

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 7.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 17

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.—A. W. RICHES.

Special Notice.

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

A Hint to Farmers.

Are you all ready to engage in Spring's Farm Work? Have you cut up your wood-pile, examined all your tools to see if they are in order? Look to your carts and see if any repairs are needed, or a coat of paint to preserve the wood. How is it with your plows, harrows, chains, yokes and bows, shovels, spades, hoes, crow-bars, pick-axes, and all other tools—have you an abundant supply, and are they in perfect order? Just look all these things over and see how they are. If you have not a sufficient supply, go and get them, and not wait till in the hurry of your work, and then have to drop all and run off to buy some tool you can just as well get now when your time is not worth so much.

See not only that your tools are in order, but that you have enough and those of the best quality and most approved patterns. Don't calculate on borrowing of your neighbors. This is most miserable economy. You will lose time enough running to borrow and the hindrance of your work to more than twice pay for the tool, besides annoying your neighbors. Many farmers lose much by not having a suitable variety of tools, so that they can do every variety of work in the most economical manner. True economy is that which every farmer should avail himself of every labor-saving implement on his farm possible, when labor is so dear. Better spend the money to procure labor-saving tools, than to do it by extra labor. In the one case all the outlay for each labor is a dead loss; but when it is put in a good tool, you have the tool left after the work is done.

See well to your young animals—that they have good clean places to live in and enough to eat. You may get as many improved breeds of stock as you please, but you need not expect to have nice animals if they are starved and abused by being confined in uncomfortable quarters. If you would have fine animals and those profitable to raise, make them comfortable. If animals are made comfortable, you can keep them at less expense and they will do better. Treat them kindly and care for them, and they will abundantly reward you for your trouble in increased profits from themselves.

Sorghum.

In another column will be found an article in relation to this plant from the Farmers' Club in Maine, which, by the way, ought not to be the blush of the farmers of Paris. One circumstance in connection with this matter, presents a new phase of the subject. We had always supposed that it was necessary that the juice should be expressed immediately after being cut up, and especially that it could not be kept after freezing weather, without being ruined for making syrup or sugar; but from this it seems it may be stored for months without damage, and if we mistake not the report of our friend's communication, though he does not say so, in so many words, is, that it may be kept in the same way as corn-fodder, and freeze and thaw, and yet make good syrup. It is he, it is one of the most important facts in relation to its culture in our climate, that has yet been elicited. If this is so, large establishments may be erected for the manufacture of syrup and sugar, and the cane may be stored and worked up during the winter. In this way the manufacture of sugar and molasses may become, even in Maine, an extensive and profitable branch of business, and thus give to our agriculture a new value and a higher productivity.

STOCK GAMBLING. In another column will be found an article on this subject from the Maine Farmer. The Doctor is the man for us. He speaks right out what he thinks, no matter whose corns he treads on in so doing. We commend what he says on stock gambling to the especial attention of our readers. It is full of wholesome rebuke and warning, and let its voice be heeded.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

MR. EDITOR. At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, in this place, on Saturday evening last, Mr. George Murdoch placed upon the table for the inspection of the members, a pint of syrup made by him from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

The following information was adduced respecting it.

The seed came from the Patent Office last season, and was planted the 10th of June. It grew well, though the seed did not mature, owing, probably, to its being planted late. It was cut up last fall and thrown aside in an open shed. All the largest and best stalks were given away during the winter. Last week Mr. M. took two small bundles of the stalks that remained—about twenty in number, averaging about three feet in length,—and passed them through a shaker's rolling-machine and obtained two quarts juice. One bundle was pressed but once, the other twice, yielding more the second time than the first. The juice was boiled down and produced one pint of syrup.

All the tasters unanimously agreed that it was very excellent, and that Mr. Murdoch

deserved the thanks of the Club for making the successful experiment.

Mr. Murdoch entertains no doubt that the cane will thrive where corn will, and that it will prove profitable either for fodder or sweet. G. BEARCE.

West Minot, March 9, 1857.

For the Oxford Democrat.

My Mother.

Al! think you I shall ever forget
The day my mother died?
My father came and took me then,
And led me to her side.

She raised her drooping eyes to mine,
A smile passed o'er her brow;
She said, "I'll give you one parting kiss,
Your mother's dying love."

My heart was broken at the words,
In vain I sought relief—
From friend to friend I went,
But none could still my grief.

I sat again and stood by her,
She placed my hand within her own;
And asked me to remember her,
When she was dead and gone.

I then turned into tears again,
She said, my child, don't cry;
I hope soon to be from care and pain,
And dwell with God on high.

Not once my father left her side,
Through that long weary night,
But watched with pain his every breath,
Until morning light.

But when the sun his half way course
Around the earth had run,
My mother then was free from pain,
Her soul had found its way to heaven.

My father took me by the hand,
And showed me where she lay;
He kissed her pale, cold marble brow,
Then turned his face away.

That night I could not sleep,
Within her bed I lay;
I thought of her with my own eyes,
And wept with my own tears.

But soon he turned to me and said,
My child, do not thus grieve;
Thy mother's gone and left me,
In this dark world to live.

I was so very conscious of the loss,
So very young was I;
I knew not then how death would "be,"
To have my mother die.

But now I'm conscious of the loss,
To me it's very great;
I say to all that mothers have,
Oh, love them for your sake.

The longest time it is but short,
That they can dwell with thee;
And if thou dost not love them now,
How great thy grief must be.

When God shall call all thy mother home,
To live on earth no more,
To live on earth no more,
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end" and object of possession, inasmuch as the owning or holding of it enables one to purchase whatever else there may be in the market. Hence it is a darling object of Avarice, one of the strongest traits of human nature, to seek after money, and where the moral sentiments are not very firm, and the principles of conscience and justice not very strong, any and every advantage is taken to accumulate it, regardless of the wrongs or the sufferings that may be brought about by doing it. Hence, from the earliest governments to the latest, it has been found necessary to restrain the action of avarice and cupiditv and give such rules and regulations to business, where interest or the use of money is involved, as shall enable the borrower to live and the lender receive a just profit; also to forbid all gambling and games of hazard whereby the property of one may be taken without a just equivalent returned.

Since the above was written we have met with the following article published in the Albany Journal. It places the business in its true light.

"No time can be better than the present to call the public attention to a great evil which seats and centres in Wall street. The whole State of New York is interested in the gambling in future values, which is so mightily carried on in that locality. The worth of a large portion of the acquired earnings of our citizens is constantly disturbed there. Hundreds of millions of dollars of property weekly experiences depreciation, by the arts of men, whose vocation is to play with it, as gamblers play with cards. By a force which is at present irresistible, the Stock Exchange compels to its own daily measures of value, the worth of all the shares in the State which are quoted at its Board. Thirty million dollars of the stocks and securities of the greatest of American Rail Roads may be owned by thirty thousand different women, retired merchants, orphan children, and public charities. Not one dollar of either may be seeking a purchaser in Wall street. Yet the organized gambling there, can at will invent millions of both, and make them the subject of sales, wholly imaginary and in which no property passes, but whose price rule tyrannically throughout the State and the Republic. A stock which pays eight per cent, and is fully confident in by all who own it, and should command quickly at least a hundred cents on the dollar, is firmly held down to eighty-three cents, by one bold man's steady offerings to deliver it at a future day at those figures. For all the purposes of exchange or of security, a depreciation may be sustained by the bona fide owners of the corporate property we have named, within a few days time, of over five millions of dollars.

No stock large enough to offer a basis of operations, can be saved from this devouring Gambling Hell. As the scrip is never used, and never needed—as only the difference between the letted present and future values, are paid—stock which is under lock and key in New England, may have to reduce its worth, and allow it to be fingered and passed from hand to hand in Wall street—like the ivory "chips" at the *rouge et noir* tables at Baden. And the bulk of the transactions on the Share Exchange are as purely gambling, as is the betting on faro, roulette, or on the time of a race horse. The trucks and knaveries known to the course, and to the devotees of throwing dice and dealing cards, have their full counterparts in stock gambling. The souls of men are lost in it, full as easily as their fortunes.

To the inquiry, "what is the effect upon a great mercantile community of a system such as we have briefly sketched?" the ruin of Schuylcr and the crimes of Huntington, and the feverishness and social competition and voluptuousness of much of New York life, make partial reply. The gambling of Wall street is contagious. Time sales have now transcended the share market, and have gone where gamblers never till recently dared intrude. Pig Iron is sold on time—the difference in value only to be delivered—the metal never. Flour is so sold—not a barrel lying in hand. So with Beef and Pork and Corn and Wheat and Cotton and Sugar. Their future values are betted on, and men engage to deliver them in quantities which are never looked for, and indeed do not exist. This substitution of chance for mercantile forethought, has its natural and vicious result. Losses, embarrassment and bankruptcy of fortune and of character, go in its wake, as inevitably as poverty and rage do follow dicing.

Thus the Brokers' Board has breathed upon the city and State of New York, a spirit of speculation and gambling which is frightfully contagious and frightfully corruptive. Industry and economy and integrity are no longer our sole basis of commercial prosperity. Men are in hot haste to get rich. The gambler's vices of prodigality and display are fast becoming the characteristics of social life in the great city of America. Honor and honesty are relaxing their holds on the minds of men. Crimes of acquisitiveness and branches of commercial trust, grow frequent with us, and the social judgment and social punishment of them grow lenient. Success more and more becomes the measure of right and of wrong.

The removal of such a pest in the business affairs of the Nation's Emporium, as fell in Wall street on Friday, (6th day) will be but of temporary good if the noise of the ruin does not serve to arrest the attention of the State at large to the evil of which it was but a natural product. The evil may defy all the arts of Legislation. But the public will requires that those arts should be exhausted in attempts to stop the sales of Stocks on time." (Maine Farmer.

Rear Your Heifer Calves.

Good cows in the neighborhood of Boston, and at the Brighton and Cambridge markets, have for more than a year past been bringing from thirty-five to fifty dollars, and the supply, at these prices, has scarcely been equal to the demand. Cows that are of large size, and that give an extraordinary quantity of milk through a large portion of the year, sell at prices varying from sixty-five to one hundred dollars! Good looking two-year old heifers, in calf, of almost any breed, sell quickly at thirty to forty dollars, and if of some particular breed and of supposed merit, frequently command fifty dollars. Milk is in demand, and will continue to be so, and ought to be supplied to the cities by those living near them, in abundance and of the best quality.

We are aware that even with those who can winter from ten to forty head of cattle, it is often found inconvenient to rear the calves and produce their own cows. The calves require constant and careful attention, and when old enough to feed themselves, pasturage is deficient. But under the circumstances we have mentioned we think the time has come when most of the farmers in New England can raise at least a portion of their heifer calves at a profit. By a judicious selection of the best, both in physical appearance, and of the most approved blood, and with careful feeding, they will soon be likely to get a stock of cows surpassing any that have yet graced our New England pastures.

Many persons hesitate to rear the calf because they cannot at the time spare the milk for it, and because they are not acquainted with any mode of rearing without using most of the milk. While we confess our belief that the calf will grow more thrifty, and do better generally when allowed to take in his own way the food which nature has provided for it, we also believe a substitute may be provided, in the main, which will answer very well, if accompanied with careful attention on our own part.

The calf should be allowed to suck one week, both on his own account, and that of the cow. After this take two or three quarts of milk just drawn from the cow, into which insert the hand and the head of the calf, and place one or two fingers in the mouth. The milk will soon disappear.—When this has been practised a few days, take sweet clover and Timothy hay, cut it, and put two or three quarts into a kettle with water and bring it to the boiling point—then allow it to soak or simmer, for two or three hours, but not hot. At the next time of feeding the calf mix a little of this sweet hay tea with its milk, and gradually increase the quantity—lessening the milk—until the calf will take it as readily as it ever did the milk alone. After a while a little meal of corn, oats, barley or buckwheat may be added; and when the calf is disposed to eat, feed red-top hay or sweet clover, or oats wet a little over night, will be particularly acceptable.

As soon as the short, tender grass appears in the spring, one or two calves may be tied out near the buildings, on land that would otherwise be of little profit, and by occasionally changing their position, and feeding them a little beside, they may be carried through the summer, with an expense so trifling, that almost any one may incur it; and beside that, they will soon become great pets of the family. The second year, if pastured in the fall, and they may be sent away.

By this course, in three or four years, Massachusetts, at least, may be stocked with the best cows she has ever had, and produce on her own soil. The small farmer may adopt this method, and very soon, without really feeling that he has incurred much expense, find himself in possession of several cows whose profitable qualities will scarcely admit of a doubt, and whose ages he will know. We find these opinions freely expressed by some of our best farmers, and particularly by those engaged in producing milk. [N. E. Farmer.

The above advice is applicable not merely to old Massachusetts, but to Maine also. More heifer calves ought to be reared, so as to have a larger number from which to select cows. In this way a larger number of first rate cows might be secured from thirty-five to fifty dollars each, instead of from twenty to twenty-five dollars as now. Ed.

EXPERIMENTS. The vulgar frequently laugh at the labors of learned men, yet upon their resources the world depends. Experiments have been tried, and demonstrate that good crops can be raised by good tilage, without manure. Wheat at the rate of 24 bushels an acre has grown, year after year, by plowing it in rows and hoeing. [Journal of Agriculture.

PROFIT OF FRUIT-RAISING. An apple-tree that costs less than two dollars to plant and rear, will for many years yield, without extra expense, an average produce of ten bushels a year, worth for feeding alone, two dollars a year; and fifty to eighty such trees may stand upon a single acre. And if we take fruit at its lowest market price, the ground occupied by one apple-tree can in no way be made to yield, for the same outlay, more than a fifth of the value that can be gathered from the tree, even if the fruit be used for feeding alone.

TO PREVENT ROOTS FROM SPROUTING IN THE CELLAR. A correspondent says that flat turnips and parsnips can be kept so that they will not heat or grow in the cellar, if the crown is cut out with a sharp knife. He thinks this does not injure or cause them to bleed.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Examiner.

THE UNFASHIONABLE FURS.

"Now, father, I'll thank you for five hundred dollars, you promised to me this morning."

"Yes child, but I have not so much here now; ride down to my office at 12 o'clock, and you shall have the money. I expect some tenants to pay their quarter's rent to-day, and can make up the sum for you by that time."

"Five hundred, and not a dollar less; and you may as well say six hundred," said the gay, laughing girl, she knew her father's fond indulgence.

"Oh! extravagant!" exclaimed he, but whatever of reproach the remark implied, it was completely nullified by the caresses given at the same time.

"Five hundred dollars too much for a set of furs? No, indeed! Why, Clara Morgan's coat cost eight hundred, and mother thinks those she selected for me very cheap."

The man of business smiled upon his darling daughter, then left his elegant and comfortable house for the cheerless office in Wall street. At noon, Alice was in Wall street, Springing lightly from the carriage, she tripped up stairs, and was at Mr. Durand's desk just as a young female turned from it to go out. Having received the six hundred dollars, Alice left immediately, and was soon at Smith's bazaar, chatting gaily with a young friend whom she met there. Both were looking at the handsome cap and muff which Mrs. Durand had fixed upon for her daughter the day before. They were beautiful indeed, and the young ladies having exhausted the usual vocabulary of epithets in praising them, turned to look at others. Just then a hollow, suppressed cough close by her, caused Alice to turn, as a young girl passed on her way to the sewing room. Thither, too, she went, a few minutes after, to see if a dress she had making there was finished. The superintendent of work had it in her hand, and was reprimanding some for coming so late.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Miss Durand," she said, seeing that young lady approach, "but Jane Lester, who is embroidering your dress, did not get here until just now, and it is not yet finished." Then turning, she said, "Here, Jane, you must work fast, and make up for lost time."

As the sewing girl took the garment she coughed again. Oh, that dismal sound! It touched the heart of Alice, for she recognized in Jane Lester the one that passed her in the office and show-room. She looked at her a moment, and thought, it is by the labor of such as she that my father's rents are paid, and I obtain money to lavish on costly clothes! She went up to the girl, who by this time was diligently at work, and said, in a kind, low tone, "Don't hurry at all; I'm not in the least need of the dress."

"Thank you, ma'am, but I will soon have it done; if I am not at work on this, it will be on something else."

"But why do you work at all? with that cough, you ought not to come out in such weather as this."

"What would become of us—of father, I mean, and the children, if I were idle?"

"Do you have to support them?" asked Alice with eager curiosity.

"Not when father is well, but he has been sick all the winter, and I paid out the last of his savings this morning; so I must try and earn more than ever." Again, that cough.

"Well, if that is the case you must consult a doctor, and do something for yourself or you will be unable to work at all."

Jane shook her head sadly. "No, indeed; we cannot afford to have a doctor for father, and I couldn't think of such a thing myself."

There was a moment's pause—then Alice spoke. "Give me your address, and I will send a kind physician there, who will not charge you anything. But he must prescribe for both, and you must follow his directions."

"Never mind me, Miss, I'm not so bad as you think, and shall be better in a little while. I cough more than usual this morning, for having walked so fast."

Miss Durand returned to the store more thoughtful than when she first entered it. She did not get near the five hundred dollar furs, but took a set at one fifth of that price and departed—leaving her friend and the clerks astonished at the sudden change of taste.

Great was the indignation of her fashionable mother, when she learned the result of her daughter's shopping.

"Why, that is not the set I chose!" said she, when the boxes were opened.

"I know it, mother, but I preferred these."

"You have a strange taste, I must confess. Anybody can get stone martens."

"Then I shall still be a la mode," replied her daughter with a smile.

"Yes, with the vulgar herd," said the lady scornfully.

"These are pretty, equally comfortable, and did not cost near as much as the sable," answered Alice, in extenuation. But her mother was not to be mollified.

"What had you to do with the coat? Didn't your father give you enough to pay for the others?"

"Yes, ma'am, and more too."

"How Clara Morgan will laugh when she sees those old-fashioned things! And well she may."

"I care not for that, and shall enjoy mine none the less for seeing her with more costly ones."

To avoid further remonstrance, Alice retired to the library, and addressed a note to Dr. Weston, the family physician. She

begged him to call that evening at No. 14 Ann street, and prescribe for the two invalids there. Enclosed was a one hundred dollar bill, from which she wished him to deduct his fee and appropriate the remainder to the necessities of the family. There was a request for him to keep the matter secret. He understood and appreciated this, for more than once he had been the almoner of Miss Durand's bounty, and he would not abuse her confidence.

A few days afterward the dress came home. It was neatly made, and beautifully embroidered.

As Alice examined the graceful design and elaborate needlework, she thought of the trembling fingers that wrought it.

Yielding to the impulse of her heart, she immediately set out for the residence of Mr. Lester. Something told her that she would find Jane at home; and sure enough she had become so much worse that it was impossible for her to leave the house, yet she was trying to sew, that the family might not starve. The doctor had found Jane and her father extremely ill; but as they were in a comfortable house, barely furnished with necessities, it is true, for not a superfluous article was there, he feared to wound their pride by offering more than his professional services. It is needless to say he returned the money sent by Alice, on the first opportunity.

Alice to whom the contrast between her own luxurious home and the cheerless apartment she was in, suggested real poverty, which the feeble efforts of Jane to continue at work confirmed, felt that something more was needed.

"This, surely, is disobedience to the doctor's orders," she said, gently taking the work from the invalid.

"Now you must not plead necessity," she continued, "for here is a reply in advance to that argument;" and she slipped her purse into Jane's trembling hand.

No word of thanks fell from the poor girl's quivering lips, for the generous aid so delicately given; but her gleaming eyes and silent pressure of the hand that bestowed it, told her gratitude.

Many visits, after this, did the child of luxury and wealth make to the dwelling of the sick girl, whom neither her living care nor physician's skill could save. Gradually she paled away, very gradually her strength failed, but her heart grew stronger all the while—strong to endure the sardonic smile of sweet fate that bound her to earth—strong to meet the terrors of death, so near. Her father was recovering, so the sick daughter was resigned, since the little ones would have him to provide for them.

Alice was returning home from visiting the Lester family one day, and had just emerged from the cross street into Broadway, when a gaily decorated sleigh passed, filled with ladies and gentlemen of her acquaintance. She did not observe them, but Clara Morgan caught sight of her, and said to a young man by her side—

"Well, if there isn't Alice Durand coming out of Ann street, and on foot, too? What in the world can she be doing there?"

"Not visiting any of her friends, I imagine," said Mr. Benton.

"There is no knowing; she takes very curious freaks some times. Only think of her purchasing a set of cheap furs, when to my certain knowledge, her mother wanted her to have some like mine."

"She certainly could afford the most fashionable and expensive."

"Of course; and that what makes it appear so strange."

It seemed somewhat strange to George Benton, too, for he had heard the circumstances of the purchase, from his sister, who was with Alice at the time; but still he believed that she must have a good motive for the act—Miss Durand did not act unreasonably. So, thought he, she has been to see one in Ann street, where only poor families. That is fact number two; and he began to make deductions, yet reserved the final inference to be drawn from further premises. Fact number three was furnished not long after. It was on this wise. He was at a large party, and searching through the crowded rooms for Alice, whom he presumed to be there, his attention was arrested by the conversation of two young ladies.

"Yes, Bell, it is, as you say, a beautiful dress, but not half so pretty as I intended to have it. You know that elegant embroidered robe of Alice Durand's? Well I determined to have one like it, but the only person I know of who does that kind of work had to get sick just as I wanted her."

"How provoking! That's the way with these needle women; they think nothing of disappointing us. I never would employ her again if I were you."

"Nor shall I; Jane Lester has done her last work for me," said the speaker—so other than Clara Morgan.

"Yes, Miss Lester has done her last work of that kind. You are quite right Miss Clara."

They both started—it was Dr. Weston who spoke; he had heard their heartless remarks, and there was an unusual seriousness in his tone.

"Why, what do you know of her?" asked one of them.

"That she is very ill, and will not recover. Indeed, I think she would have been in her grave before now, but for the kindness of care."

"I am glad she is so fortunate," said Miss Morgan, with a sense of relief. "It is not every one in her situation that can afford a good nurse."

"Nor could she but for the goodness of one in similar circumstances to yours."

"Indeed, but you do not mean that any one of our circle is exercising any such unbecoming conduct?"

"I do mean that there is one young lady of my acquaintance of your circle, that can

both devise and perform generous deeds, however lowly the object."

"Of whom are you speaking, doctor?" now inquired Mr. Benton, who had been an observant listener.

"I must mention no names," replied Dr. Weston, with a smile. "She would not thank me for making public her private charities."

"Yet you have actually done it," said one of the young ladies.

"I have commended the action without giving to the actor a notoriety she would shun; and let me add, my dear girls, her conduct is worthy of imitation."

"It's plain to be seen some one is to be canonized as a 'saint,' or 'sister of mercy,' to say the least," said Clara, as soon as the doctor had passed on.

"It must be Alice," mused George Benton. "I know of none other to whom Dr. Weston's words can apply, and I half suspect it is some charitable mission that keeps her from here to-night."

It was a spring morning in April. Jane Lester's coach had been drawn to the window, that she might share in the sweet influence of that glorious morning. She lay there, calmly thinking of the present and the future, when Alice Durand entered the room.

To her kind inquiries how she had passed the night, and how she felt this morning, Jane replied—

"Oh comfortably—quite comfortably; much pain, but patience to bear it; little sleep but many pleasant thoughts."

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

The Dred Scott Case.

We last week briefly noticed the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the above case, together with comments upon the same from the Boston Journal and two or three other leading journals in the country. There is much in this case, (we mean the opinion of the majority of the Court,) to create anxiety and alarm throughout the country. It is a stab at the very vitals of the Republic—a blow aimed at the liberties of the people—an attempt by the constituted judicial authorities of the United States to overturn the government. It is more than this; it is treason against the Constitution, the great principles which are embodied in it, and a deep and damning outrage which can never be excused or palliated. It has already brought the highest Court known to the Constitution and Laws, into contempt. The gravity of the jurisdiction is cast off for the swag of the politician—the crime of impartial justice is laid aside to give place to the hypocritical cloak of the demagogue—a co-ordinate branch of the government which has hitherto commanded the respect of the American people, has descended from its high commanding position down into the area occupied by political squatters and slavery propagandists.

This attempt of five slaveholders and two doughfaces, to take advantage of their exalted official position to fatten the deadly fangs of slavery upon every foot of territory in our whole country, to give it a legal existence in every territory and State of the Union, is an alarm gun discharged into the very citadel of freedom, which should wake up to active, energetic action every friend of human liberty throughout the length and breadth of this Union. Every personal right, secured by our forefathers in seven long years of toil and suffering, and transmitted to their posterity, is stricken down at a single blow—as a people we are at a single stroke of the pen made a nation of masters and slaves—one class to crack the whip and lash over God's heritage, and riot in wealth and luxury—and the other to be led in manacles and chains to the auction block, the whipping post, to pass a life of unrequited toil, suffering, and misery, and then to be cast into a common grave with the brute creation. Slavery, that "sum of all villainies," is by judicial edict declared national, and the Constitution made an instrument of vassalage, oppression, and human degradation. The nineteenth century is rolled back into the dark ages, and the sun of christianity is eclipsed and darkened by the misty night of paganism. Barbarism is substituted for humanity, and the busy hum of civilization is lost in the frightful howlings of savage life.

The wisdom of all the principal heroes and statesmen, that have graced and honored our country in the past, is declared by these seven judicial expositors to be nonsense and folly. Our revered forefathers who framed the Constitution and founded the government, are set down as deluded fanatics. Washington, and Franklin, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson, and Polk, and Clay, and Webster, and their illustrious compatriots and coadjutors are branded as so many fools. More than this, those distinguished statesmen, who have so often sworn to support the constitution, are held up in this opinion as so many violators of it; perjury is written upon their foreheads by the perjured judicial construction, and they are for the first time reminded that they have been violators of the sanctity of an oath, and had not sufficient political discernment to know what the constitution means.

What is to be done? Will the people of this country submit to wear the yoke placed upon their necks by the despotism of judicial authority? Never, never, never. We counsel no physical or armed resistance to the laws or the legally constituted authorities of the country; but we utter only the common sentiment of every freeman who carries in his bosom the soul of a man, when we say, this opinion must be reversed at all hazards. If the doughfaces of the North shall attempt to cram this judicial monster down the throats of an insulted people, already goaded to desperation, they will find a manly resistance, which will consign them to the same ignominious fate which overtook their illustrious predecessors, the Tories of the Revolution. Upon the roll call of your slaves under the shadow of Banker Hill Monument, (if you wish to try the experiment,) with this flimsy parchment, endorsed by five slaveholders and two doughfaces, to screen you and your whips and bludgeons from the kindred wrath of an abused people. Shake your manacles and chains about the ears of the descendants of the Pilgrims; erect your auction blocks upon the soil made free by the patriots of the revolution; bring out men, women, and children, made in the image of God, and sell them in the shambles, like horses and dogs; we say do this if you dare, either in the free air of glorious New England, or beyond the confines of your slave pens. Judicial usurpations may be endured for a season, but the spirit of liberty will drive both them and their authors back into an ignominious obscurity, no more to be envied than the memories which hang around the administration of that tyrant among tyrants, Lord Jeffries.

ALTOGETHER TOO COMMON. It will be seen that some patriotic Georgians have been presenting a service of silver plate to President Pierce. This is making the thing altogether too common. These presentations were hardly tolerable when made to such honest fellows and good gentlemen as Railroad conductors, stage drivers, etc.; but when it comes to making such donations to such a man as Ex-President Pierce, it is decidedly "running it into the ground."

[State of Maine.]

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION SUSTAINED. At a meeting of the Democratic Convention of the fourth district of Connecticut, last week, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop was nominated for Congress, and the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the recent decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the Missouri Compromise null and void, because unauthorized by the constitution, is a most gratifying confirmation of the views and doctrines of the Democratic party of this long disputed question, and affords additional reason for faith and confidence in its principles.

THE MADRID MISSION. The mission to Madrid is said to be apportioned to Mr. Lyon, of Richmond, Va., who is brother-in-law to Gov. Wise. Pierre Soule was only a first offer, but Mr. Lyon is an oyster dealer besides. He is called an "old Whig," in the same way in which that term it applied to Wise and Cushing.

JUDGE CURTIS' DECISION. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1857.

Judge Curtis' opinion in the Dred Scott case is regarded as exceedingly able. It is better even than the excellent opinion of Judge McLean. All the great lawyers here are enthusiastic in their eulogiums of its merits. It cannot be too highly praised. It is an impregnable breastwork of solid granite against the political heresies which have taken possession of the federal judiciary.

SENTENCE OF BARNEY JORDAN. In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, Judge Davis sentenced Barney Jordan, found guilty of assault on the venerable Judge Potter while lying in his bed, to the State Prison for life, in expiation of his offense. This is a hard, but it seems to us, a just sentence, against so young a man as Jordan—scarcely out of his boyhood.

[State of Maine.]

Rev. Mr. Kallbeck has just visited our city and been greeted by his numerous friends. He appeared to be in good health and spirits.

[Rockland Gazette.]

Doughfaces Saving the Union.

The heroes of the American Revolution were cursed by a band of meekling Tories in their midst, who were not only willing to wear the galling yoke of British despotism, but zealously co-operated with the enemies of human freedom in fastening it upon the necks of others. They declared resistance to tyranny, treason; and with hypocritical faces preached acquiescence in the outrageous exactions of the mother country. We are now witnessing in our very midst, the second part of the same drama. A majority of the Supreme Court consisting of five slaveholders and two doughfaces, have for the particular benefit of the 350,000 negroes living in the Southern States, collected in an opinion which tramples the Constitution of the United States in the dust, and virtually establishes slavery in every State and Territory in the Union? And how is it received? Those who read the newspapers of our own State supporting Buchanan and his administration, can answer. The leaders of the so-called democratic party in Maine, disrobe themselves of their manhood—deny with as many oaths as Peter denied his master, that this is any longer a free government; fall down upon their knees, before the juggernaut car of slavery, and lick the very dust from the heels of their southern masters. Yes, when this dictum of four judicial despots, thrown down at our very doors the chains and manacles of slavery, the doughfaces and putty heads in the democratic camp, grab them up, and with hot and indecent haste not only attempt to muster up the chain gang among the tawny African race, but in obedience to the command of their southern masters, would fasten them upon the necks of the Anglo Saxon. Like the pirate after he fancies he has got his victim within his paws, these dirt-eaters, with this parchment, covered over with the black lines of despotism, in their hands, shake its slumy folds at the Republicans of Maine, and tauntingly exclaim,—"we have got you now."

Let the decree of Judge Taney and his conspirators against freedom be carried out; let the nigger-drivers of the South bring along their "chattel personal," their men, women, and children, which this liberty loving Court declares to be only "things," and we verily believe the leaders of the Maine democracy would hasten to erect their whipping-posts; ay, more, for a small fee let themselves to see their flogging. Yet these flunkies have the audacity to turn round upon the Republicans of Maine, and with the airs of a fisher aristocrat, advise them to stand and look on, while the torch of the treasonable incendiary is applied to our national fabric.

We wish the pro-slavery democracy of Maine to understand that the Republicans will never be found taking counsel with traitors to freedom; neither will they take advice from men belonging to a party pledged to overturn the government and dissolve the Union.

We say with all due respect to the pro-slavery democracy of Maine, keep your advice at home, wash out your treason before you talk to us; we take no lessons in political economy from slave-drivers or doughfaces; we will stand by the Constitution as interpreted by our forefathers; we will stand by the sacred altars erected and consecrated to freedom by the patriots of the Revolution.

Our government is a free government; we cling to it as such; we will exhaust every possible means to preserve it; but it will be well for all doughfaces to understand that the American republic can never be converted into a great slave despotism without a forcible resistance. The freedom of the North have been driven to the wall. Let tyrants remember we have had one "American Revolution," let them cease their treason and thereby remove the necessity for another.

CASE INDIGNANT. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, speaking of the decision in the Dred Scott case, gives the following description of the manner in which Gen. Cass received the death of his favorite doctrine, "Squatter Sovereignty." The dignified manner in which the Chief Justice toppled over his banding was too much for the venerable foggy. The Post says:

"Appropos to this decision it is said Gen. Cass, who was invited to hear the reading of it, and who occupied a prominent seat in the hall of the court, was not much pleased with the result. He had listened with manifest impatience to Judge Taney's elaborate refutation of squatter sovereignty; but when the venerable Chief Justice had uttered the declaration that the constitutional provision, empowering Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the territories, applied only to territory in possession of government at the time the constitution was adopted, he seized his hat and marched out, in a manner indicating his dissent to every one who saw him. This was more than he could stand, and he did not care to hear the remainder of the decision."

ACQUITTED. Last winter, Geo. B. Elden, a teacher, in Windham, punished a son of E. Lergrove. He was prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace, and fined \$5 and costs. The defendant appealed, and carried the case to the Supreme Court, where a trial was had on Tuesday, of this week. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

BLACKWOOD. The February number of this Magazine has been received. Its contents are as follows: The War in Asia; Scenes in Clerical Life; Ticket of Leave; A Letter to Friends; The Athletics—part IX; From Pora to Buelar; Letters from a Lighthouse; Lord N. Leonards. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. \$3.00 per year.

ROBERT CATHER. Daniel C. Emery, formerly of Hampden, was arrested in Brewer, on Monday, for obtaining \$651 on a forged check, purporting to have been drawn by Amos M. Roberts, Esq. It is supposed he is the same person who obtained \$73 from the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, Portland, recently, by the same means. The Bangor Journal says that he is an elegant penman, and has made forging his business for several years.

Supremely cursed or blest—Dred Scott

The agitation of the slavery question has arrived at the Supreme Court of the United States. The black democracy have been shrieking, ever since the days of Tyler, "hands off," "let alone" this Slavery question. They have gone so far as to resolve in their national convocations that they would "resist" the agitation of slavery in Congress or out of it. And yet this memorable Administration of slavery democracy commences its existence by agitation of this proscribed subject. Mr. Buchanan commences by denying the people of a Territory the right to regulate Slavery until such Territory has sufficient inhabitants to form a State. And the Supreme Court echoes the same sentiment in absolute violation of the express language of the Constitution viz: "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

So here is the stamp and the Supreme Court combined to "crush out" Freedom in this country. Here is the black democracy combined with a sectional Supreme Court, not to establish liberty, but to perpetuate and extend slavery. And what aggravates the whole character of this unnatural state of things is the manner in which the Supreme Court has wandered from its legitimate path; and sought to establish extra judicial doctrines which did not concern the Dred Scott case.

The following from the New York Post will show to some extent the real character of this case better than whole volumes. "It will probably turn out that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the suit in question has decided much less than has been supposed. Dred Scott sued for his freedom in the form of an action of trespass, in the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the district of Missouri, under those provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the Judiciary act which allow a citizen of one state to prosecute a suit for his legal rights against the citizen of another state in that court."

Scott said, claimed to be a citizen of the state of Missouri. The question upon the merits, and the real controversy between the parties, was whether he was a slave or free. But a preliminary objection was raised in the Circuit Court, by plea in abatement, that Scott was a negro, of African descent, whose ancestors were slaves, and that, therefore, he was not a citizen of the State of Missouri, and that being so, the court had no jurisdiction, as the suit was not between citizens of different states. The objection was overruled, the plea in abatement held bad, and thereupon the defendant pleaded over, as it is called—that is, abandoned his plea, in abatement and set up his real defence, which was, that Scott was a slave. The Circuit Court so held, rendered judgment for the defendant. Scott then took out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. The preliminary objection was here again raised that Scott was not a citizen, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the action, and of course could not render any valid judgment upon the question whether he was a slave or not. It is obvious to the simplest understanding that, if the court had no jurisdiction of the action, it could not decide whether Scott was free or not, unless the decision of that question were necessary to decide the point of jurisdiction. But it is stated, I presume correctly, that the majority of the judges was of opinion that no negro, be he free or slave, could be a citizen of the United States, or a citizen of any state, in the sense of the Constitution of the United States. It was, therefore, in the view of the court, entirely immaterial, as regards the question of jurisdiction, whether Scott was free or not, and entirely unnecessary to pass, even incidentally, upon the merits of the case. The actual decision of the court is this stated by Chief Justice Taney in his published opinion—"As it appears to the court that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States, who could sue in the United States Court, the Court can give no judgment, and hence the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction."

The court thus declared that it had no jurisdiction of the case, and refused to render judgment upon the merits.

Its actual decision seems necessarily to involve the doctrine only, that no negro is a citizen in sense of the federal constitution, entitled to sue as such in the courts of the United States. So far, the decision of the Supreme Court may probably be said fairly to extend. The point that a negro is not a citizen was decided in the same way some twenty years or more ago, in the state of Connecticut, during a period of considerable excitement on the subject.

But how the recent decision of the Supreme Court involves a denial of the right of Congress to legislate for the territories, or of the people of a territory to legislate for itself upon the subject of slavery, or the startling proposition that the Constitution establishes slavery in all the territories of the United States—that is, that it confers upon every citizen the absolute and indefeasible right to introduce slaves into any territory, and to hold or sell them there, and consequently upon others to buy and hold, is not so apparent. Those were questions arising upon the merits, and the merits the court declined to decide, whatever opinions particular judges may have expressed. While, therefore, we submit to the authority of that tribunal, and acknowledge its right to determine the boundaries of its own jurisdiction, let us seek to confine its decision within its true limits, if we can find them, instead of conceding the whole ground to slavery, and admitting that, in resisting the extravagant pretensions of the slaveholder we are resisting the law, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice McLean said: "In this case a majority of the court have said that a slave may be taken by his master into a territory of the United States, the same as a horse or any other kind of property. It is true this was said by the court, as also many other things which are of no authority. Nothing that has been said by them, which has not a direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the court against which they decided, can be considered as authority. I shall certainly not regard it as such. The question of jurisdiction being before the court, was decided by them authoritatively, but nothing beyond that question."

It will, therefore, be seen that the friends of Freedom have the right to consider this decision as extra judicial—the Court having attempted to accomplish what it had no right to do. If this attempt to carry slavery everywhere by the interpretation of the Constitution, against the universal opinion of the framers of that instrument, and against the former decisions of the Supreme Court, is successful, or like to be successful, the agitation of the slavery question is BUT JUST BEGIN. The great principle of Freedom lies at the foundation of this Republic; and the popular will is destined sooner or later to secure it against all party machinations and all decisions of Supreme sectional Judges. The men, in the interest of Buchanan, black democracy and slavery, who uphold this decision, are destined to a defeat as signal as that of the British at Yorktown, or as that of the Federalists who advocated the establishment of the alien and sedition laws. Can it be supposed that the Supreme Court as now constituted—a majority of whom represent but one-third of the whole population of this nation—can trample the spirit of Liberty under foot, and blot out the intentions of the authors of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution? No, never. As well might that little body blot out the stars of heaven.

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Resignation of Gov. Geary.

Gov. Geary has tendered his resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas, to take effect on the last of this month. He and his secretary were at St. Louis on the 17th, en route for the east. The St. Louis Democrat publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas given by Gov. Geary, from which it appears that the cause of the governor's resignation was the failure of President Pierce to fulfill his pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were, to support him with an army of militia at the expense of the public treasury if necessary. But, instead of receiving this aid, he has paid \$1200 out of his own pocket. The administration refused military support under the most urgent circumstances while he was threatened by the judiciary of the territory in every possible manner. The Governor states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He regrets the step he has been obliged to take, but feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered, he could have administered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to outrages committed by pro-slavery men, he says one half has not been reported. He pronounces the murder of Buford by Hayes, the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of Sherrod's case is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the Republican, over the signature of Jones, is a tissue of falsehoods. The Governor complains bitterly of the obstructions and mutilations of correspondence. He says the mail bags were constantly opened and objectionable matter to and from him abstracted.

THE KNIGHT CASE. The Auburn correspondent of the Daily Advertiser sends to that paper the following statement in relation to the missing shirt of Knight. The revelations were made by a nephew of Knight—Corson, who is in jail at Auburn,—while the jury were deliberating upon the case. An Irishman who was brought to Auburn to jail at the same time with Knight overheard a conversation between him and Corson, which led to suspicion that he might know something of the case. On questioning he disclosed the following facts:

He stated that immediately after Knight was arrested, he had an interview with the prisoner, when Knight requested him to go to Dead Pond below Poland Corners. There, near the shore, under some vines and by the side of a log, he would find a bloody shirt. This shirt he wanted him to burn, or fasten to a rock and sink in the pond. Knight promised to give him \$100.

Corson states that he went to the pond, and found the shirt, carried it under his coat to Cobble Hill, and afterwards carried it into the woods and burned it. This was the missing shirt that Knight had on, the night of the murder.

From the Portland Advertiser.

LETTER OF MRS. KNIGHT.

[A verbatim copy of a letter written by Mrs. Mary Knight, Aug. 29, 1856, (thirty-eight days before her death,) and by her deposited with Mrs. Hannah Rice, to be opened by her daughter, Mrs. Harriet N. Jordan, after her death.]

I believe my husband wants to kill me. He has given me poison ever since I have been home, and one attempt with the razor. He came home last night, left his boots out doors, went up the stairs, and down the front into the sitting-room. I heard him in the dark, and told him the candle was in my room on the stand. He made me no answer. I spoke again. He came into the bedroom and said he did not want any; took his clothes off, and got into bed. This was nine in the evening. At twelve he woke me up shutting my bedroom door. I sprang up and lit a light and he got into bed. I did not see razor in the bed room. I saw it out of the case in the sitting room. He got up before it was light, and went out doors, and came back to bed, and got up in the morning and went out. When he came in, he put it on the shelf in the secretary, and went out to milk, and I got up and saw it. He said he took it out last night, and had not time to shave and put it in his pocket out of the case. I saw bill of sale; and felt he bought in Portland, dated July 1, on a consigned shirt. I think one name was Dunn, right-hand and fifty-six. He did not let me know. I did not know the meaning till he gave me a dose one morning. I vomited it up truth and faith.

MARY KNIGHT.

The Court assigned the 29th of April to hear arguments and consider bill of exceptions. The exceptions go before the full court, and if any are allowed, Knight will be entitled to a new trial. In the meantime Knight will remain in the jail at Auburn.

THE KNIGHT'S BIBLE. We learn, as a curious fact, that but one leaf in Mrs. Knight's bible was found to be turned down, and that indicated the 52nd Psalm, which contains the Psalmist's "prayer in distress." The following significant verses are therein:

For it was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it: neither was it he that hated me that did magnify himself against me; then I would have hid myself from him. But it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide, and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company. He hath put forth his hands against such as be at peace with him; he hath broken his covenant.

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. This Journal has been the organ of the medical profession in New England during some thirty years, and enjoys a reputation for science and learning inferior in character to no medical publication in the country. It was conducted for a long period by the well-known Dr. J. V. C. Smith; but has now passed to the editorial charge of Drs. Merland and Minot. It is published weekly by David Clapp, of Boston, who has sent it forth for a period whereof the memory of the oldest inhabitant scarcely rememeth to the contrary. We hope our medical friends in this country who have not already become subscribers will do so the first opportunity. Terms \$3.00 per annum, in advance.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER. A disaster of a horrible character occurred on the Great Western Railway on the 12th. The swing bridge over the Des Jardins Canal, which is elevated some 60 feet above the water had become slightly depressed at one end, and when the local train from Toronto to Hamilton passed, it struck the abutment and was thrown into the Canal, where the water was 18 feet deep. The train had on board some 75 to 100 passengers, almost all of whom were killed or badly injured. Most of the passengers belonged in Hamilton and Toronto, and the adjoining towns.

JEWELRY. The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of SAMUEL RICHARDS, Jr., in another column. He has a good assortment of jewelry, cutlery, &c. for sale; and all who entrust him with articles needing repairs, may be assured that his work will be faithfully done, and that for a reasonable compensation.

CRESCENT CITY ORACLE. L. O. Littlefield says he went about a year ago, out on to the Prairie, intending to raise cabbages, pumpkins &c., and live a quiet life. Before he knew it, people flocked around him, made a big city, and set him to printing a 7-9 paper. He has given his sheet the above title, and if we are to credit his statements, they will soon have a paper and city, out there, which will astonish the world. Go ahead!

WE have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA. A dispatch states that persons in Nebraska have been jumping the claims of the "Squatters," and that a Vigilance Committee has been organized to protect the settlers.

The Legislature.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12. SENATE. Mr. Lathrop, from committee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges, reported that bill "An act relating to the connection of Railroads" ought not pass. Accepted. Mr. West, from the committee on Maps, factories, reported bill "An act to incorporate the Cumberland Oil Manufacturing Company." Read once and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Herrick from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred an order relating to an alteration of law so that County Treasurers may be chosen for three years instead of one, reported "legislation incompetent" thereon.

Same Senator, from the committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of an order directing inquiry into the expediency of amending Chapter 28 of Title 2, Revised Statutes, relating to "tippling shops," and requested that the same be referred to the Joint Special Committee having that subject under consideration. Accepted.

HOUSE. The Clerk informed the House that in consequence of sickness of the Speaker pro tem., it would be necessary to choose a Speaker pro tem to discharge the duties of Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Salem, Wm. T. Johnson, Representative from Augusta, was unanimously declared elected Speaker pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Belfast, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to report to this House what alterations in the Laws, or amendments to the Constitution of this State, if any ought to be made in order that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States may not deprive the residents of the State of any rights, privileges or immunities they have heretofore enjoyed as citizens of this State.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt of Penobscot, Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of the Act exempting from attachment libraries in the same manner and to the same extent as the Tools of Mechanics and implements of Husbandry are at present.

On motion of Mr. Morrison of Farmington, Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire "what further legislation is necessary if any, in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on Stock corporations."

Mr. Garcelon of Lewiston, offered an order directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws that stockholders in corporations should be relieved from personal liability, pending which, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

SENATE. Mr. Jones, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in relation to the liability of magistrates for executing precepts, and officers for serving same. Read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Halliwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on slavery and Kansas affairs be directed to prepare a report expressive of the views of the Legislature in the late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and such further legislation may be proper in reference to that decision.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Marston, of Windham,

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to make the compensation of county commissioners, fixed by a salary.

Passed to be enacted—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad around the north side of the city of Portland; an act relating to the property of deceased married women.

Mr. Morrison, of Farmington, laid on the table an act additional concerning the Supreme Court and its jurisdiction, and on his motion the same was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

SENATE. Titles six of the Revised Statutes, was reported from committee on bills in second reading, without amendment, and being read a second time was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Oak, from joint special committee on Slavery and Kansas Affairs, submitted a report and accompanying resolves.

Mr. Wasson moved that 1000 copies of the same be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Woodbury inquired the reason for moving more than the usual number of copies.

Mr. Wasson replied that the subject matter of the Report is one not only deeply exciting to the people of our own State, but also to the Union; and by the Resolves thereto attached, we, as the Representatives of the people, declare what are the sentiments of our constituents upon a so alarming question; and before such deliberation be law, it is but fair we should spread broadcast over the State both Report and Resolves, and we cannot do so if only the usual number be printed.

His motion then prevailed, *yea*, *nay*.

Passed to be enacted. An act relating to the property of deceased married women.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Bissell, of Augusta,

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks and Banking, be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to Bank Revenues and report thereon to the Legislature.

An act relating to attachment, passed to be engrossed in Senate, was put on its passage. Mr. Crosby of Dexter, moved an amendment, and explained its nature. Subsequently the bill and amendment was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Foster of East Machias. Subsequently the bill was taken up further amended on motion of Mr. Foster, and after some discussion passed to be engrossed.

The motion of Mr. Derrington of Hampden to reconsider the vote of the House, who by it passed to be engrossed, "Resolutive relating to the pay of the Commissioners to Washington" was taken up, and the reconsideration prevailed, the bill was then amended in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. Foster of E. Machias moved to amend the resolve by stating that the resolve should not be construed as to authorize the Governor and Council to pay for the services of more than one Commissioner at the same time.

Mr. Debois, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported Resolutive relating to Meteorological observations in the State of Maine and the same was once read, and Wednesday next assigned for its second reading.

Title six of the Revised Statutes, came from the Senate, and the same was read three times, and Monday next assigned for its further consideration.

SUSPECTED OF REPUBLICANISM. A dispatch from Washington, on Monday evening, says:

"I understand that an effort has been made to induce the President to cancel the appointment of Mr. Johnson, which was made on Saturday and confirmed, as Consul to Beyrout. It has been ascertained that he had been a prominent Republican, and was Mr. Sumner's Private Secretary."

THE KNIGHT CASE. We learn from Lewiston that since the declaration of the nephew of Geo. Knight in regard to finding the bloody shirt, &c.; the convicted prisoner is very much cast down; and it is said that he has even indicated his intention to make a full confession of guilt. (Portland State of Maine.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Skeleton of a Fashionable Sermon.
The following, from the Knickerbocker, is a well merited burlesque in the style of discourses too common in these days from dandy graduates, anxious to show off their slight smattering of superficial learning without knowing how or when to apply it.

Text—And he killed the fatted calf.
Introduction—Not necessary to say much about the Fatted Son, for nearly every wealthy family has a specimen of its own, and needs no enlightenment on the subject. Divide the subject into five heads.

1st.—Speak of the calf, and inform your hearers how a calf should be fatted. Give him all the milk of two cows, except a tin cup full now and then for the baby. Here you can make some learned remarks about the milky-way, the belt of Jupiter, and Lord Ross's telescope.

2d.—He killed the fatted calf, but not only the Scriptures, but Josephus and the Fathers are profoundly silent on the question how he killed it. As this was more than a thousand years before the invention of gunpowder or firearms, the presumption is that the old man didn't shoot the critter, but pitched into him with a club—for clubs are very ancient institutions.

3d.—Explain why the old gentleman, instead of a calf, didn't shoot a shoot—make a one-horse barabaz and have a real time of it.

4th.—Inform your hearers what the word calf means when used in Greek, Latin, Choctaw or Lojockaw.

5th.—Well pathetically upon the melancholy degeneracy of the percentage, evoked by the fact that fathers now-a-days, instead of treating a runaway son to a "fatted calf," are pretty apt to treat him to a "hasty plate of soup," made from the hide of the calf's maternal progenitor.

Conclusion—Throw in a little geology—talk learnedly about "gapewide" and "transition conglomerate." Wind up the discourse with a most eloquent, affecting appeal to the conscience of your hearers on the Durium brood of cattle.

MILD GENTLENESS. Many pleasant anecdotes are told of Mr. G. who, a good many years ago was a retail merchant in a populous town in Vermont. He was famous as "the very pink of politeness," and was indeed an expert salesman. If he had not got the article that might happen to be called for, he was sure to name something that was sufficiently like it to answer the purpose. Thus when a customer enquired for "water strained off," the merchant told him he hadn't got that kind article—but he had some that was "strained every late in the fall." Disparage one article as you might, he was sure to find something to praise in it—if his wit was not strong it was well flavored, &c. &c. On one occasion a customer having called for a sample of gunpowder, rubbed it in his hand to ascertain the proportion of elemental, and then observed that it lacked strength. "I know," answered the imperturbable tradesman—falling into his old formula—"I know the powder is not so strong as some, but you'll find it very mild and agreeable."

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS. Our Southern newspaper brethren are in a "douce of a fit." They can't make the business work down there, south of Mason and Dixon's line. A Southern agricultural Journal has lately suspended. The Charleston Standard thinks they might as well give up printing papers there, just as they have given up the making of cottons, &c. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle thinks there is no support there for a newspaper, people are so languid about it. The Columbus (S. C.) Times believes the Southern people will support anything short of a paper printed South. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionals say it would be better to patronize the Northern papers, as it is impossible for them down there to keep up with the spirit of the age. This is all very well, a very honest confession; it is undoubtedly true, and corroborates what has been often stated before.

ONE OF THE BENEFITS OF JOURNALISM. In addition to the innumerable other valuable blessings conferred by a civilized Press, we may say how would that large and intricate race of testy, restless, frumpish, surly old gentlemen, who have nothing to do, be able to get through the day without the aid of a newspaper? It is the only occupation they have—it is the solitary that keeps them quiet—it is the one talisman that prevents them from grumbling perpetually, morning, noon and evening. [Punch.]

The fountain of content must spring up in a man's own mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

RICE PAPER. Every one is acquainted with this delicate and pearly tissue, but very few know that it is manufactured in China from a plant called *Aralia papyrifera*—paper bearing Aralia. The pulp of the plant, which pulp is very abundant, is the part employed for the manufacture of paper. The consumption of this paper in China is very large.

A HOCK PEAR. Rev. Dr. Bushnell brought home from California a pear which measured eight inches in circumference one way and fifteen inches the other, and weighed when picked, three pounds and seven ounces. It is of the Pound Pear variety, and grew from ingrafted stock, on the premises of E. L. Board, Esq., California.

A school boy being asked by the teacher how he should find him, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system—the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light."

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression—"He's gone to pot."

"What right have you to be sick?" said a schoolmaster to his pupil. "A constitutional right," was the reply.

Dr. Smith's Pills in Kentucky.

From the Corresponding Secretary of the Ky. and Foreign Bible Society.
Lewistown, Ohio Co., Ky., June 2, 1847.
Dr. G. B. Smith, Dear Sir: My wife's health is much improved from a visit to you. I could get more of your pills in the place and send to Louisville for three dollars. One of my sons was recently taken with the bilious fever, and the next night took six of the Pills. The next day he was better, and in great measure recovered. I advised him to take more, and as soon as they appeared freely he would be relieved. Before night he was quite easy, and in some ways. I am clearly of the opinion that your pills have been very beneficial to him. I have had your pills for a long time, and have been taking them regularly, and in gaining in flesh and strength, and her health is fast improving. Truly Yours,
JARED TICKNOR.

Dr. Smith's Pills in South America.

Extract of a letter from a missionary in S. America.
The Lord in his mercy has restored and continued my health more, as I believe through the agency of Dr. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills, which I have taken freely for the past three months. I do think they are an immense boon on any thing I ever used.

Atwell's Health Restorer

Compound of Roots, Herbs and Berries.
Good for all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.
ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER has effected some really surprising cures of the Headache, especially in those cases arising from Foul Stomach, derangement of the Biliary Organs, &c.

Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Weakness, and General Debility, Allowing feeling at the Stomach, Drowsiness, Sickness and Acidity of the Stomach, more especially AND MORE CERTAIN THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN REMEDY.

To those whose days are sad and dour,
Whom Pain and Sickness sorely oppress,
Whom a host of ills and troubles surround,
Whom a host of ills and troubles surround,
Health is imparted and life to bless.

Conclusion—Throw in a little geology—talk learnedly about "gapewide" and "transition conglomerate." Wind up the discourse with a most eloquent, affecting appeal to the conscience of your hearers on the Durium brood of cattle.

WELL PATHETICALLY upon the melancholy degeneracy of the percentage, evoked by the fact that fathers now-a-days, instead of treating a runaway son to a "fatted calf," are pretty apt to treat him to a "hasty plate of soup," made from the hide of the calf's maternal progenitor.

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PROSPECTUS FOR THE BOSTON ATLAS, For 1857.

The Boston Daily Atlas is a publication well known throughout New England. Its Reports are a Constitutional, Literary and Political Newspaper; and its proprietors have only to say that what it has been in years past, it will continue to be in the future. It has been in the path of the future, and whatever opposition they may have encountered, they have steadily maintained the position of the Atlas, asking for no aid except that for which they have been ready to render an ample equivalent. While hostile circles have been issued against us, and those whose position gave them influence, have attempted to cripple the prosperity of our establishment, we have, while endeavoring to keep in the path of duty, maintained our independence. We have not been bolstered up by the arms of party; we have not begged for patronage; we have preferred to fight on the battle without any extraneous aid. It is for the friends of freedom throughout New England, to say whether these labors are entitled to consideration.

The circulation of the Atlas is not only large, but of good character. It is in the path of the future, and whatever opposition they may have encountered, they have steadily maintained the position of the Atlas, asking for no aid except that for which they have been ready to render an ample equivalent. While hostile circles have been issued against us, and those whose position gave them influence, have attempted to cripple the prosperity of our establishment, we have, while endeavoring to keep in the path of duty, maintained our independence. We have not been bolstered up by the arms of party; we have not begged for patronage; we have preferred to fight on the battle without any extraneous aid. It is for the friends of freedom throughout New England, to say whether these labors are entitled to consideration.

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KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pastures weeds, remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a Ringworm. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in one. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a muzzing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of cancer in the mouth and throat.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eye.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running in the ears and itching in the hair.
One to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running sores.
One bottle will cure every eruption of the skin.

Two to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of rheumatism.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles cure the very worst cases of scrofula.

Beneficial always expected from the first bottle, and perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing can be so imprudent as those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor that has started, there are no ifs, ands, or buts, it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor that has started, there are no ifs, ands, or buts, it is now a fixed fact.

He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effect of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He gave it to children a year old, to old people of sixty; and has seen many looking children, whose flesh was soft and fleshy, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are troubled with skin diseases, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in eczema and dermatitis. Some who have taken it have been cured for years, and have been cured by it. Where the body is much itchy, it is a great relief. It is a great relief. It is a great relief.

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