they are it is a place of honor. [Applause.] I address myself to the sentiment which has been delivered: "Our Country our whole country." [Applause.] I respond to that with all my heart, and without going into the reasons which bind the whole together I say in brief, that the two halves of this Union, the North and the South, were made for each other as much as Adam and Eve were made for one another, and I say accused by the serpent and bruised his head that undertakes a mischief and division between them. [Applause.]

THE SUBSCRIBER, having formed a partnership with the same old style.

STORER & HANSON, have taken the Gaines Block, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Main and Free Sts., and have just received from Boston an entire new Stock of Family Groceries, which they are prepared to sell upon reasonable terms, to all who may favor them with their patronage. At their store may be found every article of the best quality, which may be wanted for family use. Among our articles may be found.

SEUCHONG, OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, OLD HYSON, and a better article of BLACK TEA, than can be found at any other store in town.

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and every article wanted for family use. S. C. STORER, H. D. HANSON, Late Clerks of C. E. Storer & Co. Saco, Jan. 18, 1857.

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## THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIII.

The first number of the Union, of which originated the Union &amp; Journal as now published, was issued January 31, 1845.

It was established on the basis of affording to the community in which it was published, a medium through which correct information of the business, social, and political wants of the people might be disseminated. It had its origin in no fleeting desire to aid in mending the fortunes of a defeated and prostrate party, or to subvert the interests, or to secure the political advancement of any clique of men. Its present conductor has been connected with it from its commencement, and whatever success it has achieved, and whatever hold it may have upon the sympathies of the community is owing, in some degree, to his exertions and the kindness of friends. Bound to no party in its inception, and proposing only to support principles believed to be correct, the paper has been conducted with the view to promote the greatest good of all, and to advance those great moral and social ideas upon which the prosperity of a community rest. It has never followed the fortunes of a party, longer than the party to which it rendered aid, followed principle.

Its conductor has studiously aimed to live up faithfully to the following exposition of the manner in which the paper would be conducted, and the principles it would enunciate, set forth in introductory article, inserted in the first number:

In regard to the management of the Union, believing as its conductors do, that the principal object to be sought for is a healthful tone of moral sentiment in the community, and one which rises superior to all other considerations and demands the attention of an honest press, it will be a leading object with them to make the Union ever subsequent to the cause of virtue and sound morality. It will study to inculcate those precepts of virtue and honesty which are universally admitted to be essential to the security of free institutions and the happiness of society. It will not be content with a mere moral and intellectual improvement, which have for their object the well-being of society and its advancement in the paths of virtue and honesty.

In politics, the Union, relying upon the wisdom of the fathers of the republic, Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Madison, will advocate the doctrines they taught, and be faithful to the Constitution. It will not make, as is now too frequently the case, a mere profession of substance—not the cant term by which partizan objects are to be attained and the spoils of office secured, but a living principle—active, enduring and always productive of good to the community. Among our principles are, in the rigorous language of another, "Protection to the laborer and the producer; to the merchant and manufacturer; integrity and economy in the discharge of official trusts; national dignity and honor; the observance of honor and good faith in all our dealings with, and treatment of other nations; the maintenance of a sound currency; an extension of the resources of the country; the construction of harbors, roads and canals; the separation of the seats of justice by all possible barriers from party influences; the general promotion of knowledge and the enlargement of the means of education; and the extension of the rights of suffrage to all citizens, and the extension of constitutional obligation or the extension and perpetuation of institutions of a sectional character, and at variance with human rights."

In the defense and advocacy of those views it shall be our study to avoid all irritating language—all cant terms and oppositional epithets—to treat those who may differ from us in a spirit of forbearance and kindness, and generally to preserve towards our opponents a conciliating disposition. Much of the rancor and vindictiveness of party arises from the embittered spirit in which the political press has been conducted. There is need of reform in this particular, and we know of no better way to attain that reform than by abstaining from all abuse and resorting to an unflinching opposition to the conduct of the press, and when occasion calls for it, perhaps severely, of unprincipled and selfish politicians, when we are satisfied that the good of society require it. But in no sense will the Union be a mere partisan press, and we will not be content with reflecting upon the actions of all parties, and political men without regard to party, keeping always in view, and being governed by the principles of honesty and fairness."

How far its conductor has succeeded in managing the paper in accordance with these views, others must judge. In the progress of time divisions of opinion on measures of an economical character which at one time were believed to be connected with the prosperity of the country, have passed away. The elasticity of our people has overcome systems of public policy which were injurious in their inception to the public well, and with the removal of these causes of division, the difference between old and new questions have arisen, and old ones of abiding interest have forced themselves more prominently into notice and caused new and other arrangements, of parties.

Of this latter class, prominently before the people, are those living questions which divided the people in the recent Presidential struggle. True to the principles asserted in the introductory from which has been quoted, the paper has done what was within its power to prevent the spread of slavery, and to prevent false ideas in regard to the principles of our government obtaining any lodgment in the hearts of the people. The Republican party has been beaten, but in the hour of defeat it is strong and glorious, strong, because it reposes on the rock upon which are anchored free institutions; and vigorous, because the men who support it will not be discouraged by any reverse nor deterred from taking active measures to secure for it the public confidence and regard. The paper has given a willing assent to the Republican party. Its principles are such as were enunciated as being correct and deserving support in the first paper issued in the year 1845, and it is anxious to see its readers by the prompt attention it will give to the early publication of the current news of the day and miscellaneous reading, calculated to interest the community in which it circulates.

The competition to which the publishers of local papers are subjected, both from within and without the State, is sharp, and no complaint is made, in consequence of this competition, still the fact of its existence and its results, requires greater efforts to sustain the paper, and justifies its proprietor in calling upon those who sympathize in the principles the paper supports, to do what they can to extend its circulation.

The paper will be published, as heretofore, notwithstanding the increased expense of its publication, at former rates, in the Central Block, entrance No. 1.

TERMS—Single subscription, \$1.50 per annum, in advance, or if paid within three months, if not paid within that time, \$2.00. Persons subscribing before the first of January, and paying in advance, will have the receipt dated from January 1, 1857, and running one year from that date.

LOUIS O. COWAN, PROPRIETOR.

Biddeford, Dec. 12, 1856.

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and every article wanted for family use. S. C. STORER, H. D. HANSON, Late Clerks of C. E. Storer & Co. Saco, Jan. 18, 1857.

American House, Saco, RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER who respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the house on Tupper Street, formerly kept as a hotel, and known as the AMERICAN HOUSE, and having thoroughly repaired, newly painted and papered the house throughout, and furnished the same with new furniture in every part, has re-opened the same as a public house. This house is conveniently located in the center of the town, and contains a large number of very pleasant rooms—the whole being fitted up in the most approved modern style. Stages arrive at and depart from the house, and passengers for every train of cars.

Having had long experience in the keeping of public houses, as landlord of the Saco House, and other houses, the subscriber flatters himself that he can make his house a pleasant home for travelers and others who may favor him with their patronage. Saco, Jan. 30, 1857. A. S. WESTWOOD.

Pressed Hay and Straw.

DRESSED HAY and STRAW, of the first quality, for sale wholesale or retail, by the subscriber at Saco. SAMUEL STIMSON.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.

A Splendid Lot of HAIR, NAIL, TOOTH, and CLOTHES BRUSHES, also, the French Oiler Brush, for Vaseline and fine Goods. T. GILMAN, Saco, Jan. 30, 1857.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

On Chestnut Street.

One half of a double house, containing eleven rooms, suitable for a boarding house, or two small families, with stable and shed, and a good well, and within five minutes' walk of the Depot, Laconia and Water Power Corporation, and near the Railroad yard. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. J. S. C. MORTON.

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