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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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Agricultural.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—A. C. R. S. L.

Special Notice.

Agricultural exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed to "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

Who is the Practical Farmer?

Is he alone the practical farmer who delves in the field, like a truck horse, from the dawn of the day, till the shadows of the evening cover the earth? Is it he who plants, sows and harvests the most acres with his own hands—or performs the greatest amount of mere physical toil? We answer, no. If he were, the doleful ox, who drags the plow and the harrow over his acres, is the most of a practical farmer—as much more as the amount of his physical toil exceeds that of his master. It is not physical toil that makes any man a practical farmer.

That man is a practical farmer in the truest and best sense, who applies the principles of science successfully to the cultivation of the soil, no matter whether it is done with his own hands or by other men's hands. It requires physical toil to apply the principles of science to any practical purpose. It is not the mere fact that an individual performs any amount of physical toil that makes him a practical man. The man certainly is no less a practical man, who plans a building and superintends and directs its construction, though he lifts not a finger in its mechanical execution, than the laborer who performs the physical toil that rears and finishes the building. The engineer who plans a railroad, and directs the hands of the ignorant Irishmen in excavating and filling, and finishing up the road, surely is no less a practical man than these human machines. Surely the captain is no less a practical man, who directs the navigation of a ship and guides it over the broad ocean, to its destined port, than the sailors who execute his orders.

The same is true in relation to the farmer. Any and every man who directs the labor of his own or other men's hands in the execution of agricultural labor, is a practical farmer. Although physical toil is indispensable to the practical end of every season, still it is not essential that any man should do one stroke of manual labor himself. If he directs this labor, he is a practical man, no matter whether he be a farmer or anything else.

Potatoes. Friend Bozoe has an article in reply to what we asked a few weeks since, in relation to the Bozoe potato. He says:

"And now for the difference. Know, then, that the Bozoe is kidney shaped. The White Lapland is longer and rounder, and more resembles the Red Lapland in this respect. The pits are deeper in the Bozoe than in the Lapland, the curve of the eye is sharper in the latter than in the former. The skin of the Lapland, from the sample before me, shows a deeper cast of yellow than that of the other, and this difference extends a little way into the potato, as will be seen by gouging out a piece with the thumb nail."

Since our former article was printed, we have sent a lot of potatoes from seed that we know to be of the Moosehead Lake origin, to one of the most experienced seedsmen in this State, who has had and sold many of the Bozoe potatoes procured from Minot, under the name of the Lapland, and he declared them to be, beyond doubt, genuine Bozoe potatoes. Yet we know the seed from which they grew, came from the town of Harmony, in this State, some twelve years ago. There is a mystery about this matter, we should like to see solved, though we have no interest in the matter beyond curiosity.

We may say, however, that we do not know but friend Bozoe has a potato different from the one we call the Lapland. His description certainly does not answer to ours. There is not the slightest tinge of yellow about the skin or flesh of the potato we know as the Lapland. It is the purest white we have ever seen in any potato, both in skin and flesh. We should like much to get hold of a few potatoes that friend Bozoe should own as the genuine Bozoe—that he knows came from the original stock.

Science.

What is science? It is the knowledge of any subject classified and arranged in a system. So scientific agriculture, is the knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, classified and reduced to a system, and it is perfect or imperfect as the knowledge is complete or incomplete in relation to the subject. But what is known is none the less valuable or reliable because there is much or little that is unknown.

Agricultural science is comparatively new, and very much remains to be known. The field has been but partially explored; but what is known of this field is just as reliable and of as much consequence as though the entire field had been surveyed and every fact in relation to it were known. Let us not, therefore, despise science in agriculture, because it is imperfect and incomplete. Let us faithfully use all that is known, and look and search for more with earnest zeal. If we wait for anything human to attain perfection, before we use it, we shall be doomed to abandon all we now

use and practice of human origin, and live in endless inaction, and at last perish of want.

THE WORKING FARMER. This paper for June, has come to hand, and as usual, is filled with very valuable and a great variety of agricultural matter. We see no paper superior to it in these respects.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. We have received a pamphlet advertisement of the lands for sale along the line of this Road. It makes a very fair exhibit, and we make no doubt as to the good opportunities afforded to settlers to procure farms of any size, of good soil and in good locations. We judge dealers in land will not find a bad opportunity to profitably invest capital. We say all this, though we have no touch even of western fever.

Culture of Carrots.

I was much interested, and I doubt not instructed, with your article last week, headed, "Seed Time and its Labors,"—more particularly that portion of it referring to carrots, as I have been attempting the culture of them for two or three years recently. And without claiming anything like proficiency in my own knowledge of their cultivation and being perfectly aware that in this, as well as in all other branches of agriculture, we are in comparative ignorance—allow me to take exception to one or two of your suggestions in the above mentioned article. And first as to the time of sowing. You say "they should be sown as early in May as the season will permit." My own limited experience teaches me that in ordinary seasons, the first week in June for our vicinity is preferable, for the reason that if put in before the ground is fully warmed, the seeds are so long in germinating, that the weeds are very apt to get the start of the plants and completely choke them, more especially if the season happens to be at all wet.

I plow in a heavy coat of manure as early in the spring as possible, to the depth of 14 inches, using your directions as to raking the manure in the furrows and completely covering the manure. I let the land lie in this state until the 25th of May, when the manure will have become quite rotten—then cross plow, same depth, and then harrow thoroughly with a barrow specially prepared for this business, both being of wood and 15 inches long thus pulverizing the soil to its whole depth—then take a common 25 inch square barrow and thoroughly pulverize the surface—then take no roller, and pass once over the land—this is to crush the small lumps of earth, which, in soils at all inclined to clay, are greatly in the way, especially in sowing the seed—then again after raking give it a light harrowing to loosen the surface of the soil. Don't be afraid of working the soil too much, and getting the lumps all to pieces, as it is, I conceive, of much more importance in the root crops than with grain.

When prepared in this manner, I take a cord and draw across the lot to be sown, on one side, which gives a straight line for the first row. Then take a marker made so as to make the marks 14 inches apart, which I think is about right for soil made sufficient, rich, and no other should ever be put to roots. Let the outside tooth of the marker run by the line, and thus you have a straight row to commence with. Next time across, let one outside tooth of the marker run in the last row and so on. If your rows get crooked, draw your line across the field again, which will soon straighten matters. When a few rows are thus marked, take your machine and follow the marks—allowing the marker to be only a few rows ahead, so the rows can be readily distinguished.

I consider the great secret in raising carrots successfully, is in sowing them the first time in the season. A day or two delay, at this period, will certainly be the means of losing the whole crop, especially if the season be wet.

I have seldom known a man but failed in this respect, on his first trial. I sowed carrots two years before I harvested any. In 1853 I harvested 550 bushels—in 1854, 1200—the last season at the rate of 800 bushels per acre by measurement.

As you remark, I consider the raising of roots, and feeding them on the farm, one of the most successful means of raising our land in our power. If 15 or 20 tons of good feed can be raised from an acre, which for feeding qualities, is as good as that amount of hay, why ought not this to satisfy any intelligent farmer of the practicability of the thing. Wm. J. PETTIE.

[Country Gentleman.

REMEDY FOR THE BLACK KNOT. In conversing with a friend a few days since, he informed me that he had been successful in removing the black excrescences that have proved so injurious to plum trees, as follows: Saturate the knot with spirits of turpentine and in time it will dry up and heal over. He thinks the disease is caused by an insect which the spirits of turpentine destroys, and thereby remedies the evil. He had recommended it to his neighbors, and in all cases it has proved alike beneficial. In looking over some of the back volumes of the Cultivator, I find the general remedy recommended, is excision, and knowing that this sometimes is injurious to the tree, I thought I would send you this remedy—so simple, and yet so beneficial—for publication, not doubting but that I should get some ideas in return from your correspondents. I see the cherry is affected in some sections of the country with the black knot, and I presume the above remedy will prove alike beneficial to them. [Country Gentleman.

Although in draining land thoroughly your purse may be drained, yet the full crop which follow will soon fill it up again.

Current Bushes.

The following from the Michigan Farmer furnishes a hint which may be of much practical value to those who are about preparing plantations of this excellent fruit.

"Having ascertained that current bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done. In the spring of 1838, my father commenced a garden, and among other things procured several cuttings of the current bush. I determined to make an experiment on one of these cuttings, and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I permitted to grow. The cutting was about 14 inches high, and during the summer, the sprout from the top grew perhaps ten inches. The next season I pinched off all the leaves up to about half way the first year's growth, so as to have the lowermost limbs about two feet from the ground. It branched well, became a handsome little dwarf tree, and when it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any other bush in the garden, and the fruit larger. It was infested with spiders and other insects; hence could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from about the roots, and it was an ornament instead of a bluish to the garden. Now I would propose that current cuttings be set in rows, about 4-12 or 5 feet apart each way (let them be long straight ones) and trained into trees."

In the cultivation of the current great care should be exercised to keep the soil clean and loose about the roots. The best manure we have ever applied, is that obtained from the wood-yard, composed of rotten chips, saw-dust and bark, with a little lime, gypsum, or wood ashes intermixed. Animal excrement, in its crude and unfermented state, ought never to be used either on the current or gooseberry. Frequent and thorough irrigation with soap suds, produces highly salutary effects on this fruit, and may be profitably continued as long as the fruit is forming. Mashing with salt hay, or straw wet in a solution of salt, quite weak, is beneficial. It is said to prevent mildew. [Bauer.

Oats Lodging, Etc.

The above subject has been fully treated of in the Working Farmer—but in answer to several letters on this subject, we fill the following. The ashes of most plants contain a definite quantity of silica, combined with an alkali, forming a species of glass which gives strength to plants. Thus we find the outside of the flutes, Bamboos, Corn Stalks, etc., contains a varnish of silica, the base of flint, the base of common sand.

It must be evident to every farmer that plants cannot disintegrate a grain of sand, but when silica has been long in contact with any of the alkalis, it is rendered soluble by new combinations that take place—thus lime with sand forms the silicate of lime, which is soluble in water, and potash, silicate of potash, etc.

The fact that sand is present in the soil, is not sufficient to insure its appropriation in sufficient quantities to root and give strength to old straw. The quantity contained in this straw is very large, and sometimes after the burning of a stack of oats' straw, a deposit of slag or a glass-like mass of this silicate is found. If, however, after plowing and before harrowing, a light top-dressing of lime or unleached wood ashes be applied, and the season be not one of actual drought, enough sand will be rendered soluble to supply this coating to the oat straw, and give it the necessary strength to sustain the weight of the heads.

In soils deficient of soluble silicates, the addition of barn-yard manure alone will not supply the necessary quantity.

In soils deficient of lime, the top-dressing recommended will, in addition to supplying the soluble silicate, also supply the necessary amount of lime for the use of plants; but where potash is deficient, wood ashes should be used in preference to lime, and of course these ashes should be unleached, thus supplying the necessary soluble silicate of potash, together with the other constituents of the ashes, all of which will prove useful in most soils.

Old mortar, when it can be procured, contains large amounts of soluble silicate. The spent lye of the soap-boiler is also highly charged with the soluble silicates; the soap-boiler not being able to convert them into soap, they necessarily remain in the solution.

Increases of depth of plowing often presents new quantities of soluble silicates within the reach of the roots of plants. The use of the sub-soil plow is very apt to render soils capable of producing stronger straw, and the aeration of soils by under-draining, is apt to supply the necessary chemical conditions for rendering a portion of the siliceous soluble. Thorough cultivation of surface-soil, and the consequent free admission of atmosphere, tend materially to produce the necessary chemical changes for rendering silica in a proper state as food for plants. By an analysis of the soil, we can readily ascertain which, if any, of the alkalis are missing, and thus the one may be selected which will be most required by plants beyond its use as a solvent for silica.

[Working Farmer.

POOR AND GOOD FARMING. To plant without manure, and sell the crop off the land, is the poorest of all farming; but to plant either with manure or without, cultivate thoroughly, expose the crop on the land, and to secure to it the benefit of all the manure, is the beginning of good farming.

The name tulip is derived from the Turkish, and the flower is so called from its fancied resemblance to a turban.

Conscience is the great ledger book in which all our actions are written and registered.

Heading of Cabbage and Cauliflower.

We notice in the Country Gentleman, page 121, an allusion to a common practice among practical gardeners, and especially among the market gardeners of London, (a pretty sure index as to the efficacy of any particular routine in kitchen garden operations,) of the probable beneficial effects of transplanting cabbage or cauliflower, and we might add any of the tribe, at two different times. The method is this, and we would advise each and every one who can possibly spare the time, to practice it. In the case of field culture, where the quantity of cabbage for instance is reckoned by the acre, it is scarcely possible to spare the time necessary to perform it; but for the garden, it is every way preferable. Whether the seed is sown in a gentle hotbed, or in the open border, later in the season, is of no consequence; as soon as the young plants put forth their rough leaf, or are large enough to handle, they are carefully lifted up, and "pricked out" into other borders at two to four inches apart each way. They are carefully watered if dry weather, and shaded from the sun if late in the season, and stand in this place till they become good stocky plants. They are then carefully lifted, and the tap-root having been severed in the act of raising them from the seed bed, they will have thrown out a large quantity of fibres, and hence have a full set of roots to speak, to take hold of the soil at once.

The beneficial effect of the operation, may be explained thus. The cabbage tribe for culinary use, as every botanist knows, is a species of Morphology, or monstrous development of certain parts of its structure, and dependent upon a high state of culture to exhibit its greatest degree of monstrous or cabbage headed form. Lessen this, and you at once bring it back into a nearer approximation to its original type, which consists in springing up, perfecting its seed, and dying away. The transplanting then destroys its tap-root, encourages a quantity of fibres to take its place, and hence increases its capability to develop its monstrous, and to the wants of man, its best shape.

[E. Sanders, in Country Gentleman.

Put in the Corn Fodder.

Every man who has tried the experiment, is satisfied that Indian corn sown in drills, and used for fodder for milch cows, during the latter part of August, and the fall months following, is excellent.

Now is the time to commence planting. By dividing off the land which you can devote to this crop, and planting a portion of it every ten days until the last of June, you will get a succession of growth that will keep you well supplied with green, succulent food until hard frosts come. Some prefer the sweet corn for this crop, because the stalk contains more sugar than other varieties, but we like the southern flat. This variety produces more fodder than the other varieties, and when planted at different times, and cut while tender, yields successive supply, at the close of the season.

We have found sowing in drills and hoeing occasionally, to be better than sowing it broadcast; for, when sown in this way, unless your land is very clean, the weeds will take their portion of the fertility, and diminish the corn crop proportionally.

[Maine Farmer.

ORCHARDS—PLANTING AND MANAGING.

The easiest way to manage an orchard is to have it the cultivated field—the place to raise the potatoes and corn and wheat. It should be on good land, accessible from the house, readily, not hilly, and so situated that it might be easily overlooked. If trees are set on good land, they will make a handsome growth without having so much good earth carted upon them. An orchard near at hand will be better protected from vagrant animals—four-legged and two-legged. If you are to be robbed, it is desirable to see how it is done!

Every year thousands of trees are thrown away by being stuck down in grass land. When are people all to know, that such an expenditure is the sheerest folly? Suppose the trees are dug around. Soon the grass gets up again—it is difficult to get around the trees, and they come to the general standstill. But suppose they do just live, and perhaps grow an inch or two? A tree had better be dead than drag out a sickly existence. You want new shoots of the real thrifty color to burst out with unmistakable energy.

I wish that all your readers could see my neighbor Goodman's orchard in autumn; trees all in straight, handsome rows; thrifty crops growing among them,—and a team going to market with the abundance which seems to have no end.

[Cor. N. E. Farmer.

WARNING WINDOWS. A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives the following improved mode of washing windows, which, although not altogether new to us, may be valuable to many of our readers:

I have a great aversion to scouring knives and never touch brick dust if I can help it; but if their brightness depends on me, I prefer to rub them three times a day rather than once, for it is less labor, and they last longer.

The nicest article for washing windows is deer-skin, as no particles come off to adhere to the glass and make it look as if washed with feathers. There is no need of any thing larger than a hand-basin for washing windows. The great splashing some people make in the exercise of their art is entirely useless, and is, moreover, deleterious.

Wash-leather and a bowl of suds are all that are necessary. Wipe the glass first with the wet cloth or leather, and after it has become dry, with the clean cloth, and it will look clear, and far more so than if rinsed in a dozen pails of water.

POETRY.

Song of the Plowman.

BY JAMES S. BARCOCK.

"I am a man—in man I take a part,
The good of man is ever next my heart."
Now the budding woods grow green around,
And the fields grow green below,
Few voices wake from the melting ground,
Ah! the fair skies freshly blow:
The birds arise from their wintry dream,
And chirps into their song,
And we'll be glad, my jolly folk team—
"Tis time that our work begin!"

The crop-grounds over, we tag along,
For the sun on the hill-tops stands,
And sturdy and strong we whistle our song,
And strike out the long, straight "lands."
How smooth the opening furrows run!
And the warm, rich light comes down!
Nor balk a stray, for stump or stone,
Till the evening stars look down.

Each turn the black stripes water grow,
And the green lands narrow fast;
Strain the team, most true! and bend the bow,
Beware working is most part!
We'll bait at noon, with rest, and feed,
There's plenty in now and then;
Ye shall not lack a friend at need,
As ye've been to me through all.

Hand toil we set the teaming spring,
And trust to friendly skies,
To shelter and smoothe with rainy wing,
When the "stuff of life" shall rise.
Send the shadowy shower goes over the hills,
On side to the fall, bright sun,
And her mowing, earth, with sweet food fills;
How they drink and smile, each one!

The gold we dig is the golden corn,
Bright ploughshares on our waving ridge,
A fall-steady cut our plow's own hand,
And such is our task and trade.
By the sweat of our brow we gain our bread,
Grudge body, not wealth, nor bread—
Would that for man each wiser head,
Told us well as our hand, strong hands!

MISCELLANY.

The Boblink.

The happiest bird in our spring, and one that rivals the European lark is the Boblink, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of the year which in this latitude answers to the description of the month of May, so often given by the poets. With us, it begins about the middle of May, and lasts until the middle of June. Earlier than this winter is apt to return on his traces, and to blight this begin the parading and painting, and displaying of summer. But in this general interval, nature is in all her freshness and fragrance; the rains are over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time for the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of laurel, the air is perfumed with the sweet-brier and the wild rose; the meadows are crisscrossed with the clover blossoms; while the young apple, the peach and the plum begin to swell, and the cherry to glow, among the green leaves.

This is the chosen season of revelry of the boblink. He comes amongst the pomp and fragrance of the season, his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft blossoms of the frosted and greenest meadows; is the most in song when the clover is in blossom. He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes, crowded one upon another, like the out-pouring melody of the skylark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he gets upon the wing and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as overture, with ecstasy at his own music. Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always in full song, as if he would win her by his melody, and always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight.

Of all the birds of our groves and meadows, the boblink was the envy of my boyhood. He crossed my path in the sweetest weather, and the sweetest season of the year, when all nature called to the fields, and the rural feelings thrived in every bosom; but when I, luckless urchin! was doomed to be mewed up, during the live-long day, in that purgatory of boyhood, a school-room. It seemed as if the little varlet mocked at me, as if he flew by in full song, and sought to taunt me with his happy lot. Oh! how I envied him! No lessons, no task, no hateful school; nothing but holiday, frolic, green fields and weather. Had I then been versed in poetry, I might have addressed him in the words of Logan to the cuckoo.

Sweet bird! thy lower is evergreen,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy note,
No winter in thy year.
Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make, on joyful wing,
Our annual visits round the globe,
Companions of the spring!

Further observation and experience have given me a different idea of this little feathered voluptuary, which I will venture to impart, for the benefit of my school-boy readers, who may regard him with the same unqualified envy and admiration which I once indulged. I have shown him only as I saw him first, in what I may call in manner devoted himself to elegant pursuits and merriment, and was a bird of music and song, and taste, and sensibility, and refinement. While this lasted he was sacred from injury, the very school-boy would not fling a stone at him, and the merest rustic would pause to listen to his strain. But mark the difference. As the year advances, as the clover blossoms disappear, and the spring fades in

to summer, he gradually gives up his elegant tastes and habits; doffs his poetical suit of black, resumes a rustic dusty garb, and sinks to the gross enjoyment of common vulgar birds. His notes no longer vibrate on the ear; he is stuffing himself with the seeds of the tall weeds on which he lately swung and chanted so melodiously. He has become a "bon vivant," a "gourmand," with him there is nothing like the joys of the table. In a little while he grows tired of homely fare, and is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of foreign luxuries. We next hear of him with the myriads of his kind, banqueting among the reeds of the Delaware, and grown corpulent with feeding. He has changed his name in traveling. Boblink no more—he is the *Red-bellied* now, the much sought for titbit of Pennsylvania epicures, the rival in unlucky fame of the ortolan. Wherever he goes, pop! pop! pop! every rusty fire-lock in the country is blazing away. He sees his companions falling by thousands around him.

Does he take warning and reform?—Alas not he! Incurable epicure!—Again he wings his flight. The rice swamps of the South invite him. He gorges himself among them almost to bursting; he can scarcely fly for corpulency. He has once more changed his name, and is now the famous *Rice-bird* of the Carolinas.

Last stage of his career: behold him spitted, with dozens of his corpulent companions, and served up, a vaunted dish, upon the table of some southern gentleman.

Such is the story of the boblink; once spirited, admired, musical, the joy of the meadows and the favorite bird of spring; finally, a gross little sensualist, who expiates his sensuality in the larva. His story contains a moral, worth the attention of all little birds and little boys, warning them to keep to those refined and intellectual pursuits, which raised him to so high a pitch of popularity during the early part of his career; eschew all tendency to that gross and dissipated indulgence, which brought that mistaken little bird to an untimely end. [Irving.

Last Hours of a Single Gentleman.

This morning, November 11th, at half past 11 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pickney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Lexington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the party who were at Jones' at Lexington, two years ago, that Mr. Pickney was there, and then first introduced to Miss Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attention—dancing with her no less than six acts that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them, which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pickney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is no belief that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus became accessories to the course which he has just suffered.

The unhappy young man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after, his young brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doctored youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied "Not yet." The question was then put to him, how he thought he would sleep? To which he answered, "I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said "Nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother, then rose to take his leave, when the devoted one considerably advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been settled according to his desire, he arose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself, without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he devoted a longer time than usual upon his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nanken trousers, with patent boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corazzi of the bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast pin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and sister, and a few friends awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he slept, answered, "Very well!" And to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy." One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, "Decidedly!" Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round toast, two sausages, and drank three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, he declared that he never felt happier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes of eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do any

thing for him, when he said he would like a glass of ale. Having drunk this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distribute those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity to the landlady. The clock at length struck 11, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said—"I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends following on behind the others.

Arriving at the tragical spot, a short, but anxious delay of some moments took place after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side; but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears, Pickney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eye-brows proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed necessary formalities gone through, the usual quest on was put, "Will thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymeneal noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.!!

Succotash in the Bowl.

Precious to the American Revolution, an Indian, who had been converted to Christianity under Elliot, happened in town during Sunday; and feeling to reverence the day, was impelled by the dictates of duty to attend the church of the white men. He entered the house; but no one wishing to be contaminated, by contact with the Indian, he was left to stand alone in one of the aisles. The preacher commenced and went through his routine of service. At the conclusion the Indian modestly lifted up his voice and requested liberty to speak. It was a request that could not well be denied, and it was plainly enough discovered that the congregation had a curiosity to hear what the red man had to say. He commenced and related the history of his conversion to the christian faith. From this he proceeded to exhort the people. He had burning thoughts, and being related in the artless simplicity of his soul, he soon brought tears from almost every eye.

As he concluded, the person descended from the desk and approached the Indian. "How is it possible," said the person, "that you, an untutored savage, having no education, possess the power so greatly to affect my hearers as even to bring them to tears; while I, an ordained minister of Christ, who have received a regular theological education after preaching many years, was never able to move them in this manner?" "O," replied the Indian, "it is all very plain. You come here—bring silver bowl, all very nice—and silver spoon all handsome; but you have no succotash in de bowl. You give the people nothing to eat. But I, poor dirty Indian, come here—bring great wooden bowl and wooden spoon; but I bring succotash in my bowl—I bring de people something to eat. De glad to get it—dey be all hungry—no satisfied with looking at de silver bowl. I bring them the bread of life—dey eat; I bring them the waters of salvation—dey drink; and dey so glad dey cry for joy—dey bless God and be thankful. You go to de fountain of living waters and fill your bowl; dea you people glad to come here—den dey no more go sleep to hear you preach. [Congregationalist.

BLACK JOKE. The appended negro story, copied from a southern correspondent of the Boston Journal, is not bad.

General C— gave his black man Sawney, funds and permission to get a quarter's worth of Zoology at a menagerie, at the same time hinting to him the striking affinity between the Simia and negro races. Our sable friend soon found himself under the canvass, and brought to, in front of a solitary looking balcony, and eying the halo quadruped closely squinted thus: "Folks—sure's yer born, foot, hands, proper bad looking countenance, just like a nigger gettin' old I reckon." Then, as if seized with a bright idea, he extended his hand with a genuine southern "How dey do uncle?" The ape clasped the negro's hand and shook it long and cordially.

Sawney then plied his new acquaintance with interrogations as to his name, age, nativity, and former occupation, but eliciting no replies beyond a knowing shake of the head, or a merry twinkling of the eye, (the ape was probably mollifying the best way of twinking the darkey's nose,) he concluded the ape was bound to keep non-committal, and looking cautiously around, chuckled, "He, he, ye too sharp for them, old feller. Keep dark—if ye'd just speak one word of English, white man would have a hoe in yer hand in less than two minutes."

A NATURAL CURIOSITY. The original rough draft of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Franklin and the elder Adams, is preserved in the State Department with great care. It has been framed and placed in a box of black walnut, hung against the wall, the door of which is of one piece about two feet square. At certain angles of the room, the grain and natural marks of the piece of wood of which the door is fabricated, presented a singular appearance. Without the exercise of any great fancy, a representation of the Battle of Bunker Hill can be discovered, though some contend that it has a great resemblance to the storming of Stony Point, or the attack on King's Mountain. It is quite a curiosity. [Washington Star.

The Oxford Democrat

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANSON P. MORRILL,
OF READFIELD.

Will Kansas ever be admitted as a Slave State?

Since the outrages committed against the people of this territory by an armed force of ruffians from Missouri, the question is often asked—Will Kansas ever be admitted into the Union with a Constitution allowing slavery?

Alchinson, the leader of this band of mobocrats, in a speech in the United States Senate, less than a year before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, acknowledged the binding force of the compact upon all sections of the Union, and virtually admitted the act to be legal, constitutional and final, upon the respective rights of the North and South upon the question of involuntary servitude, within the limits now included in Kansas and Nebraska territories.

The most ultra Southern never contested the point that slavery was forever excluded from all territory by the interfering act admitting Missouri into the Union in 1820. This fact having been admitted by both North and South, the question arises, if there is danger that the slave power will so triumph in Kansas, as to create a probability that the people will ask for admission as a slave State—to whom is the sin justly chargeable? The answer is at hand. The men who were instrumental in repelling the Union honored compact. Having succeeded in opening the door for the admission and spread of slavery into a large extent of territory, forever consecrated to freedom by a solemn act of Congress, and the South having committed a flagrant breach of good faith, by turning round and repudiating their own contracts, ought the Northern and free States ever to consent to the admission of Kansas as a slave State? We answer most emphatically—no, never, never—the circumstances or consequences be what they may.

The South, aided by a set of Judas Iscariot dogfaces from the North, have laid their plot to make Kansas a slave State—they have by an act worse than treason broken down and trampled in the dust the last great barrier to the aggressive inroads of the slave dynasty. Headed and led on by no less a personage than the Vice President of the United States, they overrun the territory with a mob of armed ruffians, entirely controlling the elections—driving from the polls the actual settlers—committing acts and depredations, which would put to shame the most ignorant and ferocious banditti of savages. They have thrown printing presses into the river—mobbed editors, actual residents of Kansas, and threatened their lives, for no other crime, than being merely suspected of having views favorable to freedom in Kansas.

These things are but the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and every man who voted for the repealing section in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, is guilty before God and his country of these great wrongs.

President Pierce, Douglas, and every other man, who aided in the passage of that bill of abominations is guilty of letting loose the blood-hounds of Slavery, to hunt down with savage ferocity the pioneers of Kansas, and overrun the territory with an armed force of barbarians.

If Kansas ever knocks for admission into the Union with a constitution allowing slavery, it will be the results of a system of slavery propaganda, too fearful and infamous to be tolerated.

The people of the free States have been tampered with until "forbearance ceases to be a virtue. They will resist at all hazards, the admission of a Slave State from Kansas. The South may rant, and storm, and threaten to "dissolve the Union for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time"—their dough-faced allies in the North, may whine and shed their crocodile tears over imaginary impending desolations, but the sovereign people, true to their interests, will meet with heroic firmness the assaults of their internal foes, and in the end drive from the soil of Kansas and Nebraska, the polluted tread of a set of as consummate scoundrels and villains as ever disgraced the fair heritage of God.

We learn that the Democracy of Paris, Oxford Co., fired a national salute in honor of the Democratic victory in Virginia.

Sold there, certainly, Mr. Argus. The A. Company, 6th Div., whose headquarters are at Paris, held their annual meeting on Wednesday of last week, and after the adjournment, fired one of their field pieces a few times, for the sport of the thing. And another thing is quite as certain, that if the "Democracy of Paris, Oxford Co.," have a disposition to do honor to that victory, they keep very still about it.

Not Enough to Conquer. The Argus has the following: "An indefinite number of cheers were given for the Democracy of the country in general," at the meeting at Tammany Hall, to hear the news of the Virginia election.

"Nullification in Massachusetts. There has recently been reported to the Senate of Massachusetts, an act to protect the rights and privileges of the people of Massachusetts, which provides that every alleged fugitive from justice shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which may be issued by the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas, any Justice's or Police Court of any city or town; by any Court of Record, Judge of Probate, or by any Justice of the Peace, even if provided, such magistrates are known to be within five miles of the place where the party is imprisoned. No person holding any State office is allowed to issue any warrant or grant any certificate under the Fugitive Slave Law, under penalty of forfeiting his office and being forever ineligible to any office of trust or emolument under the laws of that Commonwealth. Sheriffs, constables, police officers and the volunteer militia, are forbidden to aid in any way in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, under penalty of a fine not less than \$2,000, and imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of from one to two years. Any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of an alleged fugitive, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission he may hold from that State, and shall thereafter be incapable of acting as appearing as counsel or attorney in any of the courts of that State. No State jail is to be used as a place for the detention of an alleged fugitive.

Such, in substance, are the provisions of the nullification act ever offered to the consideration of a State Legislature—an act which, if passed, will brand with infamy the present Legislature of that State, and send those voting for it to early political graves."

We clip the foregoing from the columns of the Democratic Advocate, edited by one P. Dyer, the successor of "perdition John," who was originally imported from Massachusetts, to enlighten the people of Louisiana and vicinity, upon "Nebraska and the resurrection," but was subsequently, as we understand, rather unceremoniously kicked out of the concern, to give place to an editor who can administer *nouveau* to a sick and dying party, upon the principles of natural and revealed science.

The comments above quoted, upon the "act to protect the rights and privileges of the people of Massachusetts," are a fair specimen of the tone of the National administration press—when speaking of this Bill. They all turn up their faces with holy horror, and cry out in their extreme anguish, nullification! nullification! They are haunted with the most horrible forebodings—a "law of Congress," and to be nullified—there is to be in glorious old Massachusetts, no more erecting chains around the Court House, no more hunting down men and women, who have committed no offense, and been guilty of no crime, and dragging them off to the auction block and whipping post. The vocation of a set of scoundrels, God forsaken deputy Marshals, whose pay and patriotism has led them to knock down, hand cuff and deliver over to the "proper authorities," runaway negroes, is gone—and the Union, aye, the glorious Union, is well nigh "burst up."

What is the act complained of, and what are its provisions? If some of these woe-wringing political Jeremiahs would so far "dry up the fountain of their tears," as to read up the act as it is—there might be "hope in their case."

"One of the first sections of the act gives 'fugitives from service,' the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, of which they are by the Fugitive Slave Law, *unconstitutionally* deprived. This right is secured to him not only by the Constitution of Massachusetts, but by the Constitution of the United States; and because Massachusetts sees fit through her Legislature, to secure to her own citizens, one of the most sacred of all constitutional rights, for the protection of personal liberty, the crib fed, fawning supporters of the national administration, cry out "Fugitive Slave Law, infamous, disgraceful." Because the people of the old Bay State won't stand still, and see their citizens knocked down, dragged away from friends, from counsel, and carried in secret before him of the slave catching power, to be by his delivered up, upon the ex-parte testimony of perjured villains, and sent away into the southern hell of slavery, why, this is awful, the worst kind of nullification.

Another section of said act secures to the fugitive the "right of trial by jury," another right of which he is *unconstitutionally* deprived by the rendition law. This, too, is horrible to contemplate, this giving a man or woman an opportunity to test the claims of their heartless pursuers before a jury, is "endangering the Union," again,—"it interferes with the jurisdiction of the modern 'Jefferys,' created by the Fugitive Slave Act—it takes out of their pockets the direct bribe offered for 'giving up.'"

There is not a single word or line in the Massachusetts law, which upon a correct interpretation, in any sense conflicts with the Constitution of the United States.

If the right on the part of the States to protect by suitable enactments, the rights and personal liberties of their citizens, is to be trampled in the dust by a law of Congress, and if a State has no authority or power to protect persons residing within its limits, from illegal arrests and seizures, it is high time the wonderful discovery was made and published.

If there is to be a conflict between the general government and the States upon this question, let it come—the "souner the better." The people are prepared for the issue, and ask no delay in settling this question on their account.

CORRIGES APPOINTED. The Governor and Council have appointed the following Coroner for the County of Oxford, who have given the required bonds.

Gilman Chapman, Bethel; David Jordan, South Paris, vice E. W. Clark, removed.

Since the law requiring prepayment of postage on letters came into operation, there has not been a single letter retained for lack of prepayment, at the Post Office in this village.

Know Nothing State Convention.

BANGOR, May 30, 1855.

"The Know Nothing State Convention, which has been in session here since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. It was fully attended, and a harmonious spirit prevailed. No nomination for Governor was made. When such a nomination is made it will not be by the Convention process, but each member of the order will have an opportunity to express his individual preference for a candidate and the designation of first August. Strong anti-slavery Resolutions were passed, with only three dissenting votes, and it is understood that comprehensive ground was taken in relation to the politics of this State, by recognizing the Republican party, and the propriety of concurring in the nomination of that party whenever practicable. Delegates were elected to the National Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia next week."

The above telegraphic dispatch appeared in the last New York Tribune. This shows that "Sam," so far as Maine is concerned, is all right. The Argus and other kindred papers have recently published, with great evident satisfaction, the fact, (as they say,) that two of the Subordinate Councils, (located, the Lord knows where,) have repudiated Gov. Morrill, predicting from this, that the order would array itself against the Republican party, and thereby be the cause of its defeat and overthrow at the coming election.

Another humbug was started some ten days ago, by the self-styled Democratic Party. A dispatch was sent to the Boston Post, saying that the State Council had met at Augusta, and nominated for Governor, a gentleman by the name of Gage. This was copied into the anti-Republican papers in Maine, and went the rounds.

This is a fair specimen of the lying, and humbugging resorted to by the opposers of Gov. Morrill at the present time.

Take another case, showing the gross inconsistency of the Argus, Age & Co. A Catholic Priest was sometime since publicly mobbed in Ellsworth. The act was justified either directly or indirectly by Mr. Chaney, of the Ellsworth American.

For this he was abused in no measured terms by these papers, while they could not find words in the English language to express their horror at the outrage.

Recently this same Chaney is a fine fellow, by them complimented and lauded to the skies. Why? Because he pours forth his billingsgate and slang upon Gov. Morrill and the Republican party. The truth is the Argus, Age & Co. "know nothing" about "Sam," and if they take the Ellsworth American as any indication of that noted Gentleman's principles, they get fairly humbugged, that's all.

The Order in Maine is composed of a set of men, which can never be led round or influenced by the insinuating rant of a disappointed Wild Cat, who has struggled into their camp, and now undertakes to act the part of a leader.

The Order in this State is sound upon all the great issues of the day. They stand side by side with their brethren in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; and any attempt from any quarter to use the order to promote the interests of a "dumb," "coalition," "Know Nothing" democracy, will be by them repudiated with scorn and contempt.

The New York Anniversaries.

The Anniversaries held at different cities each year, for benevolent purposes, hold a high rank among the institutions of America. At these convocations the best talents—religious, political, moral—meets for the purpose of discovering the wants of society, and instituting plans for the amelioration of its condition. It is on these occasions, that national enthusiasm and national eloquence knows no bounds; and where they eclipse all the oratory, philosophy and abstraction of ancient or modern times. It is here a Beecher warms the heart to deeds of benevolence that would send the Bible to every human being. It is here that a Tyng or a Chapin would warn the nation to lift not the wine cup, though pleasure might swim, "Like an angel of light, though its course be trim."

It is here that a Garrison may thunder his invectives against the system of American slavery. And it is here that an Osgood can plead for mercy, mercy to those offenders against society, who have destroyed their own peace; and shut themselves out from the comforts and blessings of life.

The Home Journal thus alludes to these anniversaries which have recently closed in New York:

"These anniversaries may be almost said to be peculiar to America. In France some religious anniversaries take place, and Guizot's noble voice may be heard in the oratory. In England, religious anniversaries are also in vogue, and Exeter Hall and St. Martin's Hall, and many other of the public halls of London, may be seen, in the month of May, thronged with crowds of noble soldiers of the goodly army of benevolence. These European anniversaries are confined to a small section of philanthropic institutions and are local in their nature; but here the anniversary wears all the lineaments of nationality the reformer is represented as well as the philanthropist, and every measure for the progress of mankind finds a place, and glitters with distinct setting in its capacious garble."

"Men always depreciate what they have, and long for what they have not; familiarity engenders contempt, and the dull routine of custom blunts the eye to the perception of the beautiful. Hence it is that the anniversaries are passed over with a light unconcern or gay disdain, as if a noble custom did not catch each year a new nobility with its growth. If religious sentiment degenerates into fanaticism, and sweeps across the earth with wild enthusiasm and ferocious air, the world starts up and admiringly stares at every stride."

"But peaceable, sober, sensible crusades, unblended by pageantry and unstained by blood, have too little of romance to fascinate the fancy or captivate the mind; yet in their noble, solemn voice, would that instructive yearning of the human heart, for what is pure and noble, find far higher inspiration. For us, there is no trait for which America so deeply claims our love, as her sincere sympathy for the helpless, and that generous zeal with which she stretches forth her hand to lift up the poor and sorrowful. We have stood within the aisle of St. Paul's, when the little ones, who have no parent but Him above, have come together in his temple;

we have looked on this forest of beautiful childhood, and heard thousands and thousands of voices, as that of many birds, send up the homage of their little hearts to heaven in cries of "Alleluiah." Not the voices of the wind, when romping in rude dalliance with the waves, or chasing each other in ruffian riot through the wood, could equal the glorious music of that cry of infant gladness. It is touchingly told that one of these lonely ones—a frail, weak child, having nothing to wind its little affections round—had centred its love on the song with which each morning opened, "Oh, be joyful!" and that, when dying in its solitary cot, over which no sentinel mother hung, its last effort was to utter, "Oh, be joyful!" and when the spirit had glided away, the murmur seemed almost to linger on the lips. As we listened in St. Paul's to these choirs of children, we almost fancied, while their joyous lark cry went up that they were wrappings. But tears blotted out the bright illusion, when we thought for a moment, and remembered they were orphans. Cold, indeed, must be that heart which could look without emotion on such a scene, and not pass from it a holier and better man. We thought we could never have set eye upon a more moving spectacle; but the children gathered in the Tabernacle awaken even a deeper emotion still. Mr. Pease, with a face worn with benevolent care and anxious solicitude, and other generous men, stood around. The oppressions of the Old World, which keep men in darkness and ignorance, leave their cursed stamp upon the brow of innocent childhood; but American charity strives to wipe the stain away, and takes lovingly the little-lamb of the child of misery and crime. The sunny smiles of childhood soon chase away that look of careless misery which hangs about the face of the wretched orphan."

"For ages and ages the strong have trampled on the weak, and myriads of beings have been doomed to infamy and degradation. These poor children are the spawn of this deep wrong; and when they begin to sing, a strange feeling of sadness settles on the heart. Through the 'Alleluiah' of glad gratitude to the gentle women and good men who seek to redeem humanity, there almost steals a plaintive sound—a sad requiem to plead to Heaven for mercy on those who fill earth with sorrow and with we. When the song ceases, the emotion survives; we think what these children were, what they now are, what they will be. At any anniversary meeting we were specially struck with an old Quaker, bowed down with years, who rose, and with a spontaneity of feeling, which electrified all around, implored the blessing of Heaven to crown and sanctify their work. There was nothing new in the act or sentiment, but there was a freshness in its gush from that old fountain, telling of the generous spring beneath, which fell kindly on the heart. At Dr. Cheever's church, in Union Square, the friends of the poor prisoner were assembled. The spirit of the Mayflower seemed, like the breath of the holy man, to have survived the organ which enounced it, and impregnated the whole atmosphere of the church. In the Rev. Mr. Osgood, the prisoner found a champion, whom, for eloquence of tongue, beauty of thought, and earnestness of heart, we have seldom or never heard surpassed."

Mr. Drew, of the Intelligencer, wishes that the name of our State should be spelled Meyne, this being, according to his statement, the correct orthography. The name was derived from a province in France, which belonged to the wife of King Charles I. of England. He gave the name of these lands to Sir Ferdinand Ruyal, and christened it in honor of his Royal Lady—Meyne.

HORSE BRANDY POISONED. This beautiful and valuable animal, died at Bangor, on Saturday, from the effect of poison administered by some person, while the horse was standing at Canton. On the way to Bangor, the horse exhibited signs of illness, and lived but a short time after reaching Bangor. Mr. Cobb refused an offer of \$300 for him, but a short time previous. The horse was considered the fastest in this vicinity, and was an excellent stock horse. We hope the miscreant will be brought to justice, and receive the punishment he so richly deserves.

FALL OF BEEF. On Saturday last a fine pair of cattle, belonging to Mr. A. Rice, of the South Parish, fell through the floor of the shed attached to the grist mill, upon the ledge below, a distance of fourteen feet. One of the oxen had his back broken, and was slaughtered immediately, to free him from pain. The other was but little injured. The shed is built out over the bed of the river, between the mill and bridge; and the floor was not strong enough to sustain them.

CHURCHYARD STATISTICS. A few days since, while walking through our village cemetery, a friend suggested the idea of ascertaining the ages of those who had been buried there. The result may be of interest to our readers.

Whole number of graves,	107
Number of males,	25
Number of females,	33
Number without monuments,	49
Aggregate age of males,	1090
Aggregate age of females,	1040
Average age of males,	43.54
Average age of females,	31.52
Greatest age of males,	78
Greatest age of females,	83
Number under 10 years of age,	8
From 10 to 20,	12
From 20 to 30,	11
From 30 to 40,	7
From 40 to 50,	6
From 50 to 60,	3
From 60 to 70,	6
70 and upwards,	6

A salt lake has been discovered about 150 miles west from St. Cloud, in Minnesota, by W. H. Ingersoll, who was attached to the Pacific Railroad survey. Mr. Ingersoll says that around the edges of the lake the salt can be gathered in baskets, and of as good quality as ever found in any part of the United States. Near the lake there are large beds of coal of the first quality.

An ancient and exceeding simple method of book-keeping, is to keep all the books you can lay hands on.

Riot in Portland.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

The Portland papers of Monday and Tuesday, are filled with accounts, of an attempt made by Royal Williams, et al., to obtain possession of a quantity of liquor which Mayor Dow, and Aldermen Carleton and Brooks, acting as a committee of the city government, had procured for the use of the city agency. It appears that there was delay in the appointment of an agent, and to prevent unnecessary loss of time in establishing the agency, it was thought advisable to appropriate a store under the City Hall to that use, and procure a stock of liquors at once. This was done, and on Saturday, Mr. Williams appeared before the Police Court, and the Aldermen states, after some hesitation, took his oath, with others, that they had reason to believe and did believe that specified liquors were kept by Mr. Dow and were "intended for sale within the State in violation of the law." Upon this the Judge made out a warrant and placed it in the hands of a Deputy Marshal, for service. It was demanded by the complainants, who had brought an officer with them for the purpose, but the Judge stated that it was in suitable hands, and refused to deliver it to him. "Officer Ring then went to the cellar of the City Hall, where the liquors were deposited and took possession of them, under the warrant which he now retains. He would have arrested Mayor Dow on Saturday afternoon if there had been time for trials. As soon as the officer arrived at the City Hall, a large crowd began assemble round the building with all the demonstrations of disturbance. They were mostly Irish, and active among them were many of those who had been hanging round the court-room in the forenoon."

In the evening a large crowd gathered around the building, and a little after 8 the Marshal and six or eight policemen entered the room, armed with pistols. Soon after, the mob commenced breaking glass and throwing stones at the door, the police standing on either side to avoid being injured. They were directed by the Marshal not to fire unless some one attempted to enter. The Marshal repeatedly cautioned them to desist at the peril of their lives, and the Mayor and Sheriff ordered the crowd to disperse, with no effect. At length, one man who appeared to be a ringleader in the mob came to the door, swearing horrible oaths, and using most insulting and violent language towards the police in the room. He called them "a pack of damned cowards"—challenged them to fire, and taunted them by saying that they did not dare to fire. Then he harranged the mob, urging them to come on, assuring them that there was no danger—that the police were cowards and had only blank cartridges, and dared not fire upon him if they had. The Marshal again warned him upon peril of his life not to attempt to enter the room. But under his leadership the mob made a violent rush for the door, which, however, proved too strong for them. The police then fired, but intentionally aimed over their heads, hoping to frighten and thus avoid the necessity of killing. This checked them for a few moments, but the same value was again heard rallying the mob, assuring them that nobody was hurt—that they were only blank cartridges, &c., &c., and another rush was made for the door, the leader reaching in and attempting to unlatch it. The police then fired with effect. One man, named Robbins, was informed, made of an Eastport vessel—fell dead or mortally wounded close by the door, and it is supposed he was the man who had been so busy in inciting the mob as that voice was not again heard during the evening. Of this, however, the police are not certain, as they were not able clearly to distinguish objects in the darkness and confusion. Prior, however, to this firing by the police, a military company, "The Light Guards," or a portion of the company, marched through the crowd and took a position in front of the door on Congress street, when the mob began to pelt them with stones, and several of the soldiers were severely injured. An order was given to them to fire, thinking that the order itself might possibly terrify the mob. But the order was not executed, and the company finally retired to their armory, somewhat in confusion.

The "Rifle Guards" were then called upon, and promptly responded to the call. Mayor Dow, with Aldermen Carleton and Brooks (the committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen) put himself at their head—they marched into the armory of the Light Guards and took their guns, (as their rifles were without bayonets) secured some cartridges, and then marched down through the crowd and into the room through the door on Middle street. Orders were then given for them to fire through the door on Congress street, in squads of four. This order was executed, with what effect we are not able definitely to state—but the report is that one man (an Irishman) was killed, and some six or seven wounded, more or less severely. A few rounds, however, sufficed to drive the mob from the door, and gradually, at about 12 o'clock, the mob dispersed—leaving the police, the military and city authorities in quiet possession of the room, with the proud consciousness that they had nobly discharged their duty, and that law and order had prevailed against a lawless mob—a mob, too, gotten up entirely without cause or provocation, and as despicable in all its features as any that ever assembled on the face of the earth!

We condense these facts from the Advertiser, the accounts in the other papers being so conflicting as to lead us to think the above as nearly correct as anything we can obtain.

The Argus of Monday morning contained a call for a meeting, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances, and prosecuting those persons who are guilty of shedding the blood of their fellow citizens." The call was signed by Samuel Wells, J. B. Carroll, S. J. Smith, J. B. Brown, Nathan Cummings, C. Q. Clapp, John Dow, and Nathan Clifford.

The meeting was organized by calling Samuel Wells to the chair, and was addressed by Geo. F. Shepley, Nathan Clifford, W. Wiswell, F. O. J. Smith, J. B. Brown, and L. D. M. Sweet. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the conduct of Mr. Dow should be impartially investigated, &c., and that a committee of nine should be appointed "to aid the officers of justice in

view of this solemn and momentous crisis in the history of the city."

We quote a few remarks from the Advertiser, in relation to this meeting to "allay excitement."

"Let us analyze the meeting. The call for it pretended to be for an investigation of the circumstances attending Saturday evening's transactions 'and to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to allay the present excitement,' and although the posters calling the meeting, (printed at the State of Maine office) were in the largest kind of type, displaying in great characters 'THE SUNDAY OR BLOOD,' yet it did not follow that an attempt would be made at the meeting to raise excitement instead of quelling it. But how was it at the meeting? Before any resolutions could be had, before any resolutions were reported, Mr. Dow, the police, soldiers, and all who attempted on Saturday evening to preserve the peace, were denounced in the speeches as guilty of manslaughter, if not of murder. The facts of the case were entirely mistaken, and under the guise of pouring oil into the wounds, a riot was used instead. The old broken down party hacks who managed the meeting, had everything their own way to make capital for their own party and against Mr. Dow. The manner in which Mr. Brown was hissed because he opposed the revolutionary measures of Mr. Smith, and the applause bestowed upon Mr. Smith in the most exciting parts of his remarks, shows what the feeling of the meeting was, and who were the members composing it. It is well known that Mr. Clifford never appears in public except on the benefit of his party, or himself, and it was truly curious to see his movements yesterday, all under the guise of a good, quiet citizen, who would do nothing in opposition to law! Oh no! but who would at the same time make such statements as must inevitably incite others to do so!"

Mr. Robbins, the leader, who was shot in the attack, was buried, on Sunday, from his boarding-house, on Fore Street.

The coroner's inquest was held by Coroner Kimball, on Sunday. The following were the Jurors: Daniel Winslow, Foreman, Dr. O. E. Durgin, J. M. Heath, Dr. John Lord, Wm. Huse, Nahum Libby. They gave the following verdict:

"John Robbins came to his death by a gunshot wound, a musket, pistol or revolver-ball, shot through his body by some persons unknown to the inquest, acting under the authority and order of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Portland, in defense of the city property from the ravages of an excited mob unlawfully congregated for that purpose near the City Hall on Saturday evening, June 2, 1855, of which he, the said John Robbins, was found to be one."

The following is the order under which Mayor Dow acted in the purchase of the liquors:

CITY OF PORTLAND.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

May 24, 1855.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Aldermen Carleton and Brooks, be a committee to arrange for the ESTABLISHMENT of a CITY AGENCY for the LAWFUL SALE of STRIPPED CIGARETTES, WINES, &c., for medicinal and mechanical purposes, under the provisions of an act, entitled an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved March 16th, 1855, and also, to propose and report to this Board, such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the Agent hereafter to be appointed, and such compensation for his service as they may deem suitable.

Read and passed.

Attest: Wm. Boyd, City Clerk.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR. A requisition has been made by the Mayor of Portland, upon the Governor of the State for the aid of a military force, if necessary, was promptly responded to by Gov. Morrill, as follows:

Augusta, June 4th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d by Adjutant Sumner, is received, and I have issued orders to Gen. Smith to call out six companies of militia, to sustain the civil authorities, if necessary.

You shall be supported against mobs and riotous men, with all the force I can command, if necessary. Yours very truly,

ANSON P. MORRILL.

HON. NATHAN DOW, Mayor of Portland.

Mayor Dow was tried before Judge Carter on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nathan Clifford for prosecution, and Wm. Pitt Fessenden for respondent.

On Wednesday, Judge Carter gave the following decision: "From these facts the Court decides that they were not kept by the defendant with an intent to sell in violation of law, and that he is not guilty of the charge made against him in the complaint. It is ordered, therefore, that he be discharged, and that the liquors seized by the officer be returned to the City Agent from whom they were taken."

The publisher of "The Una," announces that he will commence in the July number of that journal, the publication of "Spirdion," an interesting work, by Madam Sand. The translation (from the French) is performed by Mrs. Dall, of West Newton, Mass.—wife of the Rev. Mr. Dall, now (Unitarian) Missionary to Calcutta, a highly accomplished literary lady, thoroughly versed in that language, and fully competent to give Spirdion to the public in the most attractive style. The work itself is pronounced by the best judges, to far excel in interest, that exceedingly popular work of art commonly known as "Consuelo," by the same author. It illustrates the present condition of the Church of Rome. The work is copyrighted, consequently can only be obtained from this paper.

The second half of Volume 3 of the Una, a paper devoted to the elevation of Woman, commences in July. Published by S. C. Hewitt, 15 Franklin Street, Boston. Terms \$1 a year, in advance.

SLAUGHTER AMONG THE CROWS. Mr. Robert Griffin, of Northport, procured of Dr. Moody a quantity of arsenic, which he administered to the crows that were attacking the newly planted corn. The black rascals ate the arsenic, opened their mouths and caw'd for more. Then Mr. Griffin procured strychnine, that he introduced into the chit of some kernels, which he scattered in the field. Every kernel was good for a crow. Some fifty dead birds were picked up.

[Belfast Journal]

Henry Carter and J. T. McCobb, are nominated Trustees of the Reform School.

Summary of Weekly News.

All the old members of Congress from Virginia, have been re-elected.

Barnum's Baby show opened on Tuesday last. One hundred babies were entered for premium. Black babies ruled out!

The vessels of the Arctic expedition in search of Dr. Kane, sailed from New York on Monday, having been detained by the storm.

Mayor Wood reviewed the police force of New York, in the Park, one day last week. After the inspection he delivered a short address to them, and distributed seven medals to officers, for performing difficult and dangerous service. The force numbers one thousand men.

Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands, and Chancellor of the Sandwich Kingdom, is now stopping in New York.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New Orleans Monday. She connected at the Isthmus, with the Uncle Sam, on the Pacific, which brought 450 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold. The news is unimportant. Active preparations are being made for the ensuing elections. A silver mine has been discovered in Sonora.

The steamer Admiral, which was wrecked last summer, has been thoroughly repaired and placed on the route from Portland to Eastport and St. John, making two trips per week.

A Kansas correspondent of the N. York Times states that Gov. Reeder is sustained in his course by the President and the entire cabinet. He will return to that Territory with his family, the latter part of the present month.

Capt. Ericsson writes that he has not abandoned his caloric engine; but is now engaged in perfecting it.

Queen Victoria was thirty-six years old the 24th of May.

From Europe.

HALIFAX, JUNE 5.

The steamship Africa arrived here at 4 20 P. M.

The Washington carried intelligence that negotiations would be resumed at Vienna and Austria makes another attempt for peace.

On the 16th, Count Baol had an interview with Lord Westmorland and Count Bourgeois, and suggested that the members of Conference should meet again.

The French and English ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assent to a meeting, Count Baol will then again attempt to arrange the third point.

Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposal is that Russia and Turkey will settle between themselves the numbers of ships they will keep in the Black Sea.

England and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia, unless submitted to France and England.

It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to take and hold Simferopol with his Turks, if the French will support his advance.

The siege correspondence from the English camp, May 24th, says the army is well supplied with luxuries, as well as other necessities, but some fever still prevails.

JOHN BRITAIN. It is expected that by June 20th, every available man in Great Britain, belonging to infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

A deputation recently saw Palmerston, and expected to obtain a pardon for Smith O'Brien.

FRANCE. The appointment of Gen. Pellissier to take command, is well received in France.

Queen Victoria visits Paris on the 10th of August.

RUSSIA. Russia had just annexed Magdalen to the province of the Caucasus.

HONOR TO A MAINE BOY. A friend who attended the last Commencement of the Law School at Albany, N. Y., informs us that Mr. H. M. Plaford, a graduate of Waterville College, secured the highest honors—being the successful competitor for the first prize of a gold medal offered the graduating class for the best essay on "The distinctive characteristics of common law and equity jurisprudence, and the modifications introduced into the former by the latter."

The friends of Mr. P. in this place, who know how untiringly he was accustomed to apply himself to his occupation, will not be surprised to hear of his triumph. To us it is the beginning of the honorable career which we felt assured he would sometime make to his worthy Alma Mater.

[Waterville Mail.]

SLEEPERS ON THE TRACK. As the morning train from this city to day, nearly a year ago, the engineer discovered a sleeper hid on the track and a rail creaking below the rails. The train was stopped and the sleeper removed. On the return of the train, the engineer discovered at the same point another, or the same sleeper hid entirely away from the track, with the same rail creak in a similar position to that it occupied in the morning. The train was again stopped at a stand and conductor Murphy caused the neighboring woods for the villain or villain without success. Had he he they followed the hands of the engaged sleepers and passengers they would have had a taste of summary punishment for villain who will thus endanger the lives of their fellow men. [Hath Mirror, 25th.]

ROBERT OF AN EXPRESS. On Monday last, on board the steamer Boston, while on her onward trip, Robert's Express was robbed about \$300. He supposes it got out of the packages and fell upon the floor of his stateroom. A colored waiter has been arrested and committed to jail in this city on suspicion. He admits that he had the money, which he took from the room which he had been to take care of, but carried it back. None of the money has been recovered. It being surmised that the money was handed over to an accomplice in Boston, officer Bonham repaired thither yesterday in the Boston, to make search for the same.

[Bangor Journal.]

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONER tells a story of a faithful member of a church in Massachusetts who was fond of exhorting. He always commenced by saying that he was unwell and did not feel like speaking in meeting, but would say a word and give way to his brother or sister, and then he would go on roaring loudly and swinging his arms, for at least an hour. At the conclusion of one of these harangues "Brother D." slowly rose and in the most solemn voice said, "I should be amazingly interested to hear our friend now when he was in full health."

Recently, Mr. A. W. Wilson, a printer, was returning to work from his home in South Boston, and when near Dover street bridge he heard cries proceeding from the water, and perceived a youngster struggling in the briny element, and making vain attempts to reach the shore. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Wilson jumped into the water and succeeded in rescuing the boy. After placing him on the shore, Mr. Wilson had an opportunity to examine his features more closely, and to his great surprise and joy discovered that he had rescued his own son. [Boston paper.]

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, writes to The State of Maine concerning the State Geological Survey. He fully justifies the decision of Gov. Merrill, and hopes that the Committee which may have the matter in charge hereafter, will invite him to consult with them, that "they may know what is required." "If he could have his way, he says he could make the Report the best school book in our Academies and Colleges."

The seventeen year locusts, while in an underground, grub state, are said to be a variety food of various species of animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by the hog before they emerge from the ground. They are also, when in their perfect state, eagerly devoured by chickens, squirrels, and many of the larger birds. Indians likewise consider them a delicate food when fried, and in New Jersey they have been turned to a profitable account in making soap.

DROWNED. Mr. Charles Eastman, aged 24 years, and formerly of Fryeburg, last Tuesday accidentally fell into the water at the mills in Milford and was drowned.

THE ORIGIN OF THE popular name "Emerald Isle" was thus accounted for at the meeting of the Archaeological Association in 1843. It appears to have been founded on a species of phosphorescent worm which lives upon the foliage of bog plants, and emits a lovely, lambent illumination, like the glowworm, but of a green color. The insect covers a wide space of bog, and forms a perfect milky way of lustrous emeralds.

HORACE GREELEY, who arrived in Paris at the moment of the attempt upon the Emperor, says it had not created one half the excitement that the shooting of Bill Poles did in New York. Mr. Greeley repeats what he asserted in 1851, that France is at heart republican.

"WASHINGTON GIANT." The clipper ship Thomas Watson, just arrived at New York from San Francisco, brought the largest tree in the known world. The tree was 21 feet in diameter at the base, (or nearly 100 feet in circumference) 263 feet in height, and 160 feet to the first limb. The tree is said to be perfectly proportioned, the diameter being the same each way, and as straight as an arrow. The bark has been taken off to the height of 116 feet, at which point the diameter is 15 feet 6 inches. The bark is 1 foot 6 inches thick at the base, and gradually tapers out toward the top to 2 or 3 inches. [Mercury.]

On Friday, in the Supreme Court sitting at Cambridge (Mass.) John L. Chapman was convicted of the murder of Reuben Connors. After an absence of forty-five minutes the jury returned into court and rendered a verdict of GUILTY. The prisoner was pale and trembling during the awful moment when the verdict was announced. He was remanded to jail to await his sentence. The court-room was crowded, and among the spectators were many women and children. Considerable sympathy has been excited for the prisoner from his pale and emaciated appearance, his illness, and the devotion of his sister. A different verdict had been expected.

TWO MEN DROWNED. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Basin Mills, four men started in a boat on a pleasure excursion. They ran upon the underflow of the sluice, when the boat exploded. Two men were drowned—Michael Shea and brother, single men. [Bangor Journal.]

ARRIVAL. Adm. P. Merrill accompanied by his Adjutant General Batcher, and Chaplain Elder Peck, arrived in town on Monday. [Bangor Journal.]

Governor Merrill has not been in town for nearly two years. It is rather cruel in the Journal to give his brother-in-law, papers to give him the above item to the benefit of their limited circulation. [Jeffersonian.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wonderful cure of a diseased liver. Emily Burton, aged 31, of Long Island, New York, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased, the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and, equipped with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

MARRIED. In Bridgton, Thomas E. Stone to Miss C. P. Lewis. In Lewiston, Wm. H. Little, of St. Wash. to Miss Susan Lewis. In Bangor, George M. Leonard of Orono to Miss Angeline Allen.

DIED. In Bridgton, Mrs. Lucy Burnham, aged 72. In Newburgh, Daniel Perkins, aged 62. Miss Abigail Burnham, aged 75. In Bangor, Peter Parker, aged 86.

DENTISTRY! S. H. BURGESS, DENTIST, 100 State St., Portland, Me. Teeth inserted upon Artificial Plates, from one tooth to an entire set. All operations warranted. May 24th, 1855.

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER WAREHOUSE! THE Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Traders and Manufacturers to their large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, Men's and Women's, Rubber Boots and Shoes of every description. Also, on hand and for sale, New York Slippers, and Philadelphia Sole Leathers, Wax, Grain and Patent Leather, Gait and Kid Shoes, Lining and Binding Skins, American and French Calf Skins, and all other goods pertaining to the shoe trade, at the lowest cash prices.

L. D. HANSON & CO., Nos. 128 and 140 Middle Street, PORTLAND, Me.

Notice. WHEREAS my wife, BETSY F. STONE, on the 16th of May, 1855, without leave having left my residence at Errol, N. H., this is to certify any person harboring or treating her in any manner, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

GIDEON D. STONE. Paris, June 5th, 1855.

Farm for Sale. A FARM situated in the North part of the town of Errol, and within one mile from the North Paris Station House. Said farm contains 225 acres of good land and well divided into tillage and meadow land. On the premises there is a stone and half dwelling-house, and two barns. Also an orchard of thirty trees. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM A. MONROE, at Errol, or of CHARLES B. MERRILL, Portland.

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Samuel W. Dunham. North Paris, Dec. 16, 1852.

Bounty Lands & Claims!

THE subscribers are prepared to prosecute all claims for bounty lands, under the late Act of Congress, or any other Act.

The late Act makes provision as follows, viz: ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all who have served FOURTEEN DAYS in any War of the United States, provided they have not received Land.

One hundred and twenty acres to all who have served and received 40 acres. Eighty acres to all who have served and received 20 acres. And if the soldier has deceased without obtaining 40 acres, the same allowance as above is made to his widow, or if no widow, to his minor children.

Service in the REVOLUTION—in the War of 1812—and in the INDIAN WAR, is provided for by said Act.

And all who served in the draft Militia of the State of Maine, in 1850, in what is known as the

ARROOSTOOK WAR. Are entitled to the benefit. Also the Militia called out by State Authority, and who have served the above period, are entitled to the same benefit as those who served in the War of 1812, and in the INDIAN WAR, and their widows and minor children.

The subscribers are prepared to receive and prosecute all claims for bounty lands, under the late Act of Congress, or any other Act, and to make to the United States, and their widows and minor children.

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STATE OF MAINE.

To the Sheriff of any County in our said State, or either of his deputies.

WE COMMAND YOU, that you do the goods and services of Stephen Jewett, Jr., of this county, in said County of Oxford, to the value of Five Hundred dollars; and summon the said Jewett, (if he can be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of the Peace, in the County of Cumberland, at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March next, then and there to answer unto Nathaniel Rose and John Lynch of Portland in the County of Cumberland, parties in said case, doing business under the firm and style of "Rose & Lynch," for that said defendant, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being included in the plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents, and interest thereon, according to the account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay them said sum on demand. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same, but neglected to do so, to the damage of the said plaintiff (as they say) the sum of five hundred dollars; and summon the said Jewett, (if he can be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of the Peace, in the County of Cumberland, at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March next, then and there to answer unto Nathaniel Rose and John Lynch of Portland in the County of Cumberland, parties in said case, doing business under the firm and style of "Rose & Lynch," for that said defendant, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ, being included in the plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents, and interest thereon, according to the account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay them said sum on demand. 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