

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

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OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 21.

## Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—AGRICULTURE.

### Agricultural Experiments.

Very much which passes as experiments in agriculture, is really no experiment at all. Any new substance that may be tried as a fertilizer, without reference to, which may be the conditions of its application, or the crop cultivated, is called an experiment, when, in reality it may be no experiment at all. So a particular kind of grain, grown on roots may be cultivated, or rather planted or sowed, (for to plant and sow may not be to cultivate,) and it is pronounced successful or a failure, without reference to any thing but what may be the result of an accident. There are no intelligent adaptation of means to ends, or any accurate weighing or measuring. The result is, that no reliable conclusion is arrived at, and what is pronounced the result of an experiment, never afterward succeeds, and never can, unless the same fortunate concurrence of circumstances should transpire. So it is in regard to failures. There are more often attributable to the neglect to comply with those conditions, without which it is impossible to meet with success, than any fault in the substance used.

A man reads in the newspapers that Super-Phosphate of Lime, Guano, Poudrette, Gypsum, Muck, &c., are good fertilizers. He goes and buys a lot of Super-Phosphate, and without care or thought, dashes it into the hill, drops his corn into it, covers both in the ground, and anon, expects to see his corn start out of the ground vigorous and strong, and grow like Jonah's gourd. But he waits in vain! His corn does not make its appearance! He examines into matter, and there his corn is, not even weeded, but completely diseased! He accuses Super-Phosphate, and thereafter gives it a wide berth, and can never hear it mentioned without doing himself the satisfaction of abusing it. So with Guano.

In these cases, the fault is not with those fertilizers, but the manner in which they are applied. The individual never stopped to inquire into the nature of the substances he was using, or the proper mode of their application, but went to work with a total disregard of the whole, and reaped the proper reward of his folly, and this folly, he calls experiment—when every intelligent man would have told him before hand, such would have been the result. And it is just this kind of folly that creates the existing prejudice against what is called book farming.

From the same source arises the difficulty of testimony in regard to the efficiency of all the substances named. One man uses Super-Phosphate, and declares it is worthless, and another pronounces it excellent, while another declares it not only useless, but absolutely pernicious. One man uses Poudrette, Gypsum and muck, and attributes to them great virtue, while another regards them, after what he calls his experiment, entirely worthless. In all these cases, both parties are undoubtedly correct; and this difference is in the mode of application, or in the condition of the soil. If there is the requisite supply of the Phosphates in a soil, no effect will be produced by the application of Super-Phosphate, on the crops raised. If there is no deficiency in nitrogenous substances, no good will come of the use of Guano, or Poudrette. If there is a deficiency of the Sulphates, Gypsum will be productive of no beneficial results. If a soil has a full supply of organic matter, it will be useless to apply muck, and it can be of no service except to use about stables or an absorbent of gaseous substances. In all these cases, the use of any of these fertilizers is just as wise as to add dung to the dung heap to make it produce a better crop. Enough is enough, and to add more is simply to waste just so much.

So too, a fertilizer may fail when applied to one crop and produce very marked effects on another crop, from its peculiar adaptability to the one while not so to the other. For example, Gypsum, in all cases where there is a deficiency in the soil of the Sulphates, will produce very marked effects on Oats, while it will produce no effect on Wheat or Barley; and the reason is, that it is a substance that enters largely into oats, while wheat and Barley require little or none of it. So of other crops.

Beside, too much immediate effect is looked for from special manures. That is not a fair trial of any fertilizers, nor an honest experiment, which limits the view to the first crop after its application. Many fertilizers will produce little or no effect the first year. Bone dust is an example of this, and yet it is well known that it is one of the most effective and permanent fertilizers that can be used. It is to hasten results, that the bones are manufactured into Super-Phosphate. Hence, it often happens that the first year, afterward proves most effectual and long continued in its operations. Hence, before a final judgment can be fairly rendered on an apparent failure, two or more years of careful observation must be had.

To make a real experiment—an intelligent one—the nature of the soil must be understood, the nature of the crop proposed to be raised must be known; and the nature of the manure intended to be applied, and all adapted to each other. If there is no such mutual adaptation known to exist, the result will be an accident, instead of an intelligent gaining of an object. And then

the produce must be carefully weighed and measured. And the thing must be so conducted, that it will be known, that the result must come from the manure used, not from some accidental cause, or the operation is no experiment.

### Our own Operations.

We have felt, and do still, and always shall feel reluctant to say much about our own doings. It always savors so much of egotism, which we most thoroughly dislike. But we deem it due to the public to ignore this feeling so far as to give a simple statement of facts. We do this for several reasons. First, we deem it due to our brother farmers, when any one comes to any conclusion, to give that with its history to all the rest who may be interested. We have no right to make a monopoly of our knowledge, whether it be in the way of failure or point out the road to success. Second, because persons most thoroughly ignorant of the whole matter, in regard to the objects, manner and results, have taken special pains to advertise the public of disaster, where there has been no disaster. To put all interested in such matters in the right, we shall give a full and minute history of what we have done, and what the result, in a series of short articles, so that all can judge of the matter for themselves. We only regret we have not weighed and measured more exactly.

As a further introduction we may say to such as are not acquainted with the facts, that our farm was completely worn out—so exhausted and thrown out of balance, that hardly any crop would mature, much less produce a remunerative return. Everything was small in quantity and mean in quality. The first year we had it, the produce of a year was not an average of one half a ton per acre, and grain, corn and potatoes was not an average of ten bushels per acre, with what nature the stock kept produced.

Our object has been, not to secure the largest immediate crops, but to increase in the greatest degree the permanent fertility of the fields. How well we have succeeded in this we leave others to judge, when we say that but for the last season was for our cultivated crops, we got an average of about forty-two bushels of potatoes, corn and grain per acre, and of about one ton of hay per acre. This we know is a small crop, but one highly satisfactory, when compared with the first year's operations. Instead of having two or three loads of inferior manure to use, as we had the first year, we now have some two or three hundred loads of that of the best quality for this year's use. So much is a general way.

### Poultry.

Our friend N. T. T. in our last issue, gave his experience in the Poultry business. As an accompaniment, we record by the side of it, our own account.

Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855, Dr.	
To 16 hens and 2 chickens,	\$9.00
To Corn kept by them through the year,	2.00
To Interest on money valued at \$10,	1.31
Balance,	\$12.31
Cr.	
By Cash for Eggs sold,	\$24.08
By Cash for Chickens sold,	2.50
By 20 hens on hand and 2 chickens,	12.50
Balance,	\$38.39

Here is a balance in favor of the chickens of \$27.27, on actual sales. Beside this, they have supplied us with what Poultry and Eggs we have wanted to use in our family. As for mischief, they have done us none. On the contrary, we estimate that they have more than earned their living by the destruction of vermin in our garden and fields; for they follow the plow and hoe the living day, picking up grubs and worms, greatly to the salvation of our crops. Ours are the Boulton Greys, and we have let them take care of themselves.

A MISTAKE. We see it stated by Rev. Zenas Thompson of Bethel, in the last Maine Farmer, that the potato known in Boston as the "State of Maine Potato," and the "Bacon Potato," and in this neighborhood by the name of the "Lapland Potato," originated in Hebron, from the ball, by Mr. Bourne some three or four years ago. This must be a mistake, although the common tradition in some sections. So much of this we know. We have raised them for four or five years, and no other except an early potato, which originated in New Jersey, and in New York market is known as the "Maine Potato," a very early, and most excellent variety. The seed from which my Bourne, alias Lapland Potatoes came, was brought from the town of Harmony in this State, some eight or nine years ago, by Mr. Jonathan Pottle of Norway. He was there told, that it originated from the ball on the shore of Moosehead Lake. This we know. And my sort, and the potato raised in Minot are identical, and either common tradition is at fault, or this potato has two independent origins. We fully endorse all that is said of its quality and its productiveness.

OUR EXCHANGES. We take especial pleasure in looking over the agricultural papers of the country when we can get them; but we are sorry to say, we have the privilege of seeing only those three excellent agricultural papers, the Maine Farmer, the New England Farmer, and the Working Farmer. This is the extent to which the agricultural press has yet assented to an exchange. Who else will exchange?

Governor's Island, in Boston harbor, was given to Governor Winthrop in 1682, on condition that he should plant an orchard there.

### Seeds.

FARMERS! Have you supplied yourselves with seeds for spring use? If not, do it immediately, and do not buy cheap seeds, for they will prove dear in harvest. Get the best varieties and those of the best quality, let the price be what it may. Buy of those who are responsible for what they sell, and will give you a guaranty that the varieties they sell are true. Gigantic frauds are perpetuated in the sale of grass seeds in particular. Often a failure to come, is attributable to the quality of the seed, rather than the season. Bad seed is often sown, with good. Hence, when an abundance of seed is sown, it often happens that little comes. We have never yet had a failure, when failure was all around us. We know of no reason for this, except the care we use in selecting seed.

We are glad to present our readers with the following article on Root Crops from the Working Farmer. We have used the Improved Super-Phosphate of Lime as manure for Carrots with the most satisfactory results. We esteem it the cheapest and most effectual manure for these, we ever used.

Root Crops. Much of the success of root crops depends upon their early treatment. Those that germinate slowly, such as the carrot, should have the seed sown, by burying it in the soil for a few days encoased in a bag before sowing, and when being sown small quantities of radish seed should be mixed with it. The radish seed will mark the rows at an early date, so as to enable proper tools to be passed between, and remove the weeds even before the carrots shall appear above the surface of the ground.

All light-seeded seeds should be planted within half an inch or less of the surface, and if not shaded by the radish leaf will bake from the sun's heat, and refuse to germinate, unless previously swollen.

The early attention by disturbance of the soil for carrots, parsnips, beets, &c., is positively necessary to insure success. Careless culture in the early part of the season will materially injure the crop.

We should not wait for weeds to appear before disturbing the soil, but by frequent stirring we may prevent their growth altogether until the roots shall have fairly started, and are all in full possession; then an occasional stirring by the Horse Hoe or any of those tools lately introduced by Ruggles, Norrie, Mason and others for cleaning the surface of soils, so that the entire strength of the soil and all the atmospheric advantages may be applied to the crop.

We raised last year, by such treatment, 1500 bushels of parsnips, and nearly or quite a thousand bushels of carrots per acre. When guano or the phosphates are used, the application should be in small doses, and at such disturbance of the soil. The results will be much greater than when all placed in the soil before the planting of the seed; for in its slow downward travel by solution when applied after the roots are partially grown, the manure may come in contact with the young sponges ready to receive it. If the manure is all applied in the rows instead of between the rows, the roots become hairy and roughened, but when more generally disseminated through the soil they become evenly divided by moisture before reaching the roots. The great increase in demand for root crops will fully warrant their increased culture.

REV. GEO. K. SNOW. This gentleman has devoted three mortal columns to our humble self, in the last Norway Advertiser. We will not characterize that article. If he calls what we write personal abuse, what name will be given to his article abounding in epithets like these—"a man of your malignant passions, and never exercised with sentiments of Christian Charity." "Conscious of your own want of merit, you seek to bring better men down to your own level by detraction and calumny;" "show your duplicity;" "you utter an absolute falsehood, knowingly, wilfully and maliciously. You know that the venom of slander thrills through your little pitiable soul, and nerve you to the malicious deed of falsely accusing the writer;" "you seem to be in your element only in a state of society, morose, bitter and revengeful;" "hypocrite, liar, and the like. If this is 'Christian Charity,' we most respectfully request to be excused from being made the recipient of it. If it is not vituperation and personal abuse, we desire to know what can be."

To such sort of attacks, we have no reply to make. We are willing our whole life should be our witness in such matters, and stand or fall by that. And in the present case, we are perfectly willing the public, who have read what both of us have written, shall be the judges as to who is obnoxious to such charges as are quoted above—to decide who is malicious and slanderous. Will he let his readers see our article, that they may judge as to how much we slandered and abused him, and how much malice there is in it? It is a very short article and will occupy but little space. As for the political "clang-schwing," it needs no reply for intelligent men. And we will only add in conclusion, that we most sincerely pity the man who can write two such articles as he has in reply to an article like the one we first wrote. If he is satisfied, we surely have no reason to complain on our own account. We therefore leave him to the full enjoyment of that "Christian Charity," of which his replies are such striking examples, with the hope that we may never have our "little" soul influenced by it, or our pen either.

The farmers of the State of Delaware recently made up a fund of \$50,000 for an agricultural department in connection with Delaware College.

### United States Agricultural Society.

The third session of this Society commenced on Feb. 21st, 1855. We have read the report of the doings of this body with much interest, and we are happy to believe that it will prove a valuable agent in fostering the agricultural interests of the country. Among other things, the following Resolves were passed.

Whereas, The prosperity of a country is in proportion to the improvement of its agriculture, therefore,

Resolved, That agriculture should be the first interest considered in legislating for the general welfare, and that such legislation should be had as will foster and protect this interest, which is paramount to all others.

Resolved, That the time has arrived for the agriculturists of the whole country to meet in convention, and determine for themselves what legislation is necessary for their protection.

Resolved, That such a convention, to be composed of delegates from each State of the Union, be earnestly recommended by this Society, in order that an agricultural platform may be established, which will meet the views of, and be sustained by the whole body of agriculturists as a profession.

After some debate, in which a strong desire for concerted action on the part of American Agriculturists was manifested, it was, on motion of Col. Calvert, of Maryland,

Resolved, That the first Friday after the next annual meeting of this Society, be fixed for the assembling of the Agricultural Convention, and that the press be requested to urge the importance of the subject.

For the Oxford Democrat.

### Young Farmers.

There lived, some years since, in the town of Milan, Cass County, N. H., a farmer whom we shall call Corroll. His health failed, and as the Spring of 1833 approached, it found him completely disabled. The ground from which he expected to raise bread for a numerous family was unprepared. Mr. C. had several boys, only two of them, however, were available. One, whose name was Charles, was installed tenniser, the other, who was Charles, was crowned king of the plough. But the plough often rebelled, and three the king against the stumps. As soon as the frost permitted, they began their toil. They were not of the race of sportsmen, that will on the first warm day. They thoroughly ploughed, and cross-ploughed three acres of land; Mr. C. summoned strength to scatter the seed, and the harvest went thrice over that ground, and covered the precious seed. Those lands had the pleasure of seeing the tender blades appearing, on the last days of April. They also assisted in clearing one acre of new land, which was sown with wheat. When the days of harvest arrived, there were none to gather the grain but these little lads. Having neither strength nor skill to use the cradle, they grasped with resolute hands, the sickle. It was a small quantity they would reap and bind in a day, and yet, with a task before them which would have made a domestic-servant-sufferer of this generation, cry, "I can't," "often, with backs aching, and hands weary, they persevered till four acres of wheat had thus been harvested by their alone. From the three acres that were ploughed, they obtained a little more than sixty bushels of wheat which commanded in the market, \$2.00 per bushel. On the other acre, some ten, or eleven bushels were raised. Besides raising considerable of other crops, such as potatoes, garden vegetables, &c., assisting in haying, and felling trees, the wheat crop alone, produced by these little boys, was worth in cash about \$125.00. This may look like a large story at this day, but from personal knowledge, I declare it the truth.

From this statement, two things appear; the first is, that boys can do something, if they try; and the second is, that the soil of Milan can produce something, if it is well tilled.

F. A. CRAFTS.

SOUTH PARIS, April 18, 1855.

### "Foul Lime."

This is the name given in this State to the refuse lime of the gas works. As this article is coming into somewhat extensive use in this region, we present our reader with the following remarks of J. F. W. Johnston in relation to its use.

REFUSE LIME OF THE GAS WORKS. The refuse lime consists of a mixture of carbonate of lime with a variable quantity of gypsum and other salts of lime containing sulphur, and a little coal-tar and free sulphur, the whole colored usually by a little Prussian blue. The following table exhibits the composition of two gas-limes which have been analysed in my laboratory, the one from the Edinburgh gas-works, and the other from the gas-works in Brick-Lane, London. The first two columns show what they will become after long exposure to the air, after being made into compost, or after being thoroughly and for a length of time incorporated with the soil—

Composition of Gas-Limes.

As they are, As they will become.

Edin. Lon. Edin. Lon.

Water and volatile

Carbonate of lime

Sulphate of lime (gypsum)

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The most marked difference between the two samples here analysed is in the compounds called sulphate and hypsulphate of lime. The latter of these substances dissolve readily in water, and its presence in such very different proportions satisfactorily accounts for the very different effects which have followed from the application of gas lime to the land in different districts. The rains dissolve the hypsulphate and the sulphuret, and carry them down in too great quantity to the roots of the young corn, and hence the complaints of some, that the gas lime has killed their wheat, while others have found, when applied as a top-dressing in a similar way, that it greatly improved their crops of corn. Unless its composition be satisfactorily ascertained, therefore—unless for example, it be found that water dissolves very little of it—there will always be a degree of risk in applying it directly to the land while any corn crop is growing. There may not be the same danger in putting it between the turnip or potato drills, and afterwards ridding up the land in the way that quick lime is applied in many districts. To follow land, however, to land which it is intended to reclaim, and especially to mossy land, the Scotch varieties at least may be applied directly, with safety, and with great benefit. In the neighborhood of Paisley it is in constant demand for the improved moss lands, and sells at about 1s. 6d. a cart.

But those varieties which contain the largest quantity of the soluble hypsulphate of lime also form at last the largest quantity of gypsum. Thus the Edinburgh lime analyzed would never come to contain more than 17 per cent., but the London lime might eventually contain as much as 30 per cent. of gypsum. This suggests the propriety, therefore, of laying it on and harrowing it slightly in some months before any crop is sown—in the spring, for instance, before the turnip sowing—or of making it into composts, perhaps the best and safest method of all?

The lime ought in no case, if possible, to be wasted, and from what has been above stated, it appears that it may always be safely used—

Directly upon mossy land, upon naked fallows, and in spring when preparing for the turnips.

In composts, in which, by the action of the air, the whole of the soluble salts of lime will have a tendency to be converted into gypsum, and consequently the benefits which result from a large application of gypsum will be obtained by laying such composts upon the land.

As it appears usually to contain only a small proportion of caustic lime, it may be used with safety mixed at once with the manure though not in too large quantity. It may also prove a valuable admixture with guano, on which its action will ultimately be to fix rather than to expel the ammonia.

Strewed sparingly over the young brood, it is said to prevent the attacks of the turnip fly, and harrowed in, in considerable quantity, when the ground is naked, slugs and snails disappear before it. The action upon this last pest of the farmer will probably be greatest when the soluble hypsulphate is largest in quantity. If as dry as the specimens of which I have given the analysis above, the gas lime is worth to the farmer, at least, one-half as much as an equal weight of quick lime.

If applied in too large quantity in this way, however, it is sometimes injurious to the young corn crop, which has not time to recover from its effects till much of the season of early growth is past. But grass land, though at first browned by the application, soon recovers and repays the cost of application by a greener and earlier bite in spring.

It is at present proposed to mix a quantity of sulphate of soda, with the lime in the dry purifiers of the gas works; should this method be introduced the refuse lime will be become of much more value than heretofore as an application to the land.

This includes a small quantity of caustic lime, and sulphate of soda, which are soluble in water, and are present, as all these compounds of sulphur are in variable quantity.

BLACK KNOTS ON PLUM TREES. We see a variety of cures recommended in the papers for the Black Knot on the plum tree, but thus far, after having tried each of the remedies recommended at the different dates of their publication, and which includes all that has lately been repeated, we assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the Black Knot cannot be cured after it has fairly made its appearance, by any process yet made public. [Working Farmer.]

SEASON. There is no doubt that the season of Spring is very backward this year. Even as late as the beginning of April, when as a general thing, farmers are plowing in their fields and planting their peas, and horticulturists are digging in their gardens, the ground is bound in frost. The month of March was unusually cold, but the prospects now are that the rigors of the cold season will soon be over. There is nevertheless a great deal of snow still upon the ground in New Hampshire and Vermont. The prospects for fruit in the approaching winter season are good. The coldness of the weather which has prevailed has checked the expansion of the buds, and will render them less liable to be injured by a late frost. The crop of peaches, however, in the vicinity of Boston, will be unusually small, as most of the buds, and in some places many of the trees, have been destroyed by cold. [Boston Transcript.]

GOON STOCK. To every farmer who has occasion to raise a calf, a lamb, or a pig, or indeed any animal, I would say, first: see that the intended parents are healthy, and neither very young nor in the decline of the better kinds of Newcastle coal are chiefly used, all of which either contain or give off more sulphur than the best cannel coals of Scotland.

### POETRY.

For the Oxford Democrat.

#### I Come.

My morning dreams are ended,  
My orisons are done,  
I go with springing footsteps  
To meet the rising sun.  
The frozen crust appears no  
In the broad open field,  
Bright thoughts of early springtime,  
All things around me yield.

My heart is bounding lightly  
To meet the coming spring,  
And on my ear most sweetly,  
Those pleasant voices ring,  
That in life's April season  
Were made to my ear,  
And the music of one April  
No'er comes to be dear.

I have two merry sisters  
Who used to run with me,  
Upon the frozen snow-drifts,  
And laugh most joyously.  
The eldest watched my footsteps  
Or led me by the hand,  
While the other charmed my fancy  
With tales of wonder-land.

One sunny day in April  
A dark, deep grave was made  
Where in our sleeping neighbors,  
The form of one was laid.  
The other feared not with her  
The "valley dark" to leave,  
And ere another sunset  
They made another grave.

These sunny April mornings  
I wander forth alone,  
For I hear sweet voices calling me,  
"Come with us, sister, come."  
One guides my springing footsteps,  
And in the morning air,  
I feel the touch of the dear hand  
That used to lead my hair.

And the presence of the other  
I know in every sound,  
Of music in the sunny air  
That circles me around,  
She charms me with her song,  
With pictures rich and grand,  
More glorious to the spirit's eye  
Than the old wonder-land.

Thus, in these sunny mornings  
I wander forth alone,  
When an earthly hand sustains me  
God sends his angels down,  
Wait but a little longer,  
My work is almost done!  
Then, sisters, to the spirit-land  
I come with you, I come!

PARIS, April 20, 1855.

### MISCELLANY.



she is very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding convulsively to her mother with the other, and it was a moment when she dropped her mother's hand—put her handkerchief to her eyes, turning around, clung, sobbing to the mother, while her mother departed with emotions as deep as those of her child.

### What makes Slavery a Question of National Concern?

The tenth lecture of the New York Anti-Slavery Society's Second Annual Course was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by the Hon. Charles F. Adams, of Mass., son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams. There was a numerous attendance. Mr. Adams was loudly applauded on presenting himself. The following is an outline of his address. He commenced by observing that he could not subject his views to any acknowledged standard among his fellow-countrymen, but would offer them as his candid convictions. He hoped, while he would express them freely, he would be able to do so with a due courtesy to all. It was to be regretted that so much ceremony had been introduced into the Anti-Slavery question. It had only the effect of adding the worse cause, and beguiling a series of private contacts, which had no more to do with the real issue, than would a number of duels have to do with the balance of power in Europe. He would propose for consideration the question, *What makes the slave question a national concern in America?* 2d. How is it to be treated on the part of the free States? If the increase of slaves goes on according to the present rate, in 80 years their number will equal that of all the present inhabitants of the thirty-one States. How is this prospect to be viewed? It is said that Slavery belongs alone to the States in which it is an institution, and that other States have nothing to do with it. But will this satisfy the mind of any serious statesman? Certainly, he will see that any such institution, grown to such dimensions, within the geographical limits of this country, must greatly affect the national character and destiny. The answer, then, to the first question is, simply and in a word, *national*. We are accused of troubling society with agitation on this topic; but, if some practical men close their eyes to this issue, surely those who open their eyes to it, and try to meet it practically, are no less practical; for at some day, no matter whether sooner or later, the slave question must become a matter of direct importance to the nation. It differs much from the ephemeral topics of politics; its roots shoot downward to the basis of the Christian faith, and its branches overshadow, or shortly will, the whole nation. Mr. Adams adverted to the early Anti-Slavery organizations, and maintained that the efforts to stifle freedom of speech therein, made the question they treated a national one, while they also produced a more permanent and effective association against Slavery. He thought its fault lay rather in not being sufficiently aggressive than in being too much so. It has gained some points—among others, that of respecting the right of petition. [Applause.] The question should not be looked on as sectional; the real goal of the South itself is as much involved in abolition as that of the North. Under the second head, Mr. Adams presented a few suggestions. After following the strength of the Slave Power—the stronghold it possesses at the seat of Federal Government—the presidency of its adherents—and the fact that there is no path to distinction in the South, (where commerce, literature, and art, do not exist,) save that of politics, (and that leads but one way.) Mr. Adams considered the resources of the enemies of Slavery, the chief of which is the voluminous and eternal truth of their cause. Even the success attained by a small body of friends of freedom show the assistance of some power far more important than any material means at their disposal. The multiplication of political issues in the free States presents the selection of legislators with pure Anti-Slavery sentiments.

Mr. Adams alluded to the combination against Roman Catholics and foreigners, in its bearing upon the Slavery question, and feared, while it had drawn gentlemen distinguished for "saving the Union" into another field of action, (and thus given a gain so far,) that it had also withdrawn many who had been friends of the slave. Slaveholders themselves may not be disinclined to join this order, because they have no particular reason to like foreigners, the greater part of whom settle in and improve the free States; and thus, in their own States, they will probably wield this new organized force for their own purposes. In the free States the operation would be to deprive honest Anti-Slavery men of the support of those former friends who had joined the private association, because they are bound to support their brother members against all who are not of the order. Surely, the men who sought to reduce the Irishman, the German, the Swede, to a condition not much above that of the slave, would not be much improved by that practice in their qualities for freeing the negro slave. The great national question should be one only, namely, opposition to Slavery. Mr. Adams censured all secret associations for political purposes; if such an association were ever to aid toward emancipation, the desirability of the aid should be seriously doubted. Had such patriotism as this prevailed in the borderlands of the Republic—when honor, courage, and capacity, mount patriotism—Washington could not have run the course he did; and noble and valiant foreigners—such as Lafayette and Montgomery—would have been pushed aside in favor of the treason of a native Arnold or the trickery of a native Burr. Washington himself, when assailed by a secret association, did not stoop to secret resistance. The exclusiveness that even now is winking its way from Japan must yet take its stand on the heights of the Alleghenies or the Rocky Mountains. Why do secretly what may be done openly and boldly? The hope of any great cause lies in the unity of idea with which it is pursued. What should be done is, to dislodge the slaveowner from the places of power; to elect as President who is of, or serves, the Slave Power; and to prevent all extension of its territory. The effort to do the country good against its will, supplies the patriot with his noblest satisfaction.

Mr. Adams was listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

## The Oxford Democrat

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For the Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me.

Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ANSON P. MORRILL.

OF READFIELD.

Treachery Illustrated.

The old fusion organ of this County, which not long since got so disgusted with the democratic party and its principles, that its conductors, publisher and writer, forsook both principles and party, has struck for purity. Among much that bears the stamp of dissection, deception and personality, too liberal and false to require refutation, we extract the following:

"The fusion prints already begin to show signs of alarm at the prospects of the democracy in this State. They misrepresent the objects of the democracy, and would have the people believe that we are about to follow the infamous example of the Morrill fusion in forming an unprincipled coalition. No doubt honest whigs, disgusted with the fusion movements will vote with the democratic party in preference to the inorganic party of trade and spoils. But not on condition that the democracy shall sacrifice its principles and engage in a game of bluff. Thousands of democrats too who have been deceived and cheated by the unprincipled leaders of federal fusion, are determined to return to the democratic ranks where they will receive a hearty welcome. What is some most desirable is, that spirit of harmony and co-operation, which is essential in our present situation. Our friends in different sections of the State, should confer with each other freely, compare their opinions, and calmly set down to compromise their differences. They must do it. We do not recommend a compromise of principles, of right to wrong, but of prejudice for men."

"What a fine idea it is for this federal organ to talk about 'Democracy,' about 'trade,' 'spoils,' 'welcome to whigs,' &c. And how particularly fine it is to hear this arch traitor and renegade—a proscriber upon federal patronage, declare that 'we do not recommend a compromise of principles, of right to wrong, but of prejudice for men.' What a glorious position this federal tool occupies, that it can step forth all rocking with perfidy as it is, and give advice to honest whigs; and deprive the Republican patriots of the friends of Mr. Morrill! For this old coalition organ to talk about principle, when it never had one—very first one it pledged its honor to keep, it treacherously broke—for it to talk against fusion when it was the first to fuse—for it to talk against 'spoils,' when it, and its friends have become horse and heart broken raising and begging for them, is, to all intents and purposes, the drop, too much inconsistency, duplicity and self-stultification."

"The substance of this paragraph if it have any truth, The men who voted for Morrill are infamous; they misrepresent old fusion and Chandler federalism, such as we Norway Advertiser folks call democracy. We are pure patriots and unselfish, because we have labored to kill the old democratic party, and build up a national federalism on its ruins. We can't compromise principles, even with 'honest' whigs, but 'we' will take such a man as they prefer, if they will only form on, and help enlarge the task of our renegade abolitionists. And lastly, 'our friends' must sit down and calmly compare opinions—'they must do it,'—or 'we' shant get the spoils—for the want of which 'we' are almost ready to say as old Simon did on another occasion, only leaving out the last phrase of the sentence, and using instead thereof: 'For our bolting proved convictions, and has satisfied our skeptical fraternity that though 'we' forsake principles and party, others are not unworthy to follow."

"What a glorious democratic party that must be, led on, educated and upheld, by those who traitorously forsook it in the time of its need—who tore down the name of its standard bearer, who trod on and repudiated its flag in the face of the enemy, and with it, its measures and principles! What impudence and servility and political knavery can exceed that which is now exhibited by these renegades, when they step forth as the pure unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy! And what treachery and perfidy can receive a higher illustration than has been exhibited by this oligarchy, when it has initiated the transformations of the extirpator, in its political circumnavigation, first, by grubbing with liberalism—second, by the concealed know nothing or organic Conventions of Bangor and Portland—and thirdly, by its wounding of the whigs, in the full blown gorgeous butterfly stroke—tossing, importuning, trapping, the very game it has spent its existence in executing."

"This federal abolition organ asserts that the Democrat is whig, and has whig proclivities. This unfolds, undoubtedly, the foundation of its hatred, its personality, its ill will, and its more ill-temper; for, like the Turk, this spoils seeker can 'bear no brother near the throne.' This complacent organ of liberalism asserts that the Democrat is whiggy, while in the same breath it talks about 'honest whigs,' and says it cannot compromise its Chandler federal principles, but that it will compromise its 'preference for men.' The meaning of this is: 'we'll take a whig for candidate for Governor, if whigs desire or 'prefer' it, provided we can only secure the spoils with more certainty.' This proves that this whole Advertiser concern is whig at heart, and has not changed since it assisted openly in the election of a brace of whigs, at its birth, in order that they might usher into existence a whig Governor. So, therefore, if the Democrat is whig, and has whig proclivities, it is necessarily closely related to this dyed in the wool federal whig concern; and this fact discloses the whole secret, as we stated before, of the enmity and ill-nature of this liberal organ. It can bear no brother near the throne, i. e. of its spoils; and its hyena propensities are therefore directed to constant requisition when others approach the object of its adoration."

But enough. This renegade organ is quite welcome to attack the Democrat weekly (weakly,) and threaten and foam as much as it pleases. Its spite though venomous, is harmless. Its thoughtless desertion of democratic republican principles—its wanton violation of the democratic republican platform—its corrupt fusion for spoils and its base and false attacks upon persons, have rendered it a bye word and a reproach. Its miserable twaddle is not needed by a true democratic republican in the County. When another campaign commences, its attacks, threats and misrepresentations, will receive all the attention their merits may deserve. Until then, this old, blind, chaotic, renegade fusionist, is welcome to play such antics as may best suit its condition of sultriness.

We refer to any more concerning this loquacious swain, now courting whiggery, lost with its moral and political obliquity it may think itself persecuted for righteousness' sake."

### A First Adventure with the Rappers.

All our readers are acquainted with that indefinable something, known as "spirit rapping." They have heard of many a tale of the marvellous connected with this new institution. They have read of "spirit mediums," and "rapping mediums," and "trance mediums," and of "clairvoyant mediums." They have been made acquainted with the various kinds of knowledge derived from these sources—how they have moved tables—how they have told the occupation of friends in a distant part of the world—how they have predicted future events—how individuals have been raised from their beds, without an effort of their own or the assistance of any visible power, &c.

Our readers have read further concerning the universality of these mediums. They are found in all parts of the country. From Rochester they went to Boston—to Albany, to New York, to New Jersey, to Portland, Bangor and most other towns in the United States. They have likewise heard that great men such as judges, divines, and eminent scholars, both gentlemen and ladies had become interested in this subtle science, and that a journal called the "Spiritual Telegraph," had been established to diffuse a knowledge of its truth, usefulness, and practicability.

We had heard of all these things, and much more, when our attention was, a few days ago, for the first time, called to this subject. We had heard, and read, and marvelled, but never had experienced the reality. We had a knowledge of the ideal, but knew nothing of the actual.

Before we narrate our first and only experience in this line, we will say that we have no prejudices or predilections on the subject. We have no theory to elucidate, and no hypothesis to support. Our mind is a tabula rasa on all that concerns "spirit rappers," mesmerism, Psychology, and the like. It is prepared both to believe in, and to experiment upon any new fact, theory, or science, if well authenticated and founded upon truth. For we believe that discoveries in truth are constantly taking place; and that there will be some day no danger in believing a well settled truth let it be what it may.

All truth will eventually be found to be in harmony with itself, however inexplicable or intangible it may at first appear.

A few days ago, a messenger called on us, saying that a neighbor's child had swallowed a pin and our presence was desired to extract it. On arriving at the house, late in the afternoon, we learned the following facts:—About nine o'clock in the forenoon, a child, two years old, had accidentally found some pins. When the mother discovered them in its possession she took the child was choking, and on looking into its mouth saw a pin descending, head foremost, towards the throat, beyond her reach. In a moment it passed below, out of sight. The child soon became quiet, as if nothing had happened. The question was whether it would be best to send for a physician, in order to attempt removal. After some delay in consultation with friends, as there were mediums in the family, it was deemed expedient to consult the "spirits." In answer to questions the spirits said, "the pin could be removed by a physician—that they would come again and tell where the pin was, and assist in removing it—and advised that a physician should be sent for."

Several hours having elapsed since the pin had passed out of sight, and the child having slept, or remained quiet nearly all the time, the probability was that the pin had been swallowed and was lodged in the stomach. But the physician having been called mostly at the suggestion and request of the "spirits," (a term which we use for convenience,) the family were desirous that they should be recalled to fulfill their promise. The mediums, two children, one ten and the other fourteen years of age, were therefore, requested to recall the spirits. They were rather reluctant at first, but finally commenced, after we assured them that we would question the "spirits," as they were called, and be glad to learn through them the precise location of the pin. The mediums seated themselves at each end of a common flat leaf, birchen table, one leaf of which was down, with their hands spread out upon its upper surface. The table set within about three inches of the wall of the house. Here they sat a few minutes when the table began to creak, as if it were wrenched from side to side. Finally distinct raps were heard, and two spirits, familiar to the mediums were announced, who were ready to answer the questions of the physician.

We were now called upon to ask these "spirits" questions. This was new business, and to confess the truth, we were at a loss how to look at a table and ask it ques-

tions. But as everything was now ready, there was no time for hesitation. So looking intently at the table, we asked, "where in the child's throat, is the pin in question?" No answer. We now learned that the "spirits" only answered questions which admitted of answers by "yes" and "no" and "don't know." The idea struck us, that, as the lawyers say, this was rather "leading;" and supposed that the right intelligence was in the possession of the questioner before it could be obtained of the spirit or witness. Confining ourselves to rules we now asked, "is the pin in the windpipe?" Answer, "No;" and by the way we will state that as there were two spirits, a double answer was received to each question—one tipping the table some three inches and rapping against the walls of the house and the other raising the front side of the table and rapping upon the floor.

We now asked, "is the pin in the esophagus?" Ans. "No."  
"Is the pin in the stomach?" Ans. "No."  
"Is the pin in the lungs?" Ans. "No."  
"Is the pin in the mouth?" Ans. "No."  
"Has the child swallowed a pin?" Ans. "Yes."  
"Where is it?"

"This question did not come within the rule. No answer."  
We now supposed that as the pin had been swallowed, it must be somewhere, and thinking that technical terms might be more definite as well as more familiar with the rappers, we again asked,  
"Is the pin in the trachea?" Ans. "No."  
"Is the pin above the glottis?" Ans. "No."  
"Is the pin in the esophagus?" Ans. "Yes."  
"Is it two inches below the glottis?" Ans. "Don't know."  
"Is it one inch below?" Ans. "Don't know."  
"Is it midway between the glottis and the stomach?" Ans. "Don't know."

This was indefinite and unsatisfactory. Nothing being gained thus far we desired the mediums to disrobe the spirits they had introduced; and call in Prof. Nathan Smith—the founder of the Medical School at Dartmouth, and pioneer lecturer on Surgery in the Medical School at Brunswick. We waited a few moments and were astonished to learn by the usual signs that Professor Smith had arrived. We felt acquainted, by reputation, with this distinguished Medical gentleman, and by way of introduction, desired to say "How do you do, Professor Smith, the Father of New England surgery?" But dispensing with all such reverence, we proceeded to ask him substantially the same questions which we had last asked the two "spirits," and we are compelled to say, that his answers were no more satisfactory than those of his predecessors. They were precisely the same.

Suffice it to say, his first adventure with the rappers is not calculated to convince us that they possess any exalted powers of intelligence; or that they can communicate to men with much accuracy or utility. We will simply add that a pin was unquestionably swallowed, not asked by this child, but that no inconvenience or injury thus far, has been the consequence.

**Senator Chase, of Ohio.**  
The following remarks of the New York Post, in relation to Senator Salmon P. Chase will meet a hearty response from every true citizen of America. There is not a more patriotic, truly Jeffersonian Republican in the nation than Senator Chase. He is a persevering advocate of Constitutional Liberty—an efficient supporter of an economical administration of the government—an able Constitutional lawyer and an honest man. The United States lacks not within its embrace, at this moment, a better man for President than Mr. Chase. We hope that fortune and the "sober second thought" may yet place this noble citizen in that high position which his talents, character, moderation and good judgment so well fit him to adorn.

The Post says—  
"Among the changes which have taken place in the composition of the next Congress, most of which we are happy to say, are for the better, there are some which we cannot but greatly regret. Of this kind is the failure to re-elect Mr. Chase of Ohio, to the United States Senate, whose place is supplied by Mr. Pugh, a man not at all distinguished by character and capacity from the rabble of members whose votes, in the Congress which recently closed, passed the Nebraska bill. If the election of Senator by the Ohio Legislature could have been held under such circumstances as to make it a fair expression of the popular will, that is to say, if the choice had been made by a Legislature elected after the passage of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Chase would have been returned to the Senate by a large majority."

We are sorry to lose Mr. Chase from the Senate, not merely on account of the ability shown by him in the discussion of the important questions which have lately agitated the Union, and the unflinching courage with which he has maintained what we esteem the right view of those questions, but also on account of the confidence we had learned to place in him whenever other matters of importance were brought before the Senate. We shall miss his eloquence in the debate of that body, the courtesy and dignity which graced the part he bore in them, and his conscientious abstinence from appeals to the prejudices of the day; but more than this, we shall miss the right-mindedness which made it a pleasure to watch his public conduct and observed his votes. On the subject of Slavery his course was predetermined. He was pledged to a certain policy, and we wanted no security for his vote. It was in regard to controversies on other topics that we had most occasion to admire his course. While other members of Congress, whom we esteem, hesitated and doubted, lost their way, and allowed themselves to be seduced into the support of schemes devised for the emolument of individuals, Mr. Chase bro't with him to Congress well-settled principles of legislation, which made his duty plain to him in all cases of this kind, and neither

fear nor the hope of favor has ever induced him to desert them. We could always rely on his vote in favor of liberal commercial legislation; we could always depend upon his co-operation to restrain the action of the Federal government within its proper sphere. We know of no member of Congress whose votes and speeches show a more conscientious and steady reference to sound principles of legislation. He has never been prevented from voting right by the apprehension of being misunderstood. Not in a single instance has that powerful external pressure, which at Washington so often sways the vote of the two Houses, been able to crowd him from the ground which his own honest convictions prompted him to take.

Purity of intention is not enough in a public man; it must be accompanied by decided views of public duty as well as by inflexible firmness. The man who has false and confused notions of how he ought to act in a public station, or who is naturally irresolute, often does as much mischief as if he were absolutely corrupt. The clearness and consistency of his views, and the fearless constancy with which he conforms his practice to them, joined to his experience of parliamentary life, would have made Mr. Chase a most important associate of the able and true men who have recently been elected to the United States Senate.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March, is thankfully received from the publishers, Leonard Scott and Co., N. Y. Price \$3.00 a year. Its contents are "The Beggar's Legacy," "Zaidoo—a Romance," "Vagabond life in Mexico," "Civilization," "A Peep at Paris," "The story of the campaign," "The Ministerial changes."

Blackwood is an English Magazine of the highest character. It is original, racy, independent, amusing, and instructive. It advocates monarchy as the best form of government; is fond of splendor, shakes its finger at the people; despises constitutional fetters and praises despotisms. In fine, it represents John Bull in all his dignity as a Monarch, in all his love of dominion, in all his pomp and circumstance, and in all his pride of birth and heraldry.

For proof of this we refer the reader to the following remarks written by the author of "A Peep at Paris" just as he was about to return to England.

"Alas, despot France; we are in from England again, as we heard an Italian refugee congratulate himself, and it struck us that, after all, to suffer well-conducted people there is not so much difference between a despot and a constitutional country. We cannot help in sadder moments thinking a constitutional government like a constitutional walk, a necessary bore. Certainly for all practical purposes a good dictatorship is much better, if we can secure its goodness. And is not our boasted freedom to nine Britons out of ten the merest fallacy? Individuals who keep out of his way are generally too small to be crushed by a big despot, but in the mass of free countries there are a thousand ramifications of petty tyranny which take the joy out of the life of a private man. Let the dissenting minister, for instance, under the Voluntary system, try to act counter to his principal patrons; he is free to do so, and starve. Let the dependent clerk try to act independently against the master who pays him; he is free to do so, and starve. Take any of our towns, dominated by a popular preacher or by a religious clique, and let a medical man, or any other dependent on the public, act on different principles; he is free to do so, and starve. The individual might resist the tyranny; he might refuse to be longed out or cut down to the measure of the bed of his Procrustes; he might face starvation by himself in a country where poverty is the unpardonable sin; but, alas! perhaps he is not alone; and 'baby fingers, waxen touches,' take the image of his manhood from his breast, and he bows his neck to the inevitable slavery."

Yes, when every British member votes exactly as he thinks, and every British elector according to his conscience, without consideration of his custom, it will be time to wear the cap of liberty, and even to plant trees of it; but the time is not come yet. Not one of us can move hand or foot without feeling the rasp or the itch of some social chain; and until we can get rid of every vestige of this feeling, we have no right to speak, or even to think, in disrespectful or uncompromising terms of our noble allies across the Channel, and the enlightened despotism to which, as the best thing under the circumstances, the good sense of the majority has taught them to submit. Ever yours."

**THE ARMS ON POLITICAL PRIESTS.** We are happy to agree with the Argus in its remarks on mere, political Priests. We know of no class of men more degraded. They are often "foul-mouthed, unscrupulous rascals;" and "renegades from the sacred duty," having lost their "self-respect" and descended to depths of "degradation, too low for them to reach in their downward career." The Argus says—  
"Some seventy clergymen in Massachusetts, and some twenty in Maine are already in the full practice of their new profession. They relinquish their former service without any seeming reluctance, and instead of carrying with them into their new avocation, the humble and peaceful spirit, they have so long preached, they are beyond question, the most noisy, foul-mouthed, unscrupulous rascals, that are thrown to the surface amid the scum of political emolument."

"Renegades from the sacred duties to which they had consecrated themselves, they seem to lose all self-respect, in losing that of the community, so that no depths of degradation appear too low for them to reach in their downward career."

**A MODEL REPUBLIC.** It is stated, and we believe correctly, that Labrador, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants, has neither Governor, magistrate, constable nor lawyer; yet violence and disorder are uncommon among them—a fact highly creditable to their morals. Their chief occupation is hunting and fishing, the produce of which is sent chiefly to traders from the United States, from whom they receive the meet of their supplies.

### Summary of Weekly News.

The latest advices from Europe indicate that affairs at Sebastopol remain without change. The conference at Vienna, composed of Ministers from England, France, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Turkey is still in session. Whether the result of its deliberations will be peace or a continuance of the war is still doubtful.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has recently delivered an eloquent speech in the English Parliament in favor of the repeal of stamp duties on Newspapers. In alluding to that fine old English production—Addison's Spectator—which brought "philosophy to the fireside," he said, "A penny tax sufficed to extinguish the Spectator, and divorce that exquisite alliance which genius had established between mirth and virtue."

Gen. Shields of Illinois since his defeat in that State for U. S. Senator, has announced his intention to emigrate to Wisconsin or Iowa to practice law.

There is a report in the N. York Evening Post, that Secretary Guthrie has advised a Louisville merchant, extensively engaged in the Cuban trade, to close up his business as fast as possible, because there would be a declaration of war with Spain within sixty or ninety days. Whether this be true or not, the Washington Union, the special organ, *for* Buchanan, and *second* of this Administration, raises its voice for war against this crippled, dilapidated and tottering monarchy.

Among the patents issued the past week, we notice one to B. R. Fames, of South Newry, Me., for a portable door fastener.

The Legislative Committee appointed to visit the Nursery in Roxbury, has given rise to no little amusement. The following is a specimen from the Atlas:

FRAGMENT OF AN ANCIENT MS. DISCOVERED IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ROCKLAND.

Goosey, goosey, gander,  
Where shall I wander?  
Up stairs, down stairs,  
In a hot chamber;  
There shall I bide,  
Under the eider;  
In robed a Senator,  
With a long nose.

Out popped the Senator;  
Solemnly he swore,  
Such a riddle never  
He never saw before.  
When a pretty little son  
Is lost for aye,  
A N. York American's  
Landed to a roe.

"Ye which," says the MS., "ye goosey man took at his pleasure, putting in but his heads, for ye plans reasons that he had no eyes in ye legs of him."

The California correspondent of the Rockland Reporter says: "That the number of murders in that State, during the past month, was only fifty seven, a hopeful decline surely." And he says further, that, "shooting men is a less hazardous amusement than the hunting of grizzlies."

The house occupied by Mrs. Rawson, took fire, on Tuesday, by sparks falling from the chimney on the roof, but was extinguished before doing much damage. A strong south wind was blowing at the time, and had it not been early discovered, must have consumed several buildings.

On the evening of the 21st of March, the same building took fire from the heat in the ash pit, which was accidentally discovered, just as the family were retiring.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR THE SEE OF PORTLAND.** The N. Y. Freeman's Journal announces that the new See of Portland, has been filled by His Holiness, nominating therein the pastor of the Church of the Assumption in Brooklyn, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon.

Mr. McDonald is called for according to promise as will be seen by the following:

**THE PORTLAND CUSTOM HOUSE.** The work on the Portland Custom House is to be commenced at once, under the charge of Lieut. Franklin, who is appointed by Secretary Guthrie.

It is said that the Hon. Moses McDonald is to be appointed disbursing officer, with a compensation of \$8 per day for his services. [State of Maine.]

**MARK H. DUNNELL.** This gentleman has been appointed Superintendent of Schools for the State of Maine, by Gov. Morrill. There were many excellent candidates for this place and it must have been a difficult matter to make a selection from them. But we congratulate those interested in the educational affairs of our State, upon the appointment of Mr. Dunnell. Years since it was our pleasure to know him personally, and we have since cherished his acquaintance with much satisfaction. Mr. D., is a scholar and a gentleman. He possesses excellent qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed. His heart is interested in the subject about which he is to be employed; and we doubt not he will do the State good service. [Rockland Gazette.]

**SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.** We see that the governor has recently appointed to this important office, the Hon. Mark H. Dunnell of Norway. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Dunnell is reputed to be a fine scholar, a practical teacher, a man of sound sense and prudence, and well versed in the knowledge of men and things. Though but just appointed he has already begun to stir in his office. He has just issued a Circular to Superintending School Committees, reminding them of their duties, and informing them of what but few knew, that the present law as well as the old one, requires the holding of Institutes, and they will be held in different parts of the State in their season. He was in our village the other day, and we feel confident that he will be heard from in all parts of the State during the year. [Waterville Mail.]

Mr. Dunnell's Post Office Address is Norway, Oxford Co.

Mr. Latting, of New York, proposes to erect in that city an iron tower, circular in form, having a base of about 100 feet diameter, from which the building will gradually diminish in circumference till it reaches the height of 591 feet, at which point, on a service of 8 feet diameter, a colossal bronze statue of Washington, 23 feet in height, will be placed. Mr. L. also proposes to place in the lantern, just beneath the statue, a light of great power and splendor. The entire cost is estimated at \$1,000,000 which it is designed to raise by the sale of 100,000 tickets at \$10 each. [Argus.]

### For the Democrat.

**"Popular Sovereignty."**  
Mr. Editor: While the Bill repealing the Missouri Compromise line was pending before Congress, the great, and almost only argument used, by those favoring that measure, was the cry of "Popular Sovereignty"—to establish a great principle, to wit, to let the people of the territories form their own domestic institutions, prior to their admission, into the Union, as States. From the President, and Douglas down to the lowest "food-eater" in the party who supported and forced through this infamous, treasonable plot, was heard the cry of "Popular sovereignty"—let the people of the territories, make and regulate their domestic institutions.

The same clamorous cry, was set up in all the Administration papers, while every government-fed hireling, and custom house official, were doing their master's bidding, throwing up their caps, howling at the top of their voices, "popular sovereignty!" "popular sovereignty!" All their arguments whether of home manufacture or foreign importation—whether from Washington, Virginia, or "Perdition," made the "Alpha and Omega" of their harangues. Popular Sovereignty—et the peple rule. Under the pressure and patronage of the President and his administration, through this agency and the aid of the requisite number of traitors, and bought up corrupt villains in the free States, the infamous, treasonable deed was done.

The great barrier of freedom, which protected the immense, fertile fields of Kansas, and Nebraska from the blighting curse and milderew of Slavery—was ruthlessly torn down, and the virgin soil of that vast territory left exposed to the polluted tread, of those who deal and traffic in the souls and bodies of men—those devils, in human shape—who drag—by brute force, both men and women to the auction block and sell them into eternal servitude, worse than death itself.

Those, who with impartial minds, investigated the matter, at once saw, that this measure was a deep laid damnable plot, to extend the area of slavery, and in the end, blot out the last vestige of freedom from the vast domain of the general government.

The deed was done, and what has been its practical effect? By the assistance of Emigration Societies, (from the North, emigrants from the free States, soon after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Bills—began to pour into Kansas, and ever since then, has been an increase of migration to that, tending from the same direction.

Several months since, an election, for a Delegate to Congress, from said territory, was ordered, and at this election, was seen the great doctrine of "popular sovereignty" demonstrated. Here came the test. "Let the people of the territories decide their own matters, regulate their own affairs," was echoed, and re-echoed from the lips of every Nebraskaan, from one end of the Union to the other, as the great reason for repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Now let us see how this boasted doctrine of "popular sovereignty" worked at the very first election, after the passage of the infamous Bill, which gave the doctrine a practical form.

A lawless gang of desperadoes, with dirks, bowie knives, rifles and guns, was raised and organized in Missouri by Senator Atchison and the slave power in the South, and sent over into Kansas, and after arriving in the territory, divided and subdivided into gangs and so distributed over the territory as to control the elections in every settlement. The actual voters were driven from the polls by these drunken desperadoes—the ballot boxes seized by personal violence and returns made by these lawless rascals, just in such a way as to insure the election of Whitfield, the pro slavery candidate.

This same Whitfield, who scarcely received a vote cast by the actual residents of the territory, with the base and infamous fraud in his pocket, went to Washington and asked admittance into the House of Representatives as the Representative of the people of Kansas.

What did the House do?—the same House that passed the bill to give the people the right to regulate their own matters—admitted Whitfield to a seat in the House; and by this, their very first act, gave the lie to their own professions and pretensions, and thereby directly endorsed one of the greatest frauds—seven committed upon the American Continent.

Things passed on, and on the 20th of March last, an election for Members of the Assembly for the Territory, was ordered by Gov. Reeder, and here again, we have another demonstration of the great and glorious doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty." More than three-fourths of the actual voters in the Territories at the time of the last election, were there from the free States, and were anti-slavery men. Now let us see how this beautiful democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty worked in the last election. Let one of the "Sovereigns" of Kansas, who writes to the New York Tribune, answer. He says—

"On the 10th day of March an army from Missouri, regularly organized, armed, equipped and disciplined; and liberally supplied with rations and whiskey, entered the polls in each election district in Kansas, appointed their own judges—presented their own rules—and cast three-fourths of all ballots, more or less, and in many instances compelling Free-soilers to take the same dose and vote the same ballot under threats of instant death."

Again this writer says







